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FOREWORD



ABRAM LINCOLN, ON THE AUTHORITY of Lord Charnwood in his famous biography of our Civil War President, once said that he didn't think much of a man who wasn't wiser today than he was yesterday. Day by day improvement is a little too much to look for in an almanac or its editors. If we improve and advance year by year, we trust that our readers will be satisfied.

We believe that the 1948 *Information Please Almanac* is an improvement over the 1947 edition with which we entered this fascinating field. We have brought our records up to date and we offer a fresh set of attractive articles by fine writers on the arts and sciences and other forms of activity afoot in this turbulent world of today. We have improved the text and charts in various divisions of this volume, and we have added a new section, a Political Guide for 1948, a section equivalent to a full-sized book. In effect, we are including a book within a book at no extra cost.

The *Political Guide* is our first effort to present in each new edition a complete book-sized section dealing with a subject that is timely and vital to the great mass of our subscribers. Since the editor had a man-sized job watching over the Almanac text and charts in general and because the production of the Political Guide was a full task in itself, the political football was tossed on a lateral pass to the big boss, Dan Golenpaul, who said he was as willin' as Barkis to carry it for a touchdown. If he hasn't done so, he can't say he wasn't warned that he might fumble the ball before he reached the goal.

Thus we of the editorial staff have done what we could to make the *Information Please Almanac* of 1948 a better one than that of 1947. But in all fairness we must confess that we have had outside help in large quantities. Our 1947 almanac had been only a short time in the hands of our subscribers when we discovered, by mail, that our office staff had been bolstered by hundreds of volunteer workers. Purchasers of the almanac became our best friends and severest critics. They came through as proofreaders and research experts for us. We owe a considerable debt to these volunteer workers, our subscribers. May their kindly tribe increase in 1948.

Once again we acknowledge with deep gratitude the contribution to the production of this volume made by The Encyclopaedia Britannica, The Research Institute of America, The New York *Herald Tribune* and the faithful and industrious staff in our own office.

JOHN KIERAN, *Editor*



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POLITICAL GUIDE

1948 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



Edited by

DAN GOLENPAUL

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INTRODUCTION



IT IS OUR POLICY TO INCLUDE IN each new edition of the Almanac a section equivalent to a book on an important, timely subject. Because of the compelling interest in the 1948 election, we are presenting a *Political Guide for 1948*. Do the voters need and want a Political Guide? Well, yes and no! A good many voters have already decided upon their votes. Some have voted the same way for decades.

Millions of voters, though, are undecided and want to make the best use of their franchise. We believe they will be interested in our *Political Guide* and, we hope, helped by it. The millions of men and women who were in service from 1940 to 1945 had little time to follow politics. Many of them entered the service in their teens and never knew any President other than Franklin D. Roosevelt. Now these millions of ex-service people at home as workers, students, businessmen, etc., will have a greater awareness of the problems and issues before the country. They and other voters will want to know what it's all about.

The preparation of a compact authoritative political guide was a big job and required a large organization. We set up a research staff and engaged outstanding authorities—more than thirty people collaborated—all outstanding in their particular fields. They worked independently on assignments suggested by me, their only restriction being a necessary limitation of space. Their opinions are their own.

We make no pretense that our contributors' opinions are entirely without bias. It's pretty hard for anyone to be interested in politics without a certain amount of bias. When I asked Mark Sullivan, and Tom Stokes to discuss the campaigns and Administrations of the 20th century, I didn't expect Sullivan to be very enthusiastic about F.D.R. or Tom Stokes to be enthusiastic about Herbert Hoover, but I knew that their analyses and interpretations would be honest ones. I expected a differ-

ence of opinion among my contributors. I wanted it.

No contributors were selected on the basis of their being Republicans or Democrats. We were merely concerned with whether they were the best qualified people to cover the subjects assigned. I tried to be objective. I hope I succeeded. But I want to make clear that I am a gent with political opinions. My votes have been cast for Socialists, Democrats and Republicans. How will I vote in '48? I won't know until I finish reading the *Political Guide*. If our readers approach the *Guide* in the same spirit, we will have achieved our objective. Parties and politicians don't always win elections on the considered votes of the electorate. They are aided by the regular party vote apathy and the "against" attitude of voters.

Dr. Gallup points out in his article the criminal neglect of voters to exercise their franchise. This is largely due to laziness or cynicism. There are many reasons for the regular party vote. There is nothing we can do about that. It's like arguing with a Dodger rooter. The "against" vote is a strange American phenomenon. It's healthy to be against things, but that isn't a good enough reason for voting. When you have decided what you are against; then decide what you are for. Your vote will be worth more to yourself and the country if you vote for a party or candidate because of its principles, its program and record.

The purpose of this *Political Guide* is not to induce voting for any particular party or candidate but merely to present the record and let you decide. The only thing we urge is that you do vote. You have the power to decide the fate of our country—yes, the fate of the world—with your vote. The right to vote was earned for you by great sacrifice and courage. Men—and let's include women, have fought and died for the inalienable rights. And for what Lincoln called "the government of the people, by the people, for the people."

DAN GOLENPAUL, *Editor*

THE PRESENT POLITICAL MOOD OF AMERICA

by JOHN GUNTHER

Author of "Inside U. S. A."

MANY FRONTIERS DIVIDE THE United States—frontiers of age, sex, education, race, earning power—in addition to those familiar demarcations we call the states. Frontiers of mood and spirit too. So to answer the question, What are Americans thinking about, talking about, arguing about, squawking about, in the turbulent and unpredictable winter of 1947-48, is far from easy.

Let us inspect briefly some basic American desires on a sectional or regional basis, as indicated by a long trip through the nation.

Traditionally, conventionally, the *West* stands for personal government—and at the same time it wants irrigation, reclamation, development of public lands, cheap power, and flood control—in a word federal aid. The *Middle West* stands for an agriculture that will steadily become more scientific and hence more profitable, and at the same time wants to keep federal influence to the minimum. Its attitude toward foreign policy might be described by some such adjective as "contractionist." The *South* wants plenty of people all over the country, Middle Westerners face the paradox of how to be moderately non-interventionist without being overtly isolationist. The *South* "the problem child" of the nation. It wants cheaper freight rates, more opportunity to industrialize, development of projects like the TVA, and less attention from the North, thank you, to its compelling succubus, the Negro problem. The *West* is the most mature section of the United States politically, the richest, and the dominant cultural influence on the entire nation. It stands for and wants a lot of things, some of them highly contradictory—a lively foreign trade, a tariff wall, close community to Europe, healthy industry, good labor relations, and high prices for its manufactured goods.

If only to illustrate the astonishing diversity of America—its prodigious and inexhaustible variety of interests, hopes, policies, issues—consider, too, what some individual States are thinking about these hurried days:

MAINE—The value of its potato crop, forest fire control, and whether the Passamaquoddy project can be converted into a refuge for European Displaced Persons.

PENNSYLVANIA—Smoke control in Pittsburgh.

CALIFORNIA—Whether or not Earl Warren can swing (on early ballots at least) the 11 western States to the candidacy of someone he likes in the Republican convention, and whether or not the fierce internecine warfare in Democratic circles will produce a third party split, led by Henry Wallace.

UTAH—A minor, zany, secessionist movement by some 2,000 settlers in western Utah who would like to form their own autonomous community.

MINNESOTA—Whether its favorite son Harold Stassen would consent to take second place (if he could get it) on a presidential ticket with either Taft or Eisenhower, and whether the Mesabi Iron Range, the basic source of American steel production, can escape exhaustion in the near future.

ARIZONA—The price of water.

COLORADO—Tourist traffic, miners' wages, absentee capital, the sugar industry, and a new community theater in Colorado Springs.

TEXAS—Violent subsurface warfare between conservative and liberal wings of the Democratic party, plus continuing agitation on the question of freedom of opinion at the University of Texas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Community action in matters of public health.

GEORGIA—The stubborn campaign of Herman Talmadge, son of old Gene, to recapture the governorship which he grabbed for a brief disgraceful interval last year.

ILLINOIS—The struggle of a clean-up mayor, Kennelley, to reform the Chicago city administration.

And so on. Forty-eight States breed many times forty-eight problems, topics, issues.

Then there are all manner of what might be called "common denominator issues," which repeat themselves in varying degrees of intensity all over the nation—for instance, housing, rent control, universal military training, tax reduction, reduction of the national debt, the mind of John L. Lewis, the Communist witch hunt, whether Secretary of State Marshall will still be President Truman's greatest single asset in

1948, and whether or not the Taft-Hartley law is going to work.

All this, too, must be set against the ineluctable temporal fact that this year is a presidential year, when every issue is likely to be obscured, distorted, exaggerated, and made mincemeat of, by voters crazed by blatant oratory, by hollering delegates swamped by the confusions of their own sweltering conventions, by shyster politicians oscillating from one feed bag to the next, and by hordes of citizens who think of presidential politics as a kind of quadrennial World Series.

Finally, crossing over all internal frontiers, binding the nation together in both agreement and disagreement (yes, countries are sometimes held together by what they disagree about), are two more issues so literally tremendous that they are likely to determine our way of life for years to come: foreign policy (i.e. how to keep the so-

called peace), and the price of food. Moreover, these two supreme issues interlock in a complex and urgent way to form a single, superduper, double-decker issue above all other issues.

How to maintain peace abroad, how to check inflation at home, are both dependent, it seems at the moment, on the amount of food the American people eat. Is the United States prepared to go hungry—or at least eat fewer beefsteaks—in order to liberate a comparatively minor amount of grain for use abroad? If voluntary rationing fails, will the reimposition of domestic price controls be necessary? Has the situation developed, in a word, whereby in order to save western Europe from regimentation we must regiment ourselves? The answer would appear to be Yes. Food, prices and foreign policy have become inextricably involved. Hunger waits for no man, whether in Europe or at home.



BIOGRAPHIES OF PROBABLE CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY—1948

Edited by Bert Andrews, Chief Washington Correspondent, Washington Bureau, N. Y. Herald Tribune; winner Raymond Clapper Award, 1945, for best Washington Correspondence.

THOMAS E. DEWEY

Abridged from John Gunther's "Inside U. S. A.," with permission of the publishers, Harper & Bros., N. Y. C.

In both foreign and domestic policy Thomas Edmund Dewey falls roughly in the middle between extreme conservatives, such as Taft and Bricker, and the liberal wing of the party, represented by Harold E. Stassen. As Governor of New York, he will go into the Republican convention with a great head start—the forty-seven electoral votes of New York in the bag. Also, as Governor of New York, he has the advantage of being able to avoid committing himself on controversial issues; he does not have to record his vote in

Congress. His silences have, however, laid him open to widespread criticism.

Thomas E. Dewey was born in Owosso, Michigan, on March 24, 1902, son of the local postmaster. While at the University of Michigan, his resonant baritone voice won him first place in a state singing contest. He went to New York to pursue singing as a career; but he also studied law at Columbia. He chose the law.

In 1935 Governor Herbert H. Lehman asked four prominent Republicans to act as special prosecutor to clean out the gangsters who were then the scourge of New York City. All four turned down the job; but one of them, George Z. Medall, recommended a young protege of his—Thomas E. Dewey. He prosecuted the gangsters relentlessly, ably, dramatically

—and became a national hero and creature of folklore.

His fame won Dewey the District Attorneyship; and, in 1942, the Governorship of New York. Although he stated categorically that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1944, it turned out that he was the 1944 Republican nominee.

As a candidate, he had his own awkward past in the field of foreign relations to live down. For instance, on Jan. 10, 1941, he had said that Lend-Lease "would bring an end to free government in the United States and would abolish the Congress for all practical purposes." Later he had to change his mind.

On domestic policy, too, Dewey had to do some fancy side-stepping. Halfway through the campaign it became clear that it would be suicidal to attack the whole New Deal as such. The people were in no mood then to sacrifice the reforms that had come in twelve long years of effort. Dewey practically came out for Roosevelt's own domestic program.

The main theme of his campaign, however, was efficiency in government, as illustrated by his excellent record as Governor of New York.

Dewey lost New York State to Roosevelt in the presidential election of 1944 by 316,991 votes. But two years later he proved that he was still one of the greatest vote-getters of current times by winning reelection as Governor by 687,151—the largest majority ever recorded in a two-man gubernatorial contest.

Republicans never have given the presidential nomination to a man who had it once and failed to win. This precedent does not daunt Dewey in considering 1948 prospects. His pre-convention behavior has been marked by the canniness born in him, plus an overlay of caginess born of experience. He did not indulge in the magnificent recklessness which Americans sometimes admire in politicians. He avoided going out on a limb and taking positions on issues unnecessarily. Every step was carefully calculated and prepared.

In November of last year, after the Marshall Plan had been debated since summer, Dewey came out in favor of our helping western Europe to economic re-

covery. He recommended that a bi-partisan board watch over the aid program; and that the United States refrain from interfering with nationalization of industry in Europe. On most other issues, however, he still continued to preserve his silence.

Public men who have worked with Dewey respect his abilities. Many of them—perhaps jealousy enters in—seem to dislike his personality. He has been accused by his detractors of being short on humor and charm, long on vanity and ambition. On the other hand, he has an inner core of advisers and friends, including some distinguished people, whose loyalty to him is little short of idolatry.

Dewey met his wife, the former Frances Eileen Hutt, during the period of his musical training, and married her in 1928. She had had a brief career on the musical comedy stage. They have two sons, Thomas E., Jr., and John Martin Dewey. When the Deweys can get away from the Executive Mansion in Albany, they go to their farm near Pawling, N. Y.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

by Robert Donovan

Washington Bureau, N. Y. Herald Tribune.

General of the Army Dwight David Eisenhower, by all evidence the most popular man mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for President, has said over and over again that he is not a candidate for political office. But he has never said it in quite such a way that the politicians consider the case closed.

General Eisenhower is a member of no party. Such clues as there are to his political philosophy suggest that he leans toward the Republican rather than toward the Democratic party. His brother, Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Kansas State University, who is said to be the general's political adviser, is a confirmed Republican.

No doubt many Democrats would be clamoring to run General Eisenhower on the Democratic ticket if it were not a foregone conclusion that President Harry S. Truman will be renominated.

Despite the General's repudiation of them, "Eisenhower for President" clubs have sprung up in many parts of the

country and Eisenhower campaign buttons have appeared on the streets.

The camps of Republican aspirants have been haunted by fear of a stampede for General Eisenhower at the Philadelphia convention. Republicans have not forgotten the stampede for Wendell L. Willkie in 1940. One theory is that the convention might turn to General Eisenhower in the event of a deadlock, such as could occur in a contest between Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, and Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

The man who commanded the Allied forces against the Axis in North Africa and Europe and who will soon quit his job as Army Chief of Staff to become president of Columbia University is a brilliant leader, an able administrator, a diplomat of demonstrated skill.

It has been said that if General Eisenhower has not been trained as a politician, he was certainly born one, and his sternest critic could not deny that he is well equipped with the attributes that make for a successful political campaign.

He is a first-rate public speaker. He has a colorful appearance. He has warmth of personality unmatched by other military leaders. His popularity with his troops was ample evidence of this. While there would be some question whether General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, for example, would get the so-called veteran vote, there is little doubt where it would go if General Eisenhower were a candidate.

Like most professional soldiers, General Eisenhower has kept his political views largely to himself. In foreign affairs it is clear that he supports President Truman's policies. Such pronouncements as he has made on domestic affairs have shown him to be a conservative.

"Ike" Eisenhower was born in Denison, Texas, on October 14, 1890, the third of six sons. His father was a telephone company employee.

Of the five other sons, one is now a college president, one a banker, one a lawyer, one an electrical engineer and one a druggist.

While Ike was still a boy his family moved to Abilene, Kansas, which he has called home ever since. Once rejected by

the United States Naval Academy because he had passed the age limit for admission, young "Ike" entered the United States Military Academy and was graduated and commissioned a second lieutenant in the infantry in 1915. History was one of his best subjects at West Point. He played on the football team and broke his leg.

From West Point he went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as a member of the 19th Infantry. He married Mamie Doud, of Denver, in 1916. He did not go overseas during the first World War, but received the Distinguished Service Medal for marked administrative ability in training tank corps troops. After the war he became aide to General MacArthur when the latter was Chief of Staff.

Five days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, Eisenhower was appointed chief of the Army War Plans Division. In June, 1942, he started on his road to fame as a leader of combat forces when he went to England as commander of United States troops. In the months that followed he led all Allied forces in the invasion of North Africa, then Sicily and Italy and finally Europe. The successful invasion of Normandy was one of the great military achievements of all time.

Throughout his triumphs General Eisenhower conducted himself with a modesty and simplicity that won tremendous admiration. After he had become Chief of Staff he once said he hoped the thing he would be remembered for was improving the food in Army mess halls.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

by Frank Kelley

National Editor, N. Y. Herald Tribune
Co-author "Star-Spangled Mikado."

Despite his occasional disclaimers of ambitions for the Presidency, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur must be rated a dark horse for the Republican nomination in 1948. One great backer is Colonel Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago *Tribune* and the Hearst press often proclaims his virtues. One worker behind the scenes is former MacArthur staff member, former Governor Philip LaFollette of Wisconsin and Hamilton Fish, the former Congressman

hinks a lot of MacArthur and so, in other years, did such assorted figures as Father Coughlin, Gerald L. K. Smith and William Dudley Pelley.

MacArthur spiked a presidential boom in 1944, saying "I do not covet the nomination nor would I accept it," a paraphrase of the famous refusal uttered by General William T. Sherman. This year, when friends prepared to enter MacArthur in the April, 1948, primaries in Wisconsin, Hansing Hoyt, of Milwaukee, said he received from "the highest level in Tokyo" an anonymous but soldierly reply: "General MacArthur has never failed to respond to any call of duty."

MacArthur has been known to the country for a long time, and his popularity has brightened, dimmed, then brightened again. Weaned on the sword, MacArthur was the son of Lt. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Civil War hero at 18. Young Douglas was born in barracks at Little Rock, Ark., January 26, 1880. He was graduated from West Point in 1903 at the head of his class and went to the Philippines, where his father was fighting Aguinaldo.

In World War I MacArthur was the youngest commander of an American division, the 42nd or Rainbow outfit. Ten decorations decorated him; France gave him the Croix de Guerre for going over the top with a riding crop. In 1919 MacArthur became superintendent at West Point; he was only 39 and its youngest chief in history.

In 1922 he married Mrs. Louise Cromwell Brooks, of Philadelphia. Almost immediately MacArthur was sent to the Philippines and began reorganization of the Philippine army. From 1925 to 1928 he had corps commands at Atlanta and Baltimore, then returned to the Islands. He was divorced in 1929.

In 1930 President Hoover made MacArthur a full General and Chief of Staff at . . . He was the youngest ever in the job. His popularity took a dive in 1932, however, when under Hoover's orders, he used troops to break up the bonus marchers in Washington; one marcher was killed.

MacArthur retired in 1937 and went back to the Philippines. Grateful islanders made him a Field Marshal; he became un-

crowned king of the Philippines. Five months before Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt recalled him to active duty.

On Roosevelt's orders MacArthur slipped out of Corregidor for Australia in April, 1942, to plan the counter-blows against Japan. With him went his second wife, Jean Marie Faircloth, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and their son, Arthur, then 4. Combining island-hopping with wide end-runs against Japanese strongholds, MacArthur fought his way back up the New Guinea coast and saw the flag raised again at Manila on February 4, 1945.

Today, nearing 68, MacArthur is tall, erect, handsome, an immaculate dresser. He is in excellent health and takes good care of himself despite prodigious working hours. An Episcopalian, MacArthur weaves a strong religious thread into his utterances, which are full of resounding phrases; Corregidor to him was "our Holy Grail."

MacArthur's current duty, as he sees it, is to remain as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in Japan throughout military occupation. In Japan he is at the pinnacle of his career, conscious of his niche in history. He entered Japan by air August 30, 1945 and four days later, September 2, presided at the surrender aboard the battleship *Missouri*.

MacArthur's position on great issues must be divined from his statements on military and occupation affairs. He sees in the new Japanese constitution testimony to his devotion to American ideals. In the treaty the Japanese have renounced war and MacArthur hopes the rest of the world will do the same. Although a military man he detests militarism, advocating only preparedness. He believes in free speech and in a free but responsible press, despite his rigorous wartime censorship.

His labor policy has been to promote the growth of trade unionism and collective bargaining in Japan, although three times he has personally blocked big strikes. In foreign policy MacArthur is no interventionist, but a foe of Communism (as of old-fashioned British imperialism) and determined to make Japan a bulwark against its encroachment upon America from the Orient.

JOSEPH W. MARTIN

by James E. Warner

News Editor, Washington Bureau, N. Y. Herald Tribune.

Joseph William Martin, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a conservative politician, and a good one. He knows how to make votes in the largely industrialized Massachusetts district which has re-elected him every year for nearly a quarter century despite hectic efforts of New Dealers to unseat him during the Roosevelt regime.

"Joe," as he is invariably called both at home and in Washington, has few real enemies, even among the Democrats. He has spent his lifetime avoiding making them, and as a result, his political record—always well to the right of center—is an average, plodding, middle-of-the-road one.

The ultra-conservative wing of the Republican party regards Martin as an eminently "safe" man—which he is. The liberals like him personally, if not politically. For this reason the man who right now would become President instantly—because of the new succession law—if President Truman should die cannot be ruled out of the Republican nomination possibility picture should a deadlock develop on the convention floor.

Martin can be attacked—and has been, thus far to no avail—on his conservative voting record. He supported the New Deal labor reforms. He backed the reciprocal trade program—except where it trod on the toes of the jewelry industry, of which his home district in the Attleboros is a national center. That made him votes in Massachusetts, but might cost him some nationally. He opposed fortification of Guam, the Lend-lease Bill, extension of the draft act and arming of merchant ships before Pearl Harbor.

Currently, Martin—who insists he is not interested in the Presidency—opposes universal military training, favors a tax cut, balanced budget, reduction of the debt. He would help foreign nations, but only those who help themselves. He has supported the Un-American Activities Committee of the House.

Born in North Attleboro, Mass., where he still lives, Martin passed his 63rd birthday

November 3. He was the oldest boy of seven children of a blacksmith, started a newspaper route when he was six, finished high school, but refused a scholarship to Dartmouth and went to work as a newspaper reporter because his family needed money. His family's need caused him to abstain from alcohol and tobacco and it has become a lifelong habit. In six years, he accumulated \$1,000, formed a syndicate to buy the North Attleboro *Evening Chronicle*, which he now publishes as sole owner. He also owns a weekly paper and an insurance agency. By North Attleboro standards, he is a rich, as well as a politically powerful, man, but he never lets it go to his head. He entered politics, at the age of 28, via the Massachusetts Legislature in 1911, was elected to Congress in 1924, and has been there ever since. He was chairman of the Republican National Committee managing the Willkie campaign in 1940, was Republican leader of the House before he became Speaker with the 1946 G. O. P. sweep.

Martin's father was born in New Jersey of Scotch Presbyterian parents; his mother, born in Ireland and today still occupying the family house in North Attleboro, is a Roman Catholic. Martin himself lists no religious affiliation in his biographical statements. He is a member of the Elks, the Moose and the Grange.

In 1936, having been elected a national committeeman, he served as Eastern campaign manager as well as floor manager for Landon at the Cleveland convention. The following year he was named chairman of the Republican congressional committee and shared credit for the party's gain of 80 seats in the House. At this time he was ranking minority member of the Committee on Rules and a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Martin became Republican leader of the House in 1938, attracting attention for his strategy in uniting Republicans with dissident Democrats to oppose the New Deal.

Martin never married, and probably never will, although he would be a "catch." He is short, stocky, balding, with a twinkle in his eye and a dry Yankee humor. He can make a good, but never a world-shaking or fire-breathing speech. Aside from politics walking is his principal avocation.

GEORGE C. MARSHALL**by Jack Steele****Assistant Bureau Chief, Washington Bureau,
N. Y. Herald Tribune.**

George Catlett Marshall, Secretary of State and war-time Army Chief of Staff, has risen to such a place of eminence among his countrymen that a great many Americans singling out possible candidates for President would be likely to include him on their list.

Seldom, however, since General William T. Sherman's famous remark, "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve," has any American in high place disclaimed political ambition in words so explicit as Secretary Marshall.

Shortly before he became Secretary of State on January 7, 1947, Marshall said: "I think this is as good a time and place as any to terminate speculation regarding me in a political way. I am assuming that the office of Secretary of State . . . is non-political, and I will govern myself accordingly. I will never become involved in political matters, and, therefore, I never can be considered as a candidate for political office."

In 1944, when there were rumors that the Democrats might run General Marshall for President Roosevelt decided not to seek a fourth term, the General said: "I'll be in my grave before I'll be in politics."

By and large, Secretary Marshall's repeated statements that he will not be a candidate for elective office have been taken at face value.

One fact above all others which appears to militate against the likelihood of his running for President is his age. When the next presidential inauguration day comes on January 20, 1949, Secretary Marshall will be sixty-eight years old. Thus, if he were to become President, he would be seventy-two by the time his first term ended. Only one President took office after his sixty-eighth birthday. He was President William Henry Harrison, and he died one month after he entered the White House.

Secretary Marshall, a precise, erect, soft-spoken man who rigidly avoids familiarity, was born at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, on December 31, 1880.

Unable to get a West Point appointment, he entered Virginia Military Institute and upon graduation in 1901 was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Regular Army.

In the First World War he went to France in the first contingent of the American Expeditionary Force as a captain in the 1st Infantry Division. He rose to brigadier general by the end of the war, but in 1919 he reverted to his regular peacetime rank.

In France an incident occurred that greatly furthered Marshall's career. Shortly before the 1st Division was committed to battle General John J. Pershing, A. E. F. Commander, came to inspect the troops. He was hours late and the soldiers waited under a hot sun. When General Pershing came to Marshall's company, he made as if to cut the inspection short when the young captain spoke up.

"By God, sir," Marshall said, "those men have waited four hours for you to inspect them, and you'll inspect them!"

General Pershing not only inspected them but he took the captain's name. Later he was transferred to General Pershing's headquarters as an aide.

Between the two World Wars Marshall followed the routine of professional officers, attending service schools, running Civilian Conservation Corps Camps, commanding the 15th Infantry at Tientsin, China. He returned to Washington in 1938, and with the world again threatened with war, President Roosevelt appointed him Chief of staff. His was the task of rebuilding the United States Army and presiding over its strategy on all fronts.

Several months after the war ended he retired and was appointed by President Truman as special envoy to China to seek reconciliation between warring Chinese factions. In 1947 he became Secretary of State. His great achievement as Secretary has been the formulation of the "Marshall plan" for American aid to those European nations which would work together to restore their war-shattered industries. His policies have been designed to halt the spread of Communism in the world. At the Inter-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro in September, 1947, he summed up his philosophy of government: "The state exists for man, not man for the state."

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

by Louis M. Lyons

Nieman Fellow, *Harvard University.*

Perhaps the most striking first impression of Senator Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, is his seeming lack of political glamour.

But his quiet charm, modesty, friendliness, intelligence—though possibly not brilliance—his capacity for hard work, and his unquestioned integrity have enabled him to explode the myth that a wealthy blueblood can't go places in the rough and tumble of politics. His very bashfulness and unspolled naturalness have proved political assets.

He is rated now as one of the biggest vote-getters ever produced in Massachusetts, one of the most respected men in the Senate, and a Republican presidential possibility for 1948, even though he insists his only ambition is to run for re-election to the Senate.

The scion of a New England family which came to Massachusetts in 1630, he won his first political victory in 1920, when, back from service in France as an Army first lieutenant, he was elected to the Board of Aldermen of Newton, Mass.

Since then, he has been defeated for political office only once, when he tried unsuccessfully for the lieutenant governorship of Massachusetts in 1936. After three terms as Massachusetts governor, during which he gave the state a clean, sound administration after years of corruption, he was elected Senator in 1944 with a 400,000 plurality—the greatest ever recorded in the Bay State.

Saltonstall has been called—if there can be such a thing—a "middle-of-the-road liberal." He follows his party leaders in most things, but rebels occasionally and votes as he pleases. This happens most often on foreign affairs, for the Senator is a strong internationalist and supporter of the United Nations. He was an early Willkie supporter and is friendly to Stassen.

In his first years in the Senate he gave the party bosses more headaches than he has of late. One recapitulation by the Senate G. O. P. leadership showed that between January, 1945, and April 30, 1946, he

voted the official party line only 60 percent of the time.

Shortly after his arrival in Washington he joined other freshmen Senators in a statement pledging support of the Administration's foreign policy. He was one of the few Republicans who voted for confirmation of Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.

During the past session he supported President Truman's choice of David E. Lillenthal as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. But his other votes reflect more party regularity.

He voted against seating the late Theodore G. Bilbo, and voted for a two-term limit on the Presidency; the Taft-Hartley Labor Act after voting against stiffening amendments; the income tax reduction bill; the Hawkes 15 percent "voluntary" increase feature of the rent bill; prompt consideration of the Kem resolution to investigate alleged Democratic vote frauds in Kansas City, Mo.; creation of a National Science Foundation; and foreign relief and the Greek-Turkish Aid Bill.

The Senator's career, briefly, is this: He was born fifty-five years ago at the Saltonstall family colony in Chestnut Hill, Newton. He attended Harvard College and Harvard University law school, served in the first war, joined his family's law firm, and was elected to the Newton Board of Aldermen. He became assistant district attorney of Middlesex County and then served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives from 1923 through 1936—the last eight years of his term as Speaker of the House.

Saltonstall captained the Harvard crew and played second-string football and hockey. Today, he keeps in good physical condition and recently beat writer John Kieran in a skating race. He likes to sail, ride horseback, play golf, and work around his rambling farm at Dover, Mass.

Saltonstall occupies a key spot in the Senate as a member of the Republican Policy Committee and the important armed services and appropriations committees. He introduced several child health bills in the last session, supported federal aid to education, and his labors to resolve controversies over the armed services uni-

ication bill were credited by his colleagues with getting it passed.

He is famed for his loyalty to his family and Harvard. He represented the tenth generation of Saltonstalls at Harvard. In his telephone number and automobile license plates he perpetuates his class numerals—1914. But his resounding victories at the polls and the support given him by many labor groups are proof that he appeals strongly to the polyglot population of a state where old-stock Yankees are now in the minority.

HAROLD E. STASSEN

by Roscoe Drummond

Chief Washington Correspondent, *Christian Science Monitor*.

Harold Edward Stassen—the Man from Minnesota who is likely to be speaking in Seattle one night, conferring with Republican leaders in Washington the next and interviewing Stalin in the Kremlin on the weekend—has been running for the Presidency for nearly twenty years. He has never lost a round.

His big round is coming up. He was the first candidate in the ring to be openly, avowedly, visibly, candidly seeking the 1948 Republican nomination. He counts that no offense. He is seeking frankly what most of his political competitors, though wanting it just as much, if not more, seek coyly.

Here is the climactic test for this youthful political veteran who, though having held public office almost continuously since he was 23 years old (County Attorney) could still be only 42 if he should enter the White House in 1949. Everything that has gone before has been training and preparation for the contest which is now at hand. It has been a wide and long experience in the art and administration of government, in the ways of politics and in the understanding of men. From them has been forged an equipment for office which Stassen supporters are convinced will impress the country—and the Republican nominating convention.

A central appeal of the Stassen candidacy is that the United States is now faced, only on a larger scale, with much the same issues and crises, at home and abroad,

which he faced as thrice Governor of Minnesota, as Assistant Chief of Staff for Administration to Admiral Halsey and as a member of the American delegation which drafted the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. The problems are different in scope but similar in essence and Mr. Stassen has addressed himself to them, not theoretically, but from experience.

He has had political and administrative experience as Governor; he has dealt with strikes and hunger as Governor; he is intimately aware of the nation's military problems and position from his role in the war; he knows personally the political leaders of nearly every European country and his knowledge of foreign affairs is first-hand.

In 1938, when the Olsen-Bensen Farmer-Laborite regime was crumpling from its own top-heavy corruption and laxity, Stassen wrested control of the Republican party from the perpetually defeated Republican Old Guard and won a chance to have a try himself. His first action was to protect labor from a reactionary, oppressive anti-labor statute which was being pressed in the state legislature. He next was to propose and secure passage in its place of his own Labor Peace Plan, which contained nearly all of the less controversial provisions of the Taft-Hartley bill, including a cooling-off period before any strike could take place. Strikes dropped 70 percent, and while union leaders first fought the law, Stassen won the active support of both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. when he ran for re-election.

Washington correspondents know that the Taft-Hartley Act would have been more restrictive than it is, were it not for Stassen's vigorous testimony. It contains some provisions he opposed, such as the ban on the closed shop and the requirement of anti-Communist affidavits. But he believes the law as a whole is essential to achieve a fair balance between labor and management, and he supports it.

The Republican Old Guard in Minnesota opposed Stassen from the beginning; he defeated it and took over the party in his state. Today the Republican Old Guard in the nation is the source of the principal opposition to his winning the presidential

nomination. It is opposed to Stassen, not because he is radical—which he isn't—but because he is too forthright and too independent, determined to be beholden to no small group of politicians and to no single bloc of his supporters. It is opposed to him because he is capable of vigorous leadership and has the capacity to draw his strength and his support, not from a political hierarchy but direct from the people over the heads of the political managers, as he did throughout his three terms as Governor of Minnesota.

Mr. Stassen is not in the Senate today by his own choice. He could have had an easy nomination and election in 1946. He chose the alternative of freedom to travel and study all of America and to visit at least 16 foreign countries, including Russia. His unorthodox premise was that the best way to get the presidential nomination was to set about equipping himself to make the best possible President. That's what he has been doing most of his life, after working his way through the University of Minnesota and after first beginning the practice of law in St. Paul.

Stassen is no more radical than a Massachusetts Saltonstall or a blue serge suit. He has a modern outlook and can look a new fact in the face without blushing. The Republican party may or may not want a middle-of-the-road candidate in 1948, but if it does and it looks down the middle of the road, there will be Stassen.

ROBERT A. TAFT

Abridged from John Gunther's "Inside U. S. A.," with permission of the publishers, Harper & Bros., N. Y. C.

Robert Alphonso Taft, one of the sons of the late President William Howard Taft, was something of a child prodigy. In Taft School, Yale and Harvard Law Schools, he was first in his class; he has been called, next to Brandeis, the most brilliant student the Harvard Law School ever produced. He practiced law for a time, setting up a firm in Cincinnati with his brother Charles, and interested himself in politics.

He became a State Senator in Ohio, at a time when the Ku Klux Klan was strong, and his first notable service was a courageous offensive against the Klan. In 1938 he

was elected to the U. S. Senate, and was re-elected (but just barely) in 1944.

A hard and tireless worker, Taft has brain power and knows how to organize and use it. His sincerity is absolute.

That Taft should be a conservative is quite understandable in view of his family background. That he should have been an isolationist is also understandable. What cannot be explained in Taft are his majestic wrong-headedness, his Brobdignagian bad judgments.

Following are some of Taft's statements with the dates they were made:

April 14, 1940: "I am opposed to the Selective Service Bill because in my opinion no necessity exists requiring such tragic action."

Feb. 16, 1941: "It is simply fantastic to suppose there is any danger of an attack on the United States by Japan."

Feb. 22, 1941: "An invasion of the United States by the German army is as fantastic as would be the invasion of Germany . . . by an American army and as unlikely to be undertaken."

Sept. 22, 1941: "There is much less danger to this country . . . today than there was two years ago; certainly much less than there was one year ago."

Taft is honest; one cannot blame these fantastically bad judgments on politics. The clue is probably a certain Philistinism and an almost pathological setness of vision and stubbornness.

He voted against Lend-Lease, against the extension of the draft, and even against the confirmation as Secretary of War of that eminent fellow Republican, Henry L. Stimson. He opposed the confirmation of David E. Lilienthal as chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. He spoke at America First meetings, although he was never a member, and sought to block American participation in the world bank and the international stabilization fund. He did, however, vote for the United Nations charter.

On domestic affairs Taft's record is somewhat contradictory. His first Senate speech was against T. V. A., which is the most generous work of man in the United States. He fought price control. On the other hand he has several times taken a mild pro-

labor line; once or twice he even supported Administration measures favoring labor. He joined Senators Wagner and Ellender to write a housing bill which at least promised something, if it could be put through Congress. And he made a remarkable coalition with two progressive Democrats (Thomas of Utah and Hill of Alabama) to introduce a bill for a modicum of federal aid to education.

The brightest star in the Taft family is Robert's wife, Martha. She is a much more accomplished speaker than her husband, and has assisted in all his campaigns. After Taft's first run for the Senate, one Ohio newspaper headlined the event: BOB AND MARTHA WIN. They have four children. When not in Washington the Tafts live at Sky Farm, a modest suburban estate near Cincinnati, where they grow strawberries for fun and profit. When they can find the time they spend their summers at Murray Bay, Canada, where Tafts are wont to congregate.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

by Walter Hehmer

Co-author of "This Man Truman."

President Truman will seek title to the White House in his own right in 1948, but he seems destined still to wear the mantle of Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign.

Truman has worked hard to build an administration of his own since that mantle first fell upon his vice presidential shoulders with the death of F. D. R. in April, 1945.

He has moved a whole new crop of faces into the top executive posts of the government and, in meeting a host of post-war domestic and international problems, he has stood on his own feet and made his own decisions.

But members of his cabinet and officials of the Democratic national committee opened his campaign—obviously with his sanction—by advertising him as the man to carry on the "Roosevelt tradition."

How faithfully he has followed the footsteps of F. D. R. is a matter of political debate, but the Truman of today, at least, is far from the unknown quantity he was when he succeeded to the White

House in the final, critical days of World War II. His only claims to fame then were his chairmanship of a special Senate committee which had effectively investigated the war effort—and the fact that he was hand-picked by F. D. R. as his fourth-term running mate.

The American people held their collective breath while they waited for Truman to show his colors and stature. Would he prove equal, they wondered, to the tremendous problems of war and peace?

They knew, or soon found out, only that he came from a proud, long-lived, down-to-earth family, unmarked by pretension on either side.

Born in modest circumstances at Lamar, Mo., in 1884, he started his career as a dirt farmer. He served as an artillery captain in World War I, was a partner in a haberdashery that failed in the brief depression that followed the war, climbed the ladder of local politics in Kansas City under the wing of its notorious Democratic boss, the late Tom Pendergast.

Elected to the Senate in 1934 with the help of the Pendergast machine, Truman attracted little attention until he became chairman of the special committee which investigated first the national defense and then the war production program.

The work of the committee, which on many occasions unleashed critical blasts at the administration and the armed forces, won him both headlines and the attention of Roosevelt. When F. D. R. sought a new running-mate to replace Henry Wallace in 1944, he picked out Truman as a man who, if he would not contribute much to the ticket, at least would not alienate large blocs of votes.

After Roosevelt won his fourth term, Truman settled back to the prosaic job of presiding over the Senate, steeling himself against the possibility that F. D. R. would not live out his term. Roosevelt confided little in him, making no attempt to prepare him for the great decisions he would soon have to make.

This, then, was the man who stepped into the White House in the critical spring of 1945, with the Allied armies knocking at the gates of Germany and the American forces in the Pacific preparing

for the anticipated assault on the home islands of Japan. Victory was in sight, but not yet sure.

If the nation had been fearful, it reacted with enthusiasm when Truman tackled his job with calmness and humility—but decided self-assurance. It sent his popularity soaring above even the peaks hit by Roosevelt as he handled, with no signs of wavering, the problems attending the birth of the United Nations, the defeat of Germany, the dropping of the first atom bomb and the surrender of Japan.

Peace brought new problems—and showed the nation a new side of Harry Truman. He tackled the difficulties of reconversion, a national malaise of strikes, the relaxation of war-time controls and the first moves to restore stability to the war-torn world with somewhat less self-assurance, considerably more vacillation.

He could not control the Congress still dominated by his own party. A public uproar greeted the prolongation of war-time shortages. His political stock plummeted. Democrats suffered their first defeat in fourteen years in the 1946 bi-elections. Truman found himself faced with a Republican-controlled Congress.

Out of his subsequent battles with this Republican Congress have come most of the issues—foreign as well as domestic—for the 1948 presidential race.

On the domestic side there were his vetoes of two tax reduction bills, his fruitless veto of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act and the refusal of Congress to take seriously many of his proposals for so-called "social" legislation.

The President's pleas, direct or indirect, for legislation on the following matters fell on deaf ears: a long-range housing program, federal aid to education, health insurance, broadening of the social security program and a boost in minimum wage standards.

The first session of the 80th Congress also adjourned without enacting universal military training or easing the admission of Europe's displaced persons to the U. S.—both of which were urgently sought by Truman and Administration leaders.

On the international front, the Republicans maintained the bi-partisan approach

by approving and appropriating funds for the Truman Doctrine to save Greece and Turkey from Communist infiltration and for foreign relief.

Truman's call for a special session of Congress to deal with high prices and foreign aid plunged him into a new wrangle with the Republicans. The GOP leader bluntly rejected proposals for a bi-partisan attack on inflation and warned that they would write no "blank check" for Marshall Plan assistance to Europe.

The consensus seems to be that he has attempted to plow a "middle-of-the-road" course, but has veered somewhat to the left of center. Most observers place him substantially to the right of the old Roosevelt position, but also well to the left of all potential Republican presidential nominees.

The more radical left-wing groups have accused him of deserting the Roosevelt line, while professing to hold it, by failing to go to bat for his predecessor's program for "social reform."

Republican leaders, meanwhile, continue to blast his Administration as "radical" and "red" and to charge that he is still the "captive" of the P. A. C.

The electorate, trying to make up its collective mind whether Truman's course suits the needs of the times, may well come to conclusions about like these:

Harry Truman, in three years, has not established himself as a great President but he has grown steadily in the "toughest job in the world." He has exhibited great courage in the face of domestic and international difficulties such as have confronted few chief executives. His strong points are his courage, his integrity and his humanity.

A Republican nominee lacking any of these qualities will find Truman hard to beat.

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG

Abridged from John Gunther's "Inside U. S. A.," with permission of the publishers, Harper & Bros., N. Y. C.

Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg's greater hero is Alexander Hamilton, about whom he has written two books; the title page

one of them carries the motto, "Nationalism—not 'internationalism'—is the indispensable bulwark of American independence." As recently as 1939 Vandenberg proclaimed, "This so-called war is nothing but about twenty-five people and propaganda. They want our money and our men."

But in the last two years the isolationist Vandenberg has disappeared, and an internationalist Vandenberg emerged. He has worked staunchly with three Secretaries of State to help build and sustain the United Nations and to help write the peace treaties. He has become by far the most influential Republican in the Senate on foreign affairs.

Vandenberg's change of attitude is not surprising, since he has a supple mind and great capacity for growth; also he never made a fetish of being either all-conservative or all-liberal. In fact, one critic (Milton S. Mayer) has said of him: "On domestic problems you can't locate him at all. He has stood squarely on both sides of every issue for the past ten years. He has been . . . for the R. F. C. and against pump-priming; for economy and against governmental reorganization; . . . for and against federal control of relief; for budget balancing and at the same time for a general pension; for and against income tax publicity . . ."

In Vandenberg's own view his best achievement in the Senate was his sponsorship of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Law, which insures bank deposits, and is usually thought of as a New Deal law. His interest in this idea may have come from the fact that his father—a Michigan harness maker—lost all his money and his business in the crash of 1893; and Arthur, at the age of nine, had to go to work to help support his family. He ran a pushcart after school, delivering shoes from a wholesale house to the freight yard.

In 1910 Vandenberg got fired from one job because he played hookey to watch a parade for his idol, Theodore Roosevelt. He got another job as office boy on the *Grand Rapids Herald*. A few years later he was publisher, manager and editor.

As early as 1907 he started campaigning throughout Michigan for the Republican

party. Nine years later he was so well known that he was urged to run for Governor, but he refused. Not until 1928 did he come out for Senator, when he was perfectly certain (a) that he would win, and (b) that he was wealthy enough to support the job. He won, and has been in the Senate ever since. In 1934 he was the only Republican Senator in the whole country to win re-election in the Roosevelt landslide.

Now, at the age of sixty-two, Vandenberg is a large, solidly-built man, who wears his age well. White hair combed laterally across a bulging brow; a heavy gold watch chain worn laterally across a massive waistcoat—these are as familiar as the black pants. But he has nothing of the blowsy look of some "professional" Senators. He has dignity; he gives an impression of power—an easy and affluent kind of power—plus an irreverent wit and comfortable good humor; a note of laziness (despite his unrivaled reputation for industry), and a very definite and alert sophistication.

Vandenberg's brain is better than the puddings some Senators have inside their skulls, and he has never lost the advantage of the half-a-generation head start he got in life, as a result of having gone to work at the age of nine. What caused him to shift from a narrow nationalism to his present internationalism? The answer is security—the keynote of his whole life. He would hate to think of the world, and his own country, going to ruin just at the juncture when he is in a position to enjoy it most and serve it best.

Last fall Vandenberg said—with his fingers crossed—that he was not a presidential candidate. He declined the Republican nomination for Vice President in 1936, and he "was declined" for the presidential nomination in 1940 when Wendell Willkie got it. In 1944 he came out for General Douglas MacArthur.

Could Vandenberg be "persuaded" to run in 1948? Of course—if all the circumstances are propitious.

Mrs. Vandenberg is the former Hazel H. Whitaker. They have two daughters and a son, Arthur Jr., who is his father's secretary.

HENRY A. WALLACE

by Robert Donovan

Washington Bureau, N. Y. *Herald Tribune*.

Henry Agaard Wallace, farmer, editor, philosopher, erstwhile Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Agriculture, and former Democratic Vice President, is a rallying-point for a conglomeration of Left Wing elements in the United States.

He is not their acknowledged leader. He has no cohesive political following. But above all others he has been most articulate in attacking Wall Street Red-baiting, "war-with-Russia hysteria," compulsory military training, the Taft-Hartley Act and other anathemas of the Left Wing groups.

In July, 1947, a Democratic faction in California led by Robert W. Kenny, national co-chairman of the Progressive Citizens of America, organized a "Wallace for President" movement, but it was subsequently repudiated by the California Democratic State Committee.

There are few men on the present-day American political scene about whom such bitter controversy swirls as swirls around Henry Wallace. Mr. Wallace will surely be heard from in the 1948 presidential election campaign. It is even possible, though not probable, that he will be the candidate of a third party.

A crusader for reforms like abolition of the poll tax and broader rights for labor and a fervent advocate of closer understanding with Russia, Mr. Wallace has been an outspoken critic of President Truman, who ousted him in 1946 as Secretary of Commerce, and he has threatened to "build a new party."

It has been Mr. Wallace's contention that the Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey to check Communism was a step toward war and that Mr. Truman has surrounded himself with a cabinet representing the philosophy of Wall Street.

"Under the Republicans," Mr. Wallace told a Madison Square Garden rally in New York on September 11, 1947, "Wall Street ran America; under the present Administration Wall Street is all set to run the world."

Mr. Wallace, whose slogans, such as "the

century of the common man," "full employment," and "the ever-normal granary," have been staples in American political debate for more than a decade, was born in Adair County, Iowa, on October 7, 1888. He was a registered Republican until 1936 when he switched to the Democratic party. His father, Henry C. Wallace, had been Secretary of Agriculture under President Harding and Coolidge. Henry Wallace became Secretary of Agriculture in the first Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 after a long career as editor of his family's magazine *Wallace's Farmer*.

Probably no Secretary of Agriculture in American history lived through so much controversy as Mr. Wallace in the early days of New Deal crop control and the "plowing under of 6,000,000 little pigs." He remained in his post, however, until 1941 when he became Vice President. In 1944 he failed to win renomination because his Left Wing leanings were considered detrimental to the Democratic ticket.

To the Southern and conservative factions of the Democratic party Mr. Wallace was "starry-eyed," a dreamer and visionary and far too friendly with labor.

President Roosevelt rather lukewarmly asked the Democratic convention in Chicago to renominate Mr. Wallace, but he did not insist upon it. In a letter to the convention chairman, Senator Samuel D. Jackson, of Indiana, the President put it:

"I have been associated with Henry Wallace during his past four years as Vice President, for eight earlier while he was Secretary of Agriculture, and well before that. I like him and I respect him, and he is my personal friend. For these reasons I personally would vote for his renomination if I were a delegate to the convention."

In losing the nomination for Vice President, Henry Wallace lost the Presidency for Harry S. Truman, who was chosen in his stead, became President when Mr. Roosevelt died on April 12, 1945.

A month before President Roosevelt died he appointed Mr. Wallace Secretary of Commerce, a post he retained for more than a year under President Truman.

On September 20, 1946, Mr. Truman forced Mr. Wallace to resign after he had

assailed the "get tough with Russia" policy of James F. Byrnes, then Secretary of State, at a moment when Mr. Byrnes was engaged in difficult negotiations with the Russians at a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers in Paris.

Henry Wallace returned to private life but not to obscurity. He became editor of *The New Republic*, and from its pages and the speaker's platform he kept up a steady attack on both parties and brandished the threat of a third party in 1948.

EARL WARREN

by Earl C. Behrens

Political Editor, San Francisco Chronicle.

Earl Warren flashed to national political prominence in 1946 when he carried off both the Republican and Democratic gubernatorial nominations in California—an unprecedented occurrence in American politics.

The California Governor previously had been in hand in Republican national slate-making in 1944, when he was offered and turned down the chance to be Thomas E. Dewey's running mate. But his sweep of the California primaries forced the G. O. P. leaders to recognize his potentialities for top spot on their presidential ticket in 1948.

His 1946 feat of defeating the Democrats on their own primary brought Warren handicaps as well as acclaim, however. Some old-line Republicans quickly raised the point that any man able to win such bi-partisan backing might not be "enough of a Republican" to suit them.

As much as his proved ability to win Democratic votes appealed to a Republican party hungering for national power, the Old Guard made no bones of its fears that it might be difficult to tell whether Warren was a Democrat or a Republican once he moved into the White House.

Bolstering their fears was the fact that Warren, who is a veteran of World War I, and will be fifty-seven when the 1948 election rolls around, hasn't always seen eye to eye with his party's leaders in Washington.

There was the time, for example, when the Republicans in the Eightieth Congress were booming income tax cuts. Earl War-

ren announced he thought such cuts should wait until the government made a bigger dent in its national debt.

What's more, he told his fellow Republicans that tax cuts, once they were made, should be aimed to relieve lower income groups first. This happened to be the same argument used by President Truman, in vetoing the tax bill twice.

For another thing, he publicly endorsed universal military training—a step opposed by some Republican statesmen.

Warren also wants Western reclamation and industrial projects developed and wants federal aid to do it. While a staunch critic of too much centralization of government in Washington, he bluntly reprimanded Republicans in the House Appropriations committee when they slashed federal reclamation funds in the 1947 budget.

On the question of prices, Warren said that there was "too much haste in removing a good many of our controls" and that Congress should have used "a more orderly approach."

On the international front, he has come out for the Marshall Plan, the United Nations, and a strong military establishment for the United States, squelching some suspicions that he might have isolationist leanings.

As Governor, Warren has sponsored compulsory health insurance, disability insurance, liberalization of workmen's compensation and an extensive social welfare program.

In the 1946 landslide—when he was re-elected by the record-smashing bi-partisan poll of 2,344,542 votes—Warren was supported by the American Federation of Labor. The Congress of Industrial Organizations and its Political Action Committee, however, opposed him.

He has no large personal political machine. He won his support from Californians largely by keeping his 1942 campaign promises and giving the state an honest, competent, and progressive government.

Among other characteristics, the tall, white-haired Californian delights in proving that politicians are wrong about politics. He demonstrated this first by winning

the governorship in 1942 in the midst of the war, the Roosevelt era and a top-heavy Democratic registration in California. California law—which allows a candidate to run on more than one ticket—was made to order for Warren, who views the governorship as a non-partisan office.

On the national scene, he has fitted into the limelight and then out again at two Republican presidential conventions. He was a nominal “favorite son” candidate in 1936 and again in 1944, when he turned down the offer to run with Dewey.

Since 1944, Warren has been active in

convening Western governors on mutual problems and on the executive committee of the National Governors Conference.

As an individual, he is a family man, devoting most spare time to his wife and six children—three boys and three girls.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Both Democrats and Republicans hold their National Conventions in Philadelphia this year; the Republicans the week beginning Monday, June 21 and the Democrats beginning Sunday, July 11.



ROLE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN AMERICAN PUBLIC LIFE

by PROFESSOR EDGAR EUGENE ROBINSON

Professor of American History, Stanford University

Author of “The Evolution of American Political Parties.”

Party Realities in the United States

POLITICAL PARTIES ARE ACCEPTED by all Americans as an indispensable feature of the American way of life. The American people conceive of parties as bodies of voters making decisions at stated election times. They accept the two-party system as fundamental. (And they speak of parties as armies using the language of warfare to describing their activities.)

But parties in the United States are also seen as organizations with elaborate and intricate machinery, acting through party representatives in the Presidency, in the Congress, and in thousands of offices in the local, state and national structure. Moreover, these parties appear as custodians of traditional political doctrines, and as exponents of current political platforms and policies. In short, political party has a varied meaning in all contemporary discussion. “Third parties” with unusual purposes and usually temporary status are accepted as necessary, though adding to the confusion of the issues. No one doubts that the political party in the United States is what the voter makes it, for his own use, and for the advancement of such interests as he has in conjunction with his fellows.

In philosophic terms, there have been political parties embodying the belief in the primary importance of leadership (Federalist, Whig, Republican); and those that put their greater faith in the masses of men (Democrat, Populist, Progressive). In economic terms, there have been parties devoted to particular interests (Socialist-Labor, American Labor, Sugar Planters); to particular programs (Public Ownership, Single Tax, Greenback, Free Silver); to sectional needs (Southern Rights, Constitutional Union, Populist). In humanitarian terms, there have been parties devoted to the program of care for needy, helpless, disfranchised (Prohibition, Liberty, Free Soil). In class terms, there have been parties that boldly advanced the programs of class advantage (Native American, Socialist, Communist). But throughout the evolution of the American political party to its present stage of development, the determining characteristic of the “two-party system” has been the ability and skill of American party leaders in combining appeals of various kinds, legislative programs, special interests, and humanitarian purposes into one general support of a candidate for the Presidency, with, of course

supporting majorities in the Congress. To this end, party organization, which in the U. S. is extra-legal, has become the most powerful force in our political life.

Early Manifestations of Party

The roots of party life are deep in our early history as an independent people. At the outset, in the American Revolution, the Continental Congress was in reality the convention of a political party. In origin it was the creation of extra-legal committees (in the separate colonies) at no time acting under a grant of authority of any kind, and made up of men who, whatever their differences, were a unit in agitation for a general political purpose.

The great pronouncement of this Congress, the Declaration of Independence, was the platform of a political party. It was a statement of general principles. It aimed to win supporters to the cause of independence. Its sponsors did not conceive of it as descriptive of the reality of government at the time. It has been in subsequent days that this document has been made to fit a role for which it was not intended. The difficulties which accompanied attempts to realize some of its pronouncements remind one of the difficulties that frequently attend the transference of campaign pledges into statute law.

The second great political party in America met in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. It met to propose a solution for governmental chaos. The "Fathers" who prepared and presented the Constitution for the consideration of conventions in the various states were not the same "Fathers" who had led the party of Revolution. Nor did they rely on the same medium for action. Whereas the party of Revolution had worked outside of the usual forms of election under the laws prevalent in the states, the party of the Constitution was content, after the preliminary impetus (in extra-legal groups) to attempt to carry its will through the medium of the various state governments, in accordance with the practices and voting restrictions of these states. It set the tone of party action within law.

Parties in Congress

Nevertheless, at the beginning of the national government in 1789, despite early

manifestations of party activity, party organizations did not exist. But political divisions in the Congress appeared in the first administration of George Washington in terms of legislative programs and of leadership in the national government. Federalists came to support the Executive, and Anti-Federalists, to oppose. This alignment first appeared among the voters in the election of 1796, and was more clearly marked as the Federalist versus Democratic-Republican division in the "revolution of 1800" which placed Thomas Jefferson in the Presidency.

From the inauguration of Jefferson in 1801, to that of Jackson in 1829, the party struggle is most clearly seen in terms of the growing sectional divisions (East, West, South). The central theme of discussion was the extent of federal power, and it occupied the Congress, and gave successive Presidents their place in party history. But in truth it was an era in which factions in states and in Congress—and among the voters—precluded a full development of national political parties. National party organization and its great agency, the national convention, had yet to appear. But the party division in Congress and among the limited number of voters continued Federalist versus Democratic-Republican until 1820. It was natural that such should be the case as long as the practices of pre-Constitution days dominated in the states, where impermanent groups gathered together for transitory purposes, and as long as the electorate continued to be dominated by men who had been colonials and subjects of a king.

By the end of the third decade of the nineteenth century, however, the United States of America had grown to a population of thirteen million in a federal union of twenty-four states. Manhood suffrage had become an accepted fact. The exclusion of Negroes from the franchise, as well as the existence of property qualifications in a few of the states, did not greatly mar the picture of a democracy as seen by the average American in 1830.

The division of the voters of the country in the election of 1828 reflected the division in the Congress since 1825, where the parties were Jackson and anti-Jackson.

This acceptance of personal leadership as the determining factor in party allegiance seemed to spell the doom of all clear-cut party development in terms of constitutional doctrine. It laid the basis for divisions within parties of the next thirty years, although the term "Democrat" came to be applied to followers of Jackson, and for a time, "National Republican" included his opponents.

Parties as Voters

The pathway taken by the advocates of Andrew Jackson in bringing him to the Presidency was open to all because of the flexible pattern of American constitutional procedure and the freedom accorded the voter. Consequently there appeared from time to time the Anti-Masonic party, the Liberty party, the Free Soil party, the Native American party, and many others. These "third parties" held conventions, placed nominees before the voter, marshalled adherents at the polls, but never attained the Presidency and seldom elected nominees to the Congress. But they were an avenue of expression for thousands of "free Americans."

In the meantime, the Whig party, which after 1835 came to absorb the National Republicans, and the Democratic party, each a coalition of various interests—economic, social, political, sectional—battled as the "two parties" for control of the national government. On the whole, the Whigs were representative of large business units, the banks, and the "conservative" elements. The Democrats included the mechanics, the small farmers, the small businessmen, and some radicals. Though the Whigs tended to support high tariffs and the Democrats, "free trade," neither party was a unit on the question of slave power and neither party had a consistent record on public land policy nor on internal improvements.

Despite loud protestations of leaders that the Democratic was the party of the common man, the party gave large support to leadership as a primary factor in practical politics. The Whigs, admittedly the party of the upper classes, yet drew considerable support from the middle class, particularly in the rapidly growing Middle West. Both parties, being coalitions of var-

ious interests, were really not representative of single class nor particular economic interest. With the diverse support they were able thus to mobilize, the Whigs and Democrats, in the Presidency and the Congress, alternated in governing the nation until the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861.

Sectional Division

In the election of 1860 the national alignment of voters, as well as the statements of party leaders and their platform declarations, revealed the actual position of political parties on issues. The Democratic party split over the issue of slavery extension, and two candidates appeared at the polls—Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge. The Whig party had lost its place to the newly created Republican party, and the middle of the road appeal on the matter of slavery was presented in the candidacy of John Bell (Constitutional Union party). Lincoln, the nominee of the Republican party, which had had its first presidential nominee, John C. Frémont, in 1856, stood on a platform that opposed the extension of slavery, but did not propose to interfere with slavery in southern states. The party was pledged to free homesteads, a protective tariff, and a transcontinental railway. The decision at the polls in November of 1860 did not give Lincoln a majority vote, nor a majority control in the Congress. But the plurality in the electoral college made him President-Elect.

Party Organization 1864-1904

The Republican party was given control of the Congress by the secession of southern states, but narrowly missed loss of control of the House of Representatives in the mid-term elections of 1862. Only by a National Union ticket in 1864 (Lincoln and Johnson) did the Republican party keep control. From this election to that of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, the Republican and Democratic parties fought out their battles before the electorate, first upon issues that arose out of the war; second, on economic questions that came to be of pressing importance in the rapidly developing industrial society; and third, upon questions that arose out of the expansion

of the nation beyond the continental United States.

The Republicans retained the office of the President except for eight of the forty years (Grover Cleveland 1885-89, 1893-97), but the House was under the control of Democrats for sixteen years (1875-81, 1883-89, 1891-95). Only for eighteen of the forty years were Republicans in control of both houses of the Congress and of the Presidency, a power that the Democrats never enjoyed except in the two years 1893-1895.

Throughout the forty years the Democratic party carried the incubus of having been associated with "rebellion," and the Republican party, as evidenced in its succession of Civil War heroes in the Presidency, profited from the reputation of having "saved the Union." Inevitably, after the withdrawal of federal troops from southern states, the "Solid South" was a political unit in all elections. The Democratic party under the leadership of its one President in these years (Grover Cleveland) became the agency of tariff reform, termed "free trade" by its opponents. The Republican party, emerging from the war years as the party of industrialists and financiers, became more and more the party of high protective tariffs.

By the middle of the period it was clear that party power in the United States was exercised by two extra-legal party organizations. The national committees of these organizations were all-powerful, not only in choosing and controlling nominees, but also in determining party declaration, and often in the political action of their representatives who attained public office. It became increasingly evident to Democratic and Republican voters that within each party membership there must be developed greater powers to combat the autocratic powers of party bosses. The call for more democracy referred as much to party procedures as it did to partisan programs.

These years were marked by the repeated evidence of compromise on the part of national organizations. Yet at the end of the period, as at the beginning, the Republicans were nationalist, expansionist, and industrialist, and the Democrats were inclined to oppose in each of these fields.

The forty years (1864-1904) witnessed

numerous movements of reform and parties of protest. Those interested in Civil Service reform brought the Liberal Republicans into the campaign of 1872. Monetary reform brought the Greenback party of 1880; relief for the farmer brought the Populists of 1892. Near the end of the period there were indications that sporadic movements representing labor, such as Anti-Monopoly in 1884 and Union Labor in 1888, would be displaced by more permanent forms of party organization. The Socialist Labor party appeared in 1892, and in 1900 the Social Democratic (forerunner of the Socialist) first appeared in a national election.

The platforms of third parties, so important in indicating the direction of American thinking, were seed beds for the development of ideas later taken over by the "great parties." This is seen in the capture of the Democratic party by the "Silverites" in 1896. But throughout the period less spectacular adaptations were made, and in view of the ever-present need of each of the parties to win support in all parts of the country and amid all types of voters, it became an accepted procedure not only to balance East and West in appeal but also to embody in platforms appeals to the conflicting economic interests on tariff, "trusts," and currency. More and more, Congress became the arena not only for the battle of sections, but also for the conflict of classes, and the Presidency an office in which the premium went to a man skilled in adjustment and compromise—and leadership in coalition.

Party Life in the United States

Down to our own day, American political parties have flourished as agencies for the expression of public opinion, and as agencies for the selection and support of men who hold public office. Operated by men not elected by the people, parties have been responsive to public pressure only as their actions were subject to the vote of the people in elections in which party candidates appealed for votes. Yet these parties, as they aspired to control the national government, or as they achieved that control, of necessity have accepted the leadership of men who appear before the

people as their chosen leaders to achieve desired results in the operation of government and in the advancement of social welfare. Party managers have kept parties alive, but Presidents have given them substance and meaning.

Quite outside of party organization, the past ten years have witnessed the most phenomenal growth of political activity on behalf of Labor, for example, the American Labor party in New York State. This has been in self-defense because of the increasing power of special interest "pressure groups." Lobbying in some form has been characteristic of American politics since the days of Alexander Hamilton. But in the past fifty years, despite laws restricting the activity of lobbyists and much unfavorable publicity, it has reached a point where political party organization in Congress is frequently at the mercy of elements responsive to relatively small but powerful elements of the population (American Legion, National Association of Manufacturers). Frequently the same principle of threat has been transferred to action against party organization outside of the Congress, and thus special interest political activity groups have achieved a more powerful place in the drama of American politics (American Federation of Labor, Political Action Committee).

Characteristics of Party Activity

There are five aspects of American party practice that continue to baffle all students of politics and to mislead many foreign observers. Each is based on the fundamental conditions of American political life, and each has developed in the actual experience of American public men.

(a) The fact that the presidential vote is cast by states, and the fact that the electorate is spread over a continental area make it inevitable that a successful national party organization must come to terms with the powerful state parties. At the same time, because of the weight of even the smaller states in the electoral college, the national organization must have an appeal to voters in every section of the country. This explains the importance of New York, Illinois, Ohio and California machines in national strategy. It also ex-

plains the importance given by both parties to the seemingly small percentage of the vote in certain small states both east and west. Nevertheless, neither a class nor an economic interest has yet a truly national basis. The agrarians have frequently found this to be the case, and the protective tariff has had to be defended in a different way in different parts of America.

(b) It is clear that only as the successful party has been a coalition of interests and of factions, has it an opportunity to function in office. Likewise, only as the opposition party has had a great vote of protest has it furnished the necessary weight in Congress to prevent extreme measures by the party in power. Just as, thus far, a class party has been unthinkable in office in America, so, too, it is unlikely that a powerful vote of opposition will disappear. The experience of the past twelve years is the surest proof of that.

(c) Always important in the functioning of democracy, battles within the two parties have grown increasingly important since the opening of the twentieth century. Often when it is said in despair that the final struggle in November is a sham battle, it has been forgotten that the primary struggles have been productive of definite result, and that preceding the election under our representative system, the battle on issues has been narrowed to an area in which there can be productive result. This was true in the preliminaries of the battle of 1896 and of that of 1912.

(d) Rule by party caucus in each house of Congress is an essential of party success in legislation. Yet, again and again, insurgents have successfully thwarted party rule—as dramatically demonstrated by Senator LaFollette and other western Republicans in 1924. Yet in 1925 the attempt of the Republican caucus chairman to bar them from party councils was in vain, because votes were necessary to organize the Congress. The call of Secretary Wallace in 1945 to bring unity in Democratic party action by expelling "insurgent" Democrats was unavailing. Presently Wallace himself was cast in the role of insurgent.

(e) Party unity is hard to attain in the United States for a reason peculiar to our acceptance of party designation by states.

A Republican in the suffrage of Nebraska or California, or a Democrat in the suffrage of Maryland or Georgia need not be acceptable to a President of the named party. As long as voters of the state support the incumbent—as a party man—the national leader and the national committee protest in vain. This often makes a mockery of party platform, and defeats an effort to enact party program. The successful insurgency of George W. Norris and the independent position frequently taken by Democratic senators during the past decade are manifestations of the difficulties facing leaders in the Presidency.

The Presidential Campaign of 1948

Two powerful party organizations exist today, and function in every section of the nation. From the smallest voting precinct to the national electorate, they are bend-

ing every party effort to win the presidential contest of 1948. At least one hundred thousand men and women are devoting all of their attention to this; a million or more are giving considerable time to it. Large sums of money carry the financial burden of these activities. Those in charge have political relations with thousands of individuals and organizations that are affiliated with the party or are expected to be. Millions of voters are receiving publicity on current questions, and are expecting to vote party tickets. Within this mass of voters of such size, there are many political beliefs, countless political proposals, and innumerable party planks. The platforms are in the making; the leaders are jockeying for position; and the voters are preparing to vote for party candidates for offices local, state and national.



MINORITY PARTY MOVEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

by HARRY W. LAIDLER

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Author of "Social-Economic Movements."

IN 1854, THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AP-
peared on the national scene as a
minority political party formed to grapple
with the problem of slavery. It rose
rapidly in political stature, and in 1860
was able to secure the election of its
candidate, Abraham Lincoln, as President
of the United States. Since those days, the
presidential chair has been occupied alternately
by representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties. No third
party has risen to the rank of a major political
party in the nation as a whole.

On the other hand, numerous municipal,
state and national parties have developed,
have won local victories, and have exerted
a profound influence on the political thinking
of the country, on the platforms of the
major parties, and on city, state and federal
legislation.

In the national field, before the turn of
the present century, among the minor political
parties which made their appearance
were the Land Reformers in 1872, the
Greenbackers in 1876, the United Laborites
in 1888, and the Socialist Laborites, the
Populists and the Prohibitionists in 1892.

In 1878, the Greenbackers, with their program
of currency reform, secured over a
million votes, while 14 years later this
record was duplicated by the Populists.
Most of these parties regarded the manipulation
of the nation's money and credit as
the root of all evil, though the Socialist
Labor party insisted on the need for an
entire change in the economic system.

In 1900, Morris Hillquit and other active
members of the Socialist Labor party,
critical of the anti-A. F. of L. policy of
the S. L. P., the attempt of Daniel DeLeon,
its chief figure, to impose too rigid a discipline
on its membership, and the party's failure
to give sufficient attention to immediate
reforms, split from the S. L. P. and joined
with Eugene V. Debs of Indiana, Victor L.
Berger of Wisconsin and others to form
the Socialist party. They nominated Debs,
former president of the American Railway
Union, as candidate for President in the
1900 campaign and the following year
completed the structure of the party.

Debs received in 1900, 96,878 votes. Four
years later the vote quadrupled to 402,000;

in 1908, it remained at about this figure, and in 1912 doubled again to 900,000. The dues-paying membership of the party grew during those years from 16,000 in 1903 to 118,000 in 1912, in which year there were more than a thousand party members in public office, among them 56 mayors, over 300 aldermen, a number of state legislators and one congressman. Among the cities controlled by Socialists was Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which remained in the Socialist column until 1938.

The party's influence during these years in the trade union movement was considerable. Socialists founded many trade unions and in 1912 secured for their candidate, Max Hayes, one-third of the votes cast for president of the A. F. of L. The party during that period also did a vast educational work through its literature, and lectures in behalf of a socialistic order of industry "under which the principal industries of the country would be publicly owned and democratically managed for the common good."

It likewise did much to promote labor and social legislation. In its platforms of those days it advocated and did effective pioneering educational and political propaganda for many measures which were later adopted and enacted into legislation by the major parties, such measures as those in behalf of women suffrage, progressive income, inheritance, corporation and franchise taxes, workmen's compensation, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, a minimum wage, a shorter work week, the abolition of child labor, effective factory inspection, conservation of natural resources, public works for the unemployed, the curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, the establishment of a department of labor, the expansion of public educational, health, and recreational services, and the increase of public ownership of electrical and other utilities.

The party likewise gave the initial training in social action to tens of thousands of men and women who later became significant forces in the life of the nation.

In 1912, the party found many of its immediate demands included in the platform of the Progressive or "Bull Moose"

party which had been initiated by Robert M. LaFollette and others, but which later passed under the leadership of former President Theodore Roosevelt. The advent of the Progressive party on the ballot in 1912 led to increased interest in social legislation, while assuring the election of Woodrow Wilson and the defeat of William Howard Taft. Although Roosevelt in this campaign received nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ million votes, 700,000 more than Taft, the Progressive party, later deserted by its standard-bearer and many "Roosevelt Republicans," soon passed out of the scene of action.

Following 1912, the Socialist party became weakened by the fight between the more moderate elements and William D. Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, and his followers, who advocated sabotage and direct action as a means to social change. In this fight the advocates of democratic, parliamentary socialism were victorious and Haywood was expelled from the party. In 1916, before America's entrance into the World War, the party candidate, Allan L. Benson, a well-known writer, campaigned on a platform against war and militarism, receiving a vote of 585,000.

Following America's entrance into war, the party adopted an anti-war resolution at St. Louis. This led to action against many Socialist officials, and Eugene V. Debs was imprisoned for delivering in Canton, Ohio, an anti-war address. The stand of the party led to the resignation of a number of prominent Socialist writers, and the party suffered politically in many parts of the country. In New York City, however, it conducted in 1917 one of its most popular campaigns under the leadership of Morris Hillquit, electing a dozen city and state legislators.

After the war, the party's strength was sapped by a split within its ranks in 1919 over the Communist issue, but in 1920, Debs, the party's presidential candidate for the fifth time, campaigning from prison—Woodrow Wilson having refused him a pardon—received a vote slightly larger than that of 1912.

In the same elections, the Farmer-Labor party, in its only presidential campaign, nominated Parley Christensen as its stand-

ard-bearer, and ran up for him a vote of 265,000, against 919,000 for Debs.

After the election of Harding to the Presidency, there developed in the ranks of labor, particularly among the railroad workers, a demand for a higher status for the nation's workers. Labor began to talk in terms of nationalization of railroads and other utilities, of improved social legislation, and of independent political action. It followed closely the growing successes of the British Labor party, and formed in a number of instances local Labor and Farmer-Labor parties.

In 1921, several groups among the machinists, the Railroad Brotherhoods and other unions, joined with the Socialists in the organization of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. The Socialists joined the Conference in the hope that the movement thus started would ultimately lead to the formation of a nationwide labor party in opposition to the Republican and Democratic parties.

In 1924, the Conference issued an appeal to labor unions, farm organizations and other progressive groups to send delegates to a convention to be held at Cleveland on July 4, to select a national ticket.

The nomination of Calvin Coolidge, as Republican candidate and of John W. Davis, legal adviser of the House of Morgan, as Democratic candidate for President, had brought bitter criticism from many erstwhile supporters of the old parties, and delegates poured into the convention hall from all over the country.

The convention unanimously nominated Senator Robert M. LaFollette for President and Senator Burton K. Wheeler for Vice President. It adopted a platform which endorsed the demands of organized labor on injunctions and living standards, denounced monopoly, advocated public ownership of water-power and railways, strict public control of all national resources, and recognition of agriculture as the basic industry of the country and which urged the abrogation of the power of the Supreme Court to nullify legislation. LaFollette during the campaign declared that the two old parties were "in a condition of moral bankruptcy."

Farm and labor organizations throughout

the country endorsed the LaFollette ticket and over 4,750,000 votes were cast for the Progressive candidates—considerably more than was expected at the beginning of the campaign.

Socialists and many other Progressives strove to follow up this campaign with the organization of a permanent Progressive farmer-labor party. But LaFollette, a very sick man, was unable to give the movement any aid. Many of his political supporters returned to the two old parties, and when a special convention was finally called on February 21 and 22, 1925, the Railroad Brotherhoods and numerous other labor representatives at the convention declared that they had decided to return to their policy of non-partisanship. A number of delegates met in a reconstituted convention and passed a resolution to form a new party. But the Socialists refused to take part in it, Morris Hillquit characterizing the convention as "little more than a motley array of advocates of heterogeneous political nostrums with a sprinkling of dubious farmers' organizations and liberal progressive groups without constituencies." The most promising progressive third party movement of the first quarter of the twentieth century thus passed into history.

The Socialist party continued its activities and ran Norman Thomas for President in the next five elections.

In the 1928 elections, the Socialist vote decreased to 267,000. In 1932 it advanced to 885,000. In 1936, however, there was a further split in the movement over united front activities, those withdrawing from the party forming the Social Democratic Federation. This split and the popularity in the ranks of labor of President Roosevelt caused a decrease in the 1936 vote to 187,000. In 1940 and 1944 the vote further decreased to 117,000 and 81,000 respectively.

During these years the party continued to advocate the formation of a mass party of labor, farmers and Progressives. In 1946, the party sent representatives to a National Education Committee for a New Party, an informal group with official and unofficial representatives from trade union, farmer, cooperative, educational organizations, from the Liberal party of New York and from the Social Democratic Federation.

The Socialist party in the Forties continued to mark up several successes in municipalities in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other states.

During the last generation, another minority movement, the Communist party, has been active on the political scene. Following the bolshevik revolution, many left-wing members of the Socialist party joined with recently admitted members of the foreign language federations to demand that it affiliate with the Third or Communist International.

This demand was refused by the party's executive committee, and, after a vain attempt to "capture" the Socialist party machinery, the dissenters met in Chicago in late August and early September, 1919 and organized the Communist and Communist Labor parties. The Communist party was dominated largely by Slavic and other foreign federations; the C. L. P. by American Communists. Both groups felt that the country was in the midst of a revolutionary crisis. The C. P. platform declared that the party should ever "keep in the foreground its consistent appeal for proletarian revolution, the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat."

Shortly after their conventions, both Communist parties were driven underground by the officers of the law. The Communist Labor party in 1920 merged with a section of the Communist party, and formed the United Communist party. For a while the remaining group in the C. P. refused to unite with the United Communist party on the ground that the latter had cooperated with "the reactionary" I. W. W., was "permeated with bourgeois-pacifist ideology," and could give no assurance to its membership that it would remain an illegal, underground organization.

Early in 1921, the U. C. P. formed a legal counterpart, the American Labor Alliance. That year also the Communist party leaders organized the Workers party as their above-ground representative though the C. P. continued for some time its illegal existence. In August, 1922, many of their delegates, attending a "secret" convention in Bridgman, Michigan, were trapped by

federal officials, and, on April 7, 1923, Communists announced the liquidation of the underground Communist party. In the meanwhile differences between the U. C. P. and other Communists were ironed out and the U. C. P. joined the Workers party.

In 1924 and 1928, the Communists entered the presidential campaigns with William Z. Foster as their standard-bearer, receiving 33,000 in the former year and 48,000, in 1928. In 1927 the party changed its name to the Workers' (Communist) party, and in 1928, returned to the original title of the Communist party.

In the late Twenties, bitter factional fights took place between the majority faction in the party, led by Jay Lovestone and Benjamin Gitlow, and the minority faction headed by William Foster. The minority accused the majority of failing to realize the imminence of the revolution in the United States. The majority evolved the doctrine of "exceptionalism," declaring that, while a revolutionary crisis might be developing in other countries, the United States should be regarded as an exception. The Communist International, however, sided with the minority group; pointed to numerous incidents in the United States which indicated to it that a revolutionary situation was developing; ordered the party to change its executive committee and demanded that Lovestone proceed to Moscow, in order that he may be able to secure a clearer view of the forces at work in America. When, however, on his return from Russia, Lovestone had not changed his viewpoint, he was expelled from the party together with Ben Gitlow, former vice presidential candidate, and a large number of his followers. In July, 1929, those expelled formed the Communist party of the U. S. A. (Majority Group) which disappeared after a few years. A year before, another group, led by James P. Cannon and Max Schachtman, were purged for their efforts to organize the Communist League of America (Opposition), a Trotskyite group.

In the early Thirties, the Communist party continued its bitter attacks on Socialist and other organizations which were dedicated to democratic social change. In 1932, Foster, presidential candidate, de-

clared that "in all its parliamentary activities the Communist party makes it clear to the workers that the capitalist democracy is a sham and that there must be no illusions about peacefully capturing the slate for the working class."

In 1935, however, after the change in the tactics of the Comintern, the Communist party under Earl Browder urged united action of all democratic groups in the fight against fascism. Instead of declaring capitalist democracy a "sham," he maintained that the Communists were ardent believers in democracy. Following the German-Russian Pact in 1939, the Communists reversed their policies again, criticized the Second World War as an imperialist war, and urged, "not a cent, not a gun, not a man for war preparations and the imperialist war."

When Russia was invaded, however, the party declared that the war had been transformed into a crusade for democracy and threw its support to its prosecution and to the election of many candidates of the Democratic party who were backing "The government's win-the-war policies."

On May 22, 1944, the party transformed itself into the American Communist Political Association and Earl Browder, its new president, astonished many friends and foes alike by declaring that in the war and immediate postwar period the party would regard "any plans for American postwar reconstruction which are based on the introduction of socialism" as, "in effect a repudiation" of the aim of American Communists to unite the majority of the nation behind the Teheran policies. During the ensuing elections the communists supported President Roosevelt for re-election.

The following year, however, there was another shift in Communist tactics. In April, 1945, Jacques Duclos, secretary of

the French Communist party, published an article denouncing Mr. Browder and the American Communists for swerving "dangerously from the victorious Marxist-Leninist doctrine." Following the publication of this article, the party was reconstructed and Browder was stripped of his authority and replaced by William Z. Foster as the new leader of the party. A special convention at the end of July unanimously endorsed the new leftward trend and on January 14, 1946, Browder was expelled from the party "for gross violation of party discipline, for developing factional activity and for betraying the principles of Marxism-Leninism and deserting to the side of class enemy American monopoly capitalism."

In 1947, the party agitated for the organization of a mass party and many Communists were active in New York State in the American Labor party. After the establishment of the Cominform, the party, while approving most of its policies, refused to join the new Communist international body, on the ground that affiliation would be used by reactionary forces as a means of weakening progressive movements. The party during these years received a comparatively small vote for its presidential candidates as follows: 1928—49,000; 1932—103,000; 1936—80,000; 1940—49,000. In 1944, no Communist candidate was nominated. In this year, the Socialist Labor party, which still survived, obtained 45,000 votes. Trotskyite groups, though active, had no national candidates.

Throughout 1947, there was much talk of a possible new third party movement, led, possibly, by former Vice President Henry A. Wallace. Students of politics, however, saw little chance of forming a large third party of the type of the Progressive party of 1924.

With the turn of the century our political history was resolved into a contest between the Republican and Democratic parties and since 1900 they have been custodians of the country's affairs. What they have done with this custody and whether they are entitled to it now is something we think of vital interest to voters. The following section is devoted to a narration of party records, a history of issues and an analysis of the economic and social conditions creating these issues. Overlapping is inevitable for two reasons: we wanted to give the varying viewpoints of the contributors a fair hearing, and we didn't want to risk omissions.

—1900-1948—

CAMPAIGNS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

by

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUNDS OF ELECTIONS

by

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—1900-1904—

THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY and the opening of the twentieth constituted a new beginning for the United States. These were the outstanding characteristics of the changing scene. First, the United States had become industrialized: in fact, it was the world's leading producer of iron and steel; possessed the world's greatest railroad net, and was beginning to challenge Great Britain's supremacy in world markets. Second, agriculture's efforts to reassert itself and recapture political leadership—a leadership it had lost as a result of the Civil War—had failed in the election of 1896. On an essentially agrarian platform, which talked free silver but which also expressed concern over the growing power of integrated industry and finance, Bryan as the standard-bearer of the Democrats had sought heroically to reinstall Jeffersonian principles—with a difference—in American public policy. His defeat was more than a personal one. It had indicated that the old alliance between South and Middle West could no longer function. It had proved that farmers represented a minority interest. And it had ended for all time the free-silver debate as a burning public question. (The Currency Act of 1900 put the United States on a gold standard.) Third, the American frontier was gone. No longer, in an actual or psychological sense, could Americans look forward—if economic mischance occurred in other areas—to escape into frontier zones to begin life

anew as pioneering farmers. The United States no longer was a new country; and farming, increasingly, was requiring a sizeable capital investment for its engagement. Fourth, America's immigration host was changing radically. The difference had become manifest in the late 1880's; it was to become pointed up sharply after 1900. Now immigrants from central and southern Europe—talking strange tongues and with lower standards of living—were to pour into the United States. They were to become urban dwellers instead of rural settlers; they were to be pressed into sweatshops; they were—for the time being—to remain passive in the trade unions' efforts to organize the American worker. Fifth, American industry was just beginning to become corporate, impersonal, integrated, finance-dominated. Up to 1900, the original Captains of Industry—the Carnegies, Rockefellers, McCormicks—had personally owned and managed the companies they had created. Popular opinion to the contrary, as a group they had not been hard taskmasters. They had modernized steel, machine tools, agricultural implements, oil refining, reducing costs and lowering prices. They had had a vision of mass production and of a great domestic consumer market. And they had helped in its realization by raising wages. By 1900, the *real* wages of the American worker were twice those they had been in 1850. The American worker had the highest standards of living in the world.

But these Captains of Industry had grown old by 1900; and control over their businesses passed into other hands. From 1897 to 1904 there set in a great movement of industrial consolidation and refinancing. Then it was that Big Business was really born—when the Standard Oil of New Jersey, American Telephone and Telegraph, the International Harvester Company, United States Steel made their appearance. Greatest of all—and epitomizing the new age—was the last. Formed in 1901 and combining most of the important light and heavy steel companies in the country, the United States Steel Corporation was the country's first billion-dollar corporation. Bigness alone was not the only hallmark of the change. The companies had been reorganized by investment bankers—J. P. Morgan; Kidder, Peabody and Co.; the Moore Brothers; the National City Bank; Kuhn, Loeb and Company. These banking groups dominated business policy. In fact, it was popularly claimed, there were two great financial empires in the United States whose influences proliferated into every significant aspect of the American economic life—the railroads, public utilities, shipping, heavy industry, money and banking. And these were the Morgan and Rockefeller Empires.

Sixth, the United States had become a

world power. As a result of the annexation of Hawaii, the defeat of Spain, and the easy victories of the American Navy, the United States ended the nineteenth century not only with an overseas empire—Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines—but with world interests. We had responsibilities for maintaining world peace and a balance of power among European nations; we had Caribbean interests and the building of a Panama Canal was now more than an academic question; we were alert to pressures on China's sovereignty and were determined to keep opportunities open equally to nationals of all countries—the Open Door policy.

These new forces and drifts were reflected in American political debates. In the election of 1900, the Democratic party spoke the tongue of Small Business, Little Americanism, and state intervention; the Republican party, Big Business, oversea expansion, and a state hands-off policy. The tariff and silver questions were subordinated to the question of so-called Imperialism, which Bryan named as the "paramount" issue of the campaign. It was an easy victory for McKinley and not too difficult an administration for Roosevelt, who succeeded to the Presidency in September, 1901, when McKinley was assassinated.

CAMPAIGNS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

By Thomas L. Stokes

JUST BEFORE THE TURN FROM THE 19th to the 20th century there began what might be termed the Third American Revolution.

The First American Revolution was that, of course, which freed us from England. The Second Revolution was our own Civil War which shifted political power from the agricultural South to the industrial East, North and Middle West. Economic power had shifted in that direction already. Negro slavery was abolished in the process.

After the Civil War, industrialization created a new sort of economic slavery, affecting both whites and blacks. For a people still accustomed to think of land in plenty and jobs for the asking, the awakening was slow. It came, with a jolt, toward

the end of the century to start the Third American Revolution which still goes on. Generally it has been peaceful.

Its object is to accommodate our society to the industrial scheme so that its benefits can be distributed broadly, and as equitably as possible, to the people. The instruments were at hand in government. The idea was to arouse the people to use them and strengthen them. The owners and managers of our industrial economy, who were found to be very strongly entrenched in government themselves, naturally resisted. This provoked the conflict which is here called the Third American Revolution.

This economic-political warfare was opened by William Jennings Bryan in 1896. A reaction followed in the McKinley Ad-

ministration. The tide moved forward again under Theodore Roosevelt, after which there was a pause in the Taft Administration. Again, under Woodrow Wilson, there was another advance. Thereafter came the longest halt during the Twenties, beginning with Harding, in 1921.

In the protracted Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration, the most profound changes thus far occurred in the relation of our government to its people. This was cut short by the Second World War and another reaction.

At its very outset, the forces of conflict in our revolution were disclosed dramatically by economic conditions. A revolution is set off most easily by a catastrophe of some sort. This was provided in our case by the 1893 depression when factories were closed, men were turned out on the street, farm prices fell.

There were 15,000 business failures with total liabilities of \$347,000,000; 574 banks closed; 156 railroads were in the hands of the receivers. In 1893 there was the bloody strike at the Carnegie Steel Mills in Homestead, Pa., and in 1894 the Pullman strike in which President Grover Cleveland intervened and out of which there emerged a new figure, Eugene Debs. Revealing the power of private finance and the money masters of that era, President Cleveland had called in J. P. Morgan to the White House to negotiate a private loan to stop the gold run on the Treasury. The venture was quite profitable to the financier and, as an index to the psychology of the times, made him somewhat of a hero. Just at the turn of the century our first billion-dollar corporation appeared when J. P. Morgan formed the United States Steel Corporation. This topped off a series of mergers and trusts that controlled important natural resources and raw materials. Congress had passed the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, but it was not taken seriously, either by finance and industry or by government. Wages of mill and factory workers averaged nine and ten dollars a week around the turn of the century.

For a capsule history of the Third American Revolution and its achievements, one only has to look back to Grover Cleveland and see how he did nothing with the

instrumentalities of national government to try to check the 1893 depression. He would have shocked himself and most other people if he had even considered such a thing. Now look forward forty years later and see how Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1933, marshaled all the instruments of national government to meet the depression of his time and, at the same time, acted to raise the farmer and city worker to new positions of power and privilege more commensurate with their services, by using agencies of the national government, or creating new ones.

Bryan's 1896 revolution was agrarian, based on a fusion of South and West. The Bryan threat spread terror among the financial and industrial overlords of the East because of his amazing ability to inflame the masses. It was only beaten back by Mark Hanna's skillful use of the largest campaign fund yet raised by any political party and by the clever "full dinner pail" promise to workers coupled, as the latter was, with hints that factories would close if Bryan were elected. Though thwarted, the Bryan revolution had an influence on all that has followed since.

THE ANTI-IMPERIALISM, ISOLATION-ism and pacifism of the Democrats in 1900 were manifest in platform declarations against involvement in world politics, against what they labeled the "ill-concealed Republican alliance with England," in their condemnation of England in the Boer War, and in their support of a small standing army. On economic issues, both parties were against trusts and both were for federal legislation for reclamation in the West, though Republicans held a reservation that control of water be left to the states. Revealing their new interest in industrial labor, Democrats advocated creation of a federal Department of Labor. Republicans proposed a Department of Commerce and Industries. Republicans espoused the protective tariff, while Democrats condemned the opposition party's last sample in the 1897 Dingley tariff act that had boosted industrial rates still higher. The Democrats lost with Bryan. The Republicans won with President McKinley.

He was only six months in his second Administration when his career was ended precipitately by an assassin's bullet at Buffalo, where he had made a speech on tariff reciprocity—the germ of the reciprocal trade idea that Democrats revived so successfully many years later. Theodore Roosevelt stepped into the Presidency at the age of 43. This act of an unkind fate alarmed G.O.P. elders, and upset their plans. They had maneuvered his nomination as vice presidential candidate to remove the headstrong young man from the governor's mansion at Albany. Now he was out of his cage. It was not long before he broke the bonds and ordered suit under the anti-trust laws, hitherto rarely used, against the Northern Securities Company, a holding company merging three great railroads—Burlington, Northern Pacific and Great Northern, the latter two parallel outlets to the West. This shocked J. P. Morgan who had engineered this deal with Edward H. Harriman and James J. Hill. He had

thought the youthful President "would do the gentlemanly thing." The holding company was dissolved eventually in 1904 by the Supreme Court. Roosevelt's second offense was the manner in which he handled the great 1902 coal strike in which 140,000 miners struck for the nine-hour day and a 20 percent increase in wages—they were getting \$10.09 a week. After the coal operators had balked for months and a shortage of coal threatened nationwide distress, the President called the operators to the White House, talked to them roughly, and threatened to take over the mines. The strike was settled to the sputtering of the coal barons.

Our expansion as a world power was helped by acquisition of the Panama Canal project which had bankrupted a French company. This piece of business was aided and abetted by a fortuitous revolution in Panamá that had a suspicious smell, though the President denied he had any part in promoting it.

CAMPAIGNS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

By Mark Sullivan

Many of the quotations from various sources used in the early part of this survey are printed in the author's six-volume history, *OUR TIMES*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons . . . I have had the use of a comprehensive digest of party platforms in the 12 presidential campaigns covered by the survey and legislation enacted during the presidential terms, compiled by the editors of *Information Please Almanac* . . . In the latter part of the survey, contemporary dispatches by the author to the *New York Herald Tribune* have been helpful.

THE MECHANISM BY WHICH AMERICAN political thought is formulated, debated and carried into effect, is the two-party system. The two parties are not creators of issues; each within itself is responsive to its own voters and both are responsive to the country. While each party has special characteristics, these do not compose a permanent difference. During brief and detached periods, the two parties oppose each other head-on, and it is this that makes elections. But on the long-term basis it is misleading to speak of one party as conservative, one liberal.

During the twelve presidential terms this survey covers, two of the most liberal measures enacted—liberal in the sense of restraint upon business—were the Railroad Rate Bill and the Pure Food Bill. Both were enacted during a Republican Presidency, Theodore Roosevelt's, and were

supported by the practically unanimous votes of both parties in Congress.

Both these measures were outstanding enlargements of power for the federal government. Support of the two measures by both parties negates the assumption that one party stands for a strong central government, the other against.

These examples of lack of permanent contrast between the two parties have been duplicated during many Presidencies; several are mentioned in this survey.

In 1900, William McKinley, whom the Republicans renominated, and William Jennings Bryan, whom the Democrats renominated despite his previous defeat, were the contestants.

In the 1900 campaign there were two principal issues. Both, in differing ways, were ephemeral. The "paramount issue"—the phrase was made familiar by Bryan—

arose out of the war with Spain, which had left in our lap the dependencies of the Philippines, Cuba, Puerto Rico. Bryan said we should make them independent. The Republicans called Bryan's position a "policy of scuttle." The issue was phrased by the Democrats as "imperialism," the milder word of the Republicans was "expansion." A Republican Senator prominent at the time, Albert J. Beveridge, said that expansion was "our imperial destiny," affirmed that "He (God) has made us adept in government that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples. . . . This is the divine mission of America."

The Republicans won the election and kept the dependencies. But expansion as a national policy hardly lived long enough to be a policy at all. The only foreign soil we acquired was a strip of land on the isthmus of Panamá to build the Canal, the Virgin Islands, and during the First World War as a base for defense of the Canal, and some small Pacific Islands taken in World War II and kept as naval bases.

By the 1940's, imperialism as an issue was in eclipse in the world. Britain had abandoned most of its dependencies, and seemed about to cease to be an empire at all. The furore over expansion in the campaign of 1900 illustrates the ephemerality of some issues which at the time are believed to determine permanent policies.

In the 1900 Democratic platform, one plank was less a living issue than an epitaph to a dead one. The platform called for free and unlimited coinage of silver in

the ratio of sixteen to one. That issue—phrased in slogans, "free silver" and "sixteen to one"—had been, four years before, the springboard from which Bryan had leaped into national prominence by what came to be called his "Cross of Gold" speech in the Democratic convention of 1896. A comparatively little-known man, his speech had swept the convention into nominating him for the Presidency, and he had made free silver the issue in his campaign. That 1896 campaign had been the climax of a controversy that had gone on for decades, over gold as the single standard of currency.

Partly because of the 1896 defeat of Bryan on this issue, but more because of an increase in the quantity of gold due to discovery of new mines, the issue lost power to excite. Congress, on March 14, 1900, decreed the gold dollar as the basis of currency, and provided that "United States notes and Treasury notes . . . shall be redeemed in gold coin."

This status of gold remained until, in the early weeks of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration (April, 1933) notes were made no longer redeemable in gold and gold withdrawn from circulation. Considering the economic and social effects associated with any vital change in the basis of currency, its intrinsic value and its purchasing power, one might have supposed that the retirement of gold in 1933 would lead to revival of the old issue. But no such issue emerged in the campaigns of 1936, '40 or '44.

— 1904 — 1908 —

by Louis M. Hacker

Theodore Roosevelt had this genius: he was alert to subtle changes in the American temper, and as public opinion reflected new interests and demands so did his utterances. The Republicans had won in 1900 and again in 1904—when Roosevelt had no trouble defeating Parker—presumably because Americans still accepted non-intervention by the state in economic matters as basic policy. But dissatisfaction was growing. Socialism—under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs—was spreading rapidly.

The muckrakers—popular journalists skilled in the techniques of exposure—were using a large group of new magazines with immense circulations to reveal corruption and manipulation in the American political and business life. Because of great concentrations and resulting controls in a good part of our heavy industry and public utilities, prices began to climb while wages lagged behind. The upward movement of real wages, in short, had ceased. Trade unionism—largely restricted to the skilled

crafts—had stopped growing and was powerless to obtain equality of bargaining rights for most American workers. Positive action was demanded; and to this pressure Roosevelt began to yield. Indeed, so skillful was his maneuvering that to many Roosevelt was a leader in the reform movement.

Something was done about concentration. In 1904, a Bureau of Corporations was created to investigate the alleged monopoly practices of Big Business. In the same year—under Roosevelt's prodding—the Supreme Court for the first time used the Sherman Act (passed in 1890) to order the dissolution of a holding company, the so-called Northern Securities case. Teeth were put in the Interstate Commerce Act (passed in 1887) by the Hepburn Act of 1906, which gave the I. C. C. the power to regulate rates for the first time. A conservation program sought to save America's dwindling natural resources for the common good. No effort was made, however, to improve and modernize the country's banking system; the panics of 1903 and 1907 were the prices we paid.

These were modest first steps. More

glamorous was the Roosevelt foreign policy. The United States obtained the Panama Canal Zone in 1903 and started to build the Canal in earnest in 1906. We challenged Britain's naval supremacy and began to build a battleship fleet that would give us command of the Pacific. The Monroe Doctrine was qualified during 1904-05 to make the United States solely responsible for the maintenance of peace—and the collection of debts—in the Western Hemisphere. Roosevelt offered his mediation in the war between Russia and Japan; he sent an American representative to the Algeiras Conference of 1906, which patched up the differences between France and Germany over Morocco. In the domestic sphere, in short, Roosevelt had prevented the spreading of discontent; in the foreign sphere, he had added new laurels to America and firmly fixed her place as a world power.

Can you remember away back when in politics the question "But who is going to pay for this?" slowed up a bill's passage?

—H.I.P.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Republicans renominated their "Teddy." Democrats tried a conservative candidate, Alton B. Parker, a judge from the New York Supreme Court. Roosevelt gave the Democrats their worst defeat since 1872, carrying all states outside the South.

Firmly seated now, the rough-riding President moved forward along a broad front of economic and social reform. So offended was the Old Guard Republican leadership in the Senate with his proposal to give the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix railroad rates that the task of steering the bill through that body was turned over to a Democrat and a personal enemy, "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman of South Carolina. Likewise a railroad employees accident compensation act and one limiting hours of work for trainmen and telegraph operators on lines in interstate commerce were put on the statute books. And, as models for private industry and States, Congress enacted an eight-hour-day law for workers on government public

works projects and a law forbidding child labor in the District of Columbia. Analysis and dissection of the whole American economy were encouraged by the atmosphere of progressivism in the Administration.

The President also proposed a federal income and inheritance tax law to make good a reform blocked once by the Supreme Court when it invalidated an 1897 income tax law. He encouraged a healthy doubt about the Supreme Court and the economic viewpoints it represented, remarking at one time that there were "some members of the judicial body who have lagged behind in their understanding of the great and vital changes in the body politic, whose minds have never been opened to the new applications of the old principles made necessary by the new conditions," which was heresy enough, in a polite way, but not quite so irreverent as his description of one of its members as "an old fuzzy-wuzzy with sweetbread brains."

By Mark Sullivan

The Democratic nomination—of a New York State judge, Alton B. Parker—was a return of the party to control by its conservative wing.

That the Republicans should nominate Theodore Roosevelt was practically certain. After taking over the Presidency following the assassination of McKinley in September 1901, Roosevelt quickly took a line of his own, a conspicuous departure from the conservatism of McKinley.

The principal expression of Roosevelt's line of policy was attack upon monopoly, trusts, and big business. Early in his Presidency, he battled with coal mine owners and New York bankers associated with them, to make them arbitrate differences with the mine workers. Equally dramatic, and also taking place during the first year of his Presidency, was his prosecution of the Northern Securities Company, a holding company into which three great Northwestern railroads had been combined.

With his official actions went unofficial denunciations, expressed in phrases that caught the public ear—"law-defying corporations of immense wealth" and promise of regulation phrased as "the Square Deal." The sum of all gave Roosevelt a strength which assured him control of the party.

In the 1904 election, Roosevelt's victory was unprecedented, in size of his majority and number of states carried. His fight against monopoly and trusts had brought to him much of Bryan's Democratic following. Partly by this accretion to normal Republican strength Roosevelt made gains in what had previously been the Democratic Solid South, carrying Missouri, the state's first departure from the Democrats since the Civil War and Reconstruction.

Roosevelt, elected, gave out, as if in spirit of awed responsibility, a statement which put into formal words, and accepted as a limitation binding upon himself, a tradition of American politics which, though unwritten, had by nation-long tradition almost the force of law, certainly the status of a rule of our political system:

"On the fourth of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes

my first term. The wise custom which limits the Presidency to two terms regards the substance and not the form. Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination."

That statement was destined to be quoted as authority and argued over many times. It was cited when Theodore Roosevelt himself, after completing the two terms he had limited himself to, and after being out of office one term, tried for another in 1912—defending his attempt on the ground that the rule against a third term applied only to a third term immediately succeeding the first two.

The statement was quoted again when, in the 1920's, Calvin Coolidge was in the same situation that Roosevelt had been in, serving a term to which he had been directly elected following one into which he had entered as Vice President after the death of President Harding. The wish of some Republicans to nominate him for another term in 1928 brought the two-term rule into debate. The rule, and Theodore Roosevelt's statement of it, was again quoted, and debated with extreme heat, in 1940 when, for the first time, the rule was broken by another Roosevelt, F. D., in his successful candidacy for a third term.

Two laws enacted during Roosevelt's second term stand out as a long stride in assertion of the power of the federal government, especially over business.

One was the Hepburn Railroad Rate Act of 1906. This extended greatly the authority of the federal government over railroads. It gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to fix railroad rates, and added express companies and pipe lines to the Commission's dominion.

The other law that made Theodore Roosevelt's second Administration high tide of a trend in government, was the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 (supplemented by the Meat Inspection Act of the same year).

In several ways, this law was a momentous innovation. While technically it was recommended by Roosevelt as an exercise of the power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce, it was an unprecedented

stretching of that power. Actually, the law was an exercise of ordinary police power, by the federal government, in a way and in a field which, many jurists believed, was not contemplated by the Constitution. The individual states had police power to stop the sale, but while some did this effectively, others did not. The essential aim of the Federal Pure Food Act was to do it on a nation-wide basis. This raised another constitutional objection to the bill, as a trespass upon the rights and functions of the states. It was the states' rights objection that accounted for last-ditch opposition to the bill.

The overwhelming size, near to unanimity, of the votes for the Pure Food and the Railroad Rate bills showed that the people resented the power of business as

expressed in some of its practices, and wanted the power checked. If the checking necessitated or meant an increase in the power of government as such, and an increase in federal power as against that of the states, then the people wanted that as a means if not an end. If bringing about the change included exalting the Presidency as against Congress—in the Congressional debates and in popular discussion there was much about presidential "dictation" by Roosevelt—the people, in their mood of the time, wanted that, too.

The Electoral College is unique among all institutions of learning. When its students vote a man most likely to succeed, he always makes good.

—H.B.

— 1908 – 1912 —

By Louis M. Hacker

Roosevelt asked for the election of his friend William Howard Taft as an endorsement of his policies. Taft won easily over Bryan, running for the third time, and Roosevelt left the country to hunt in Africa and tour Europe. Taft, unhappily, did not possess Roosevelt's gifts—or his adaptability. Trust prosecutions were pressed vigorously and in 1911 the Supreme Court ordered the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Companies. The Interstate Commerce Act was further strengthened by the passage of the Mann-Elkins Act of 1910. A National Monetary Commission was set up to recommend a complete overhauling of the country's banking system. Conservation measures were pushed. All these were gains. But Taft could not stand up to the high protectionists in his own party.

The result was the Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1909—and the country's confidence in Taft disappeared.

In reality, Taft was reaping the whirlwind which Big Business had been sowing during the previous decade. Great integrations, monopoly practices, declining *real* wages, labor hostility, banking domination—the resistance to those reforms which were long overdue—not only split the Re-

publican party wide open but indicated that fundamental changes in governmental policy were necessary. Insurgency in the Republican party—led by Norris of Nebraska in the House and LaFollette of Wisconsin in the Senate—raised its head. The Democratic party took a new lease on life. In consequence, the Democrats captured the House in 1910 and won a number of important state elections. Not the least of these was the election of Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey.

The years 1910–12 were simply preparation for the great debate of 1912. The Democrats established the Pujo Committee to investigate concentration and control in money and credit. They attacked the protectionism of the new tariff law. They called for a complete re-examination of the country's railroad and trust policies. So did the Republican insurgents. Forming the National Progressive Republican League in 1911, these issued a manifesto which declared: "Under existing conditions legislation in the public interest has been baffled and defeated." At the same time the Socialists—with a powerful press and strong support in the trade unions—were extending their influences widely. Even more disconcerting were the successful

organizing activities of the Industrial Workers of the World (formed in 1905) which, reaching the migratory workers and unskilled, was spreading the doctrines of class warfare and revolutionary violence.

To these influences Roosevelt could not for long remain impervious. In August, 1910—realizing that state intervention on a thorough-going scale was now necessary if the American system was to be preserved—he delivered a speech at Osawatimie, Kansas, in which he voiced his creed of the New Nationalism; said he: "I stand for the Square Deal. But when I say I am for the Square Deal I mean not merely that I stand for fair play under the present rules of the game but that I stand for having those rules changed so as to work for a more substantial equality of opportunity and of reward for equally good service."

The New Nationalism included income and inheritance taxes, labor codes, the abolition of child labor, direct primaries. Most important was Roosevelt's realistic acceptance of Big Business but with a demand for regulation of the country's corporate life in the interests of the public welfare.

In February, 1912—while sympathetic to LaFollette and his program but because he believed the Wisconsin Senator could not obtain the Republican nomination—Roosevelt tossed his hat into the ring. He would run if nominated.

It is a well-established fact that American citizens are cool to the third party idea. Many voters are so bigoted on this subject that they will not even join a second party if they can help it. —H.B.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Democrats, having lost with a conservative candidate, Parker, turned for the third time to Bryan. Roosevelt, exercising his party leadership, handpicked William Howard Taft of Ohio who had never served in an elective office but had proved administrative ability as Secretary of War and Governor General of the Philippines.

Each party tried to outdo the other in pledges of reform, creating among them a pattern of proposed changes that had an influence far into the future. One reform proposed by Democrats, the federal licensing of great corporate entities that operated in interstate commerce, still is an issue today.

A change had occurred in the relations between the Republican party and labor that was significant for the future. Samuel Gompers, the orthodox President of the A. F. of L., had been alienated by the Old Guard leadership in Congress, in other ways, by the adamant refusal of Speaker of the House Joseph G. Cannon, known as "Czar" Cannon, to recognize anyone even to speak on behalf of bills for an eight-hour day. Hitherto, Republicans had nurtured labor. But the attitude of the conservative party leadership shifted and Gompers found out after the election that he was unwelcome at the White House.

Taft stumbled at the outset of his Administration into a common pitfall for Presidents, the tariff, from which he never recovered, though in many particulars he carried forward the Roosevelt program. A tariff program supposedly designed to help agriculture was exploited by industrialists and their representatives in Congress to boost industrial rates to new heights in the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act. His signature of the bill, against which ten leading Republicans from the West had voted, identified him thereafter with the Old Guard, conservative wing of the party. Out of this party ferment there began to develop a new progressive movement that, for the time, centered about Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. Taft's stewardship got a decisive vote of "no confidence" in the 1910 congressional elections when Democrats captured the House. The revolution was on in earnest. Taft tried to recoup.

He opened an anti-trust campaign on several fronts that far outdid the T.R. "trust-busting," winning, among other victories, dissolution of the American Tobacco and Standard Oil combines, which were cut up into smaller units. Taft gave his support also to two other measures long termed "socialistic"—that were enacted in

his Administration—postal savings banks and the parcel post.

The income tax amendment to the Constitution, a reform endorsed both by him and by Roosevelt before him, was approved by Congress and ratified by the states a few days before Taft left the White House. The Constitutional Amendment for direct election of Senators, which Democrats had first advocated some years before, was ratified in May, 1913, a few

weeks after the close of his regime. But Taft was discredited in the eyes of a large part of his party, and by the man who still regarded himself as leader, Teddy Roosevelt, who had returned from his widely publicized expedition to Africa and a triumphal tour of Europe in the midst of the anti-Taft revolt to disavow his one-time protégé and listen to the siren voices of his devoted followers who wanted him to run for President again.

By Mark Sullivan

The strength of Theodore Roosevelt as party head made it predestined that the Republican nominee of 1908 would be whomever Roosevelt approved. Conservatives had no say. He chose William Howard Taft, who had been his Secretary of War.

Bryan as Democratic leader, nominated himself. Within the party Bryan had power to control, and some right to. Four years before, he had stepped aside, letting the conservatives of the party nominate one of their own, Parker. The disastrous defeat of Parker gave control back to Bryan. But in the eyes of much of the public, he had suffered decline. Roosevelt, by bringing about the Railroad Rate Act in 1906, had attracted to himself many Democrats who had previously supported Bryan on the railroad issue. Bryan, sensing the loss, and striving for a new railroad issue, arrived at government ownership. But he was obliged to bear in mind also the fundamental Democratic issue, states' rights. Seeking to reconcile the two issues, he straddled both in a way that struck the country as queer: "... the trunk lines (to be) operated by the federal government, and the local lines by the several state governments."

Democratic and Republican platforms in 1908 were largely a condemnation of monopoly and trusts and restraint of big business. On this the Republican "point-with-prides" included approval of themselves for adoption of the Railroad Rate Act during the Roosevelt Administration. Going back to 1889, they took credit for the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. In the same spirit they promised further action to control railroads, and further control over potentially monopolistic interstate corporations.

Competing with the Republicans, the Democrats proposed barring directors from serving on competing corporations, and proposed federal licensing of corporations controlling 25 percent or more of the national output of the products they made.

The 1908 platforms also competed on labor reform measures. The Republican promises included an 8-hour day on public works, a child labor law for the District of Columbia, investigation of mine disasters, strengthening of laws against importing contract labor, limiting use of injunctions against labor unions. The Democratic platform promised limitation of use of injunctions against unions, immunity of unions from the laws against restraint of trade, the 8-hour day on government work, liability law, establishment of a Department of Labor.

The similarity of the 1908 platforms showed that the mood of the country, was for greater restraint of business, greater freedom and helpfulness for labor, and consideration for farmers. In sum, enlargement for the individual and the common man, restraint for organized business and wealth.

In the Republican platform of 1908 was one plank that had been perennial in their platforms for decades—indorsement of protective tariffs. When they won the election, they passed the Payne-Aldrich Act within five months. During the debates, some dozen Republican Senators—who became well known and potent as "the insurgents"—opposed the bill, and appealed to President Taft. He did nothing to modify the bill. Perhaps his doing nothing was an expression of temperament that put him in contrast with Roosevelt and caused the

public to feel diminishing esteem for the easygoing Taft.

Taft signed the bill, and publicly defended it. Thereby he brought upon himself disaster. For the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, through violent attack upon it by both the Democrats and the insurgent Republicans, as well as Western farm spokesmen and much of the country's press, became an issue in the 1910 congressional election.

The Republicans lost it, electing only 162 members of the House to the Democrats' 224. Usually when a party in power loses the congressional election in the middle of a presidential term, it loses the Presidency in the ensuing presidential election. This conforms to the alternating tides of popular emotion and political thought—the swings from conservatism to liberalism and back, which characterize the politics of a country having the two-party system.

— 1912 - 1916 —

By Louis M. Hacker

The domestic problems facing Woodrow Wilson were not easy to resolve. There was no doubt that labor's share of the national income was inadequate: in fact, labor was on the defensive, for trade unionism had stopped growing significantly after 1905. Long hours, poor wages, the beginnings of the speedup, child labor and chronic unemployment made the workers an underprivileged group in the American community. And while corporate industry was powerful, it was not capable of keeping its own house in order. It was not as efficient as it should have been; despite its links with finance, it could do nothing about the business cycle. Chiefly at fault was the primitive banking system. Business conditions continued spotty until mid-summer 1914; there was a recession even before the European war broke out; and hard times really hit the United States in the following months. The N. Y. Stock Exchange closed down and unemployment was large.

In his first inaugural, Woodrow Wilson pledged his Administration to the support of three major domestic policies, namely tariff revision, banking and currency reform, and trust legislation. In less than a year and a half these major objectives were achieved. His Administration had a greater significance, for it was a turning point in American public affairs. It marked nothing less than the beginning of state interventionism on a large scale. Not quite the whole field of social relations and individual needs was covered; it remained for the New Deal to fill in the gaps. But the social reformers of the first decade of the

twentieth century were at last being heard.

The Underwood Tariff Act of 1913 cut rates sharply, expanded the free list, sought to apply the principle of protection only to infant industries and was the first tariff law to incorporate an income tax—this time without fear of judicial interference, for the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution had been ratified earlier. The Federal Reserve Act was passed and signed later in the year. It tried to overcome the inadequacies of the national banking system by giving the country an elastic currency and a real reserve mechanism; more, it made the first effort to control booms and depressions in the business cycle by providing for the re-discounting of commercial paper, the raising and lowering of discount rates, and open-market operations by the reserve banks. Anti-trust legislation took two forms—the passage of the Federal Trade Commission Act (September, 1914) and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act (October, 1914). The first created a new agency with greater powers than the Bureau of Corporations: it was both to investigate and regulate, in this latter connection issuing "cease and desist" orders against companies engaging in unfair business practices. The Clayton Act specified the illegal methods; it outlawed certain corporate practices, notably those that had to do with interlocking directorates; and it freed labor from action under the Sherman Law. Section 20 of the law also sought to protect organized labor from the indiscriminate use of injunctions by the federal courts. Enough to say that the last two

hopes were not realized. It was not until the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Law of 1932 that labor was finally given adequate defenses against legal abuses; and not until the writing of Section 7 (a) of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and the Wagner Labor Relations Act of 1935 that the independence of trade unionism in the United States was recognized.

Other legislation included: the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 which at last created a machinery for the financing of agricultural mortgage credit; the LaFollette Seamen's Act of 1915, which was a charter of liberties for America's seamen; the Keating-Owen Child Labor Act of 1916, which tried to end child labor (the Supreme Court, however, soon declared the law unconstitutional); and the Adamson Law of 1916, which established the 8-hour day on interstate railways. The New Freedom might have continued along the road of social reform; after all, the questions of social security and a more equitable distribution of wealth had not even been touched. But before long Europe was plunged into war, and the maintenance of American neutrality at once began to in-

volve the President and the State Department.

The outbreak of war in 1914 precipitated a short-lived recession in the United States; before long, however—as Allied purchases multiplied—a wartime boom had commenced. In 1915, thanks to permission accorded to the Allies to raise loans in the American money market, American production increasingly became tied to the Allied war effort. It is a mistake to assume that this was the only or indeed significant stake that we fought for. The flouting of our neutral rights by Germany and the growing awareness on the part of Americans that the Germans were aiming at world domination made the United States more and more pro-Ally. Wilson pursued a scrupulously correct neutral policy. On this basis he sought re-election and after a closely contested canvass he triumphed over Hughes in 1916. The next Administration was preoccupied almost entirely with questions of war and peace. There was no preparation for the postwar; so that not only the rejection of the peace but the bad recession of 1920-21 made the end of the New Freedom an unhappy one for Woodrow Wilson.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Teddy Roosevelt was in a strategic position to serve the purposes of others than his enthusiastic admirers. Big interests saw in him a foil to divert the movement for Bob LaFollette, a much more dangerous man in their eyes; and so a blue ribbon group of financiers, headed by George W. Perkins of U. S. Steel and International Harvester, who had large resources to tap for campaign funds, cannily backed the former President. But the Republican convention was safely under the thumb of the party organization with its patronage-controlled delegates, and renominated Taft. The Teddy Roosevelt delegates bolted, held a convention of their own, and in a religious frenzy seldom surpassed in our political history acclaimed T.R. as the candidate of the Bull Moose Progressive Party—from Teddy's boast "I feel as strong as a bull moose." In a long-drawn-out convention at Baltimore, Democrats nominated

Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, former college professor and President of Princeton University, on the 46th ballot. The still powerful William Jennings Bryan threw his influence behind Wilson to overcome the candidate previously leading, Champ Clark (Mo.), Speaker of the House.

It was one of the most brilliant campaigns of our history, because of the intellectual caliber of the three candidates, from which Wilson emerged as victor with 42 percent of the total popular vote. The party split had doomed the Republicans. Roosevelt got 27 percent of the popular vote and carried six states. Taft got 23 percent, with only two states in his column, Vermont and Utah.

A great progressive wave was sweeping the country and Wilson rode it. His Administration blossomed luxuriantly—with reduction of the tariff to reduce the cost of living; an income tax law to spread more

equally the cost of a government that was beginning to spend more for the benefit of the people, and which was perhaps the most far-reaching reform of the whole era from 1900 until today, if the criterion is the ability to reshape our whole economy.

The Federal Reserve Act helped break up concentration of financial power in New York and distribute it more widely through intervention by government. The Clayton Act strengthened the anti-trust statutes and reinforced the government's authority in dealing with monopoly. The Federal Trade Commission Act set up a federal agency for investigation of unfair trade practices, including monopoly. The Federal Farm Loan Act created a dozen federal land banks to provide easier credit for farmers. The Adamson law fixed an eight-hour day on the railroads.

By Mark Sullivan

Following the Republican defeat in the congressional elections of 1910, friends of Theodore Roosevelt, and Republicans whose interest was to have their party retain the Presidency two years later, urged upon Roosevelt that the party might be defeated if Taft was the candidate.

Five months before the Republican convention of 1912, seven Republican Governors signed a round-robin soliciting Roosevelt to run against Taft for the presidential nomination. With this call not yet made public, Roosevelt on Washington's Birthday, 1912, made a speech at Columbus, Ohio. In it he laid down a personal platform, differing from actions and attitudes of Taft; Roosevelt called it a "charter of democracy." On his way home from Columbus, he answered a question by a reporter, gave the country another of his trenchant phrases: "My hat is in the ring."

For three months two men, a President and an ex-President, once intimate friends as well as intimate associates in high office and in public life, slam-banged each other in the eyes of an amazed country. Roosevelt, to captain his forces in person, went to the convention in Chicago, an unprecedented aggressiveness on the part of a candidate for a presidential nomination.

But the Republicans nominated Taft.

With these achievements the era of reform had about exhausted itself. The attention of the people now was distracted by the war that had broken out in Europe in August, 1914.

The President continually nourished the hope that he could stop the war and essayed the role of mediator in vain. Finally, toward the end of his term, after giving little encouragement hitherto to preparedness moves, he acquiesced when Congress took the initiative and increased the standing army and national guard, authorized the building in three years of ten battleships and a half dozen light cruisers, established a Council of National Defense, and created the United States Shipping Board to supervise the construction by the government of a fleet of merchant ships.

Roosevelt with his aides and followers called a convention for two months later, to organize a third party. The Progressive National Convention in 1912 was the most formidable attempt at a third party since before the Civil War, with the most popular leader and presidential candidate, and with the most thorough organization. Never was a third party founded under more favorable conditions.

It was a sign of the endurance of the two-party system in America that the Progressive party neither succeeded in its initial attempt at the presidency, nor lived afterward. By the time of the 1916 presidential election, the Progressive party had ceased to exist. Its quick fading was a lesson remembered by ambitious or idealistic leaders who contemplated starting new parties. The only future attempt having much formidableness was that of LaFollette in 1924, and he carried only his own state, Wisconsin.

In the 1912 election the Progressives carried six states, the Republicans only two. Democratic success was assured by the Republican split. The beneficiary of it was Woodrow Wilson, who had been nominated mainly by the liberal wing of the party, including decisive help from Bryan.

The platforms of the three parties in

1912 were, individually and most strikingly as a group, a landmark in the evolution of the country's political thought. They were, like the platforms of the two old parties in 1908, a competition in affirmations of the restraint upon big business, increased freedom and power for labor. With these went increased consideration for the farmer. With all went increased direct power for the voter in political mechanisms and in decisions upon public questions, by direct primaries.

Between the platforms of the Progressives and the Democrats, the chief contenders in the 1912 election, there was a faint distinction in the attitudes which both took against trusts and big business. The distinction was suggested by two slogans that came to describe the platforms and aims of the respective parties—The Progressives' "The New Nationalism"; that of the Democrats and Wilson "The New Freedom." Roosevelt and the Progressives, while they set their faces sternly against trusts and big business, recognized economic usefulness to the country that might go with bigness in some cases. They would cure the evils of big units of business by putting them under extremely rigorous regulation and control. Wilson was against them utterly; he would destroy them, or enforce upon them competition and restraints by which they would cease to be very big. Wilson's attitude was much like that of Bryan's, "Private monopoly is intolerable and indefensible."

Wilson, elected, set quickly and vigorously upon carrying out the promises of the Democratic platform and himself. Two events of the most deep-reaching importance, one taking place after Wilson's election, but before his inauguration, the other within the first three months of his Presidency, were not traceable to his leadership. They were the fruition of processes that had gone before. The Income Tax Amendment to the Constitution had been initiated by a Republican Congress in 1909. The

Amendment for direct election of Senators had been initiated by a Democratic Congress in 1912.

The two amendments, each in its way, were outstanding landmarks in the evolution of American political thought. The income tax amendment affirmed the principle that, above a minimum, which was low, citizens may be taxed, not merely in proportion to their means but out of proportion to them. The amendment, if made use of as a check upon amassments of property, could be automatic and invincible.

The amendment for the direct election of Senators was in the same spirit of more direct participation in political processes by the voter, as in the direct primaries. Both the direct election amendment and the income tax were expressions of the prevailing mood of the people to which both parties paid deference.

Wilson pressed through Congress the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, prohibiting interlocking directorates of competing companies and other practices tending toward monopoly. Labor unions, however, were exempted from the anti-trust laws. The Wilson legislative program also included the Adamson Act, limiting working hours on railroads. The Federal Trade Commission was established to supplement execution of the anti-trust laws and forbid unfair competition. The Glass-Owen bill set up the Federal Reserve System to check what Wilson and the Democrats denounced as the "money trust." The laws put through Congress during the early part of the Wilson Administration were an extraordinarily comprehensive program of reform.

Presently, however, the momentum of Wilson's pressure for his reform measures was slowed down by attention he had to give to trouble in Mexico. Then came June, 1914. Europe's war, even before we were involved in it, or many of us felt it was our concern, had its way with important social reform.

The 1948 election falls on November 2, the earliest day possible. Our two parties must realize that they have less time than usual to save the country from each other.—H.B.

The law limits individual campaign contributions to \$5,000, but a donor's sons often write their own nice checks. And so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.—H.B.

— 1916 - 1920 —

By Louis M. Hacker

The re-election of Woodrow Wilson and the resumption of German assaults on American neutrality almost coincided. The German decision to use the submarine against our shipping, the exposure of a German plot to involve Mexico against us, and the Russian Revolution—freeing that land from autocratic domination—made our entry on the side of the Allies inevitable. On April 6, 1917 the United States was in the war. Mobilization for the war effort at once took place. A national draft inducted almost 3,000,000 men into the national service—and, in the 19 months of our participation more than 2,000,000 of these were sent overseas. The great force of American manpower was felt in the Spring of 1918 and our fresh troops under an American command undoubtedly turned the tide of battle. America's vast resources also were thrown into the war. In the period June, 1917 to April, 1919 more than 21 billions of dollars were raised by 5 popular loan drives and an additional 10 billions by taxation: we financed our own war needs and—to the tune of 10 billions of loans—those of our Allies. A whole group of wartime agencies made its appearance to coordinate industrial production, manufacture ships and aircraft, expand agricultural plantings, turn out more fuel, enlist labor's cooperation. A Committee on Public Information sought to inform our people and those of the world of our war aims. We were fighting to make the world safe for democracy and to establish a world order that would guarantee international peace. The Attorney General and the Postmaster General concerned themselves with hunting down and punishing dissent—with unnecessary harshness, however, thus curbing the freedom of the press and jailing men who, while they may have been

mistaken, were for the most part devoted to American principles.

A miracle of production occurred. But there was failure to check the upward climb of prices or to assure labor's fair share of the mounting national income. From 1914 through 1918, wholesale prices increased 100 percent; from the end of the war into 1920, they went up another 20 percent. From 1914 to the end of the war *real* wages dropped almost 20 percent. It was not until 1920 that labor's wages had caught up with increases in the cost of living. As a consequence of these pressures labor organized and became more militant. Membership in trade unions, which had stood at 2,000,000 in 1914, increased to more than 5,000,000 by 1920. There were many wartime strikes. On the other hand, radicalism's influence declined; that of the socialists' because its leadership was anti-war and that of the I. W. W.'s because it was prosecuted and jailed.

As soon as the war closed, business' adjustment to the peace was uncertain. But by the middle of 1919 there was a real boom due to heavy consumer purchasing, the resumption of construction, and foreign demand. Prices shot up, there was a vast credit expansion, inventories piled up. A crisis, however, took place in May, 1920 and a recession continued for almost a year. During this period the general level of wholesale prices dropped more than 40 percent; unemployment became widespread; and agriculture entered into a decline from which it did not recover until the New Deal's program revived it. With Wilson ill in the White House and the government helpless in the face of these events, the presidential contest of 1920 took place. It resulted in an overwhelming Republican victory.

The campaign manager's life is full of hard work and headaches. He seeks no reward for his devoted services except the gratitude of the Republic and a job as Postmaster General.

—H.S.

Television is apt to be a pretty terrible thing in election campaigns. For one thing it is going to make it certain that you see your mistake before and after voting.

—H.I.P.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Six words in a nominating speech at the 1916 Democratic convention that set the delegates off in wild frenzy and so were appropriated for the platform—"He kept us out of war"—became the Democratic campaign slogan and perhaps provided the hair-line margin of victory by which Woodrow Wilson was returned to the White House.

Charles Evans Hughes, who was drafted from the United States Supreme Court by the Republicans, aside from lacking warmth, was also an inept campaigner, and became identified with the Old Guard wing of the party. It was one of the closest elections in our history. The East had deserted the Democrats. The South and the West and the border states rolled up the victory which would not have been possible, however, without Ohio, a lone basis for the Democrats.

"He kept us out of war" was becoming, however, only a pious hope. Germany announced resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare in a gamble for victory by starving out England. Soon thereafter more American lives were lost by sinking of merchant vessels. The verdict for war was given by Congress on April 6, 1917, after the President's dramatic appearance at night at a joint session to ask for it.

The country was ill-prepared. But it knuckled down for its crusade to "make the world safe for democracy" in a regimented state that, for the time being, huffed off all pretense of democracy.

To make the peace and realize his vision of a League of Nations to end wars and social and economic injustices all over the world, Wilson went to Europe and sat down in Paris with shrewd diplomats who were not so idealistic, now that the Prussian menace was chained. Secret commitments, entered into even in the throes of war while Wilson was talking idealism, gradually were revealed and some were written

into the Treaty of Versailles which also, however, contained Wilson's dream of a League of Nations. He had unwisely taken no Republicans with him to Paris and so, when he returned, he found that the peace had become a partisan issue at home. The people, weary of war, reacted to elect a Republican Congress in spite of Wilson's plea for a Democratic Congress to uphold him, and he saw his dream begin to fade. An appeal to the people in a cross-country tour ended tragically for him when he collapsed after a speech at Pueblo, Colorado. He came back to Washington to become henceforth an invalid in the White House, with resultant confusion of counsel and direction of affairs that weakened his Administration with Congress and the people. Now an embittered and obstinate old man, broken in health, he refused any compromise on his beloved League, and so lost it when the Senate rejected it and put nothing in its place.

The waning days of his Administration saw passage by Congress of four measures that he did not like. He vetoed the Volstead Act to impose national prohibition. Congress passed it over his veto. But he could do nothing about the Constitutional Amendment, the Eighteenth, writing national prohibition into our basic law. Nor was he an advocate of extending the vote to women which Congress proposed in submitting the 19th Amendment a few months later. One of his last acts before he left the White House was to veto the Fordney Emergency Tariff Act which he condemned for its economic isolationism in a message that outlined with uncanny accuracy just what would happen if that policy were pursued. Events of the ensuing decade bore him out. He did not forecast the ultimate in the great depression that ended the delirious decade of the Twenties, but all the implications of such a catastrophe were in his solemn final warning.

There is always a political campaign on to rescue the Americans from the income tax. But if they are ever rescued there will probably be a tax on the rescue. —H.I.P.

Some of our statesmen seem to feel that it is not dignified to woo the Presidency. They think it looks better to stay quietly at home and wait for a Leap Year proposal.—H.B.

By Mark Sullivan

The platforms of both parties in 1916 continued to emphasize regulation of business and measures favorable to labor. But the war was in every mind. On this the two platforms were not greatly different, and both were guarded. Both favored an adequate army, a strong navy. Both refrained from any definite affirmation about what was in all minds—should we, or would we, or ought we, become involved in the war?

The Democrats, while carefully indefinite about the future, nevertheless stressed strongly the fact that Wilson so far had, in words that later became a party slogan, "Kept Us Out Of War." While party leaders generally did not put in words the implication that he would continue to keep us out of war, that was intended, and relied upon as an appeal to voters.

The record was that Wilson, in the early months of the war, had gone to extremes toward keeping out of it. Two weeks after the outbreak in Europe he had issued a proclamation: "We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, the United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name." He had spoken of the war, in his address to Congress in December 1914, as "a war with which we have nothing to do." But presently Wilson, partly as a taking account of changing public thought and emotion, but more as an evolution of his own mind, began to advocate preparedness. In his December, 1915 message to Congress he recommended strengthening the armed forces. By steps, he advanced his position, reaching a point at which he advocated "a great navy second to none in the world."

During the war, the major enactments by Congress had to do with the conflict. True, the war, like all wars, had future social and economic consequences deep-reaching in effect. These included the inflation of currency and credit to provide funds for carrying on the war. The inflation became, later, a major contribution to the economic troubles of the 1920's, climaxed in the collapse of 1929 and ensuing depression. But during the war no important legislation aimed directly at economic or social change was passed.

Soon after the war, though under the administration of Wilson, yet having no essential relation to it, two amendments to the Constitution were adopted. The 19th, proclaimed August 29, 1920, gave women the right to vote, thus potentially doubling the number of voters. The 18th Amendment, declared in effect January 16, 1920, forbidding manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors, led to a political commotion (accompanied by some changes in social conduct and attitudes) that raged throughout the 1920's. The controversy over National Prohibition ended in an unprecedented anachronism, the adoption in 1933 of one amendment, the 21st, in order to repeal another amendment, the 18th.

Wilson's record was enough to re-elect him, at least certainly not to be an impediment to his re-election. (His victory was so narrow that the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes, went to bed the night of the election thinking, as did most of the press and the country, that Wilson had been defeated.)

— 1920 - 1924 —

By Louis M. Hacker

The Harding and Coolidge Administrations seemed to mark the return to simpler and happier times. We lived in splendid isolation (although we continued to intervene in Latin American affairs); government withdrew its intercession from economic and social concerns (although the ugly scandals of the Harding Administration demonstrated that complacency had

its price); we proved we could have our cake and eat it too. The tariffs of 1921 and 1922 shut Europe's goods from our shores—but what matter? Our loans financed exports. Agriculture and coal were in depression—but there was no need to worry over consumer demand, for the magical invention of installment credit permitted the purchase of automobiles and house-

hold appliances and the construction of dwellings presumably without end. America took to the road, saw the radio become a household necessity, beheld the movies wired for sound. America tolerated the Ku Klux Klan until its actions had become outrageous and states began to move against it in 1924. America shut its door to the European immigrants with the writing of the first emergency quota law in 1921 and a permanent one in 1924. America had watched Negroes stream northward as part of the war effort and was content to see them treated as second-class citizens. Labor, too, was lulled into calm acceptance of a conservative order of things. Trade union membership declined; no efforts were made to organize the mass production industries; no voices were raised against the new giant integrations in industry and finance which were appearing once more.

The fact is, labor was willing to settle for half a loaf.

It has been pointed out that during 1900-14 *real* wages in the United States stood still; and during 1914-18 they had topped. From 1918 to 1930, *real* wages in the United States increased 100 percent!

It is to be observed, however, that most of these gains had been achieved during 1918-22. From 1922 to 1930, while prosperity spread its golden calm over the land, the rise in *real* wages was only 20 percent.

Here we get to the heart of the analysis—and, indeed, the fatal flaw in the prosperity of the 1920's. Thanks to mechanical invention, industrial productivity was increasing—but it was increasing faster than wages. Prices were steady—but they should have gone down because profits were high. National income increased impressively, but there were grave distortions in its distribution. For in 1929, families receiving \$5,000 a year or better constituted but 8.2 percent of the country's family population, while they got 42 percent of the country's income. In effect, a concealed "profit inflation" was occurring and the prosperity of the twenties was, therefore, based on credit: credit to finance foreign customers of our great surpluses and credit to finance consumer purchases of automobiles and household goods.

Boom had returned by 1922 and it was in such a climate of self-congratulation that America elected Coolidge in 1924.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Compromise was the order in both national conventions in the selection of candidates. A deadlock at the Chicago Republican convention among three leading candidates—General Leonard Wood, Senator Hiram Johnson of California, and Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois—was broken on the tenth ballot by the compromise nomination of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio. A strict party organization man in the traditional mold, with a record bare of any achievement of consequence, a small-town editor by profession, Harding had been picked by Old Guard leaders in the now historic "smoke-filled" room in the Blackstone Hotel. For the vice presidential nomination, the convention, on one of those occasionally successful stampedes from the floor, had chosen Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, who was notable chiefly for a pungent statement he made during the Boston

police strike—"There is no right to strike against the public safety, by anybody, anywhere, any time."

The Democratic convention at San Francisco went for 44 ballots before it compromised on another Ohioan, Governor James M. Cox. For vice presidential candidate, the Democrats took Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York who had been identified with the Wilson Administration as Assistant Secretary of Navy.

If the intention of the G.O.P. Old Guard oligarchy to have its own way thereafter, to stop all nonsense about reform, to take the government's hands off business and to run the government for its own ends was not obvious enough in the way it hand-picked a pliable instrument in the easy-going, amiable Ohio Senator, then it was plain for all to see in the sort of campaign it ordered for him. They confined him to his own front porch in Marion where

he met delegations and spoke in agreeable platitudes contrived in the muddy English familiar to small-town, middle-class journalism. He set the pitch of his campaign with the comforting phrase—"back to normalcy." In vain did Cox and Roosevelt, in whirlwind nationwide tours, beat their fists in frustration at the wall of apathy, the listlessness. The lassitude, the let-us-alone attitude of the people then and in the era that followed was well described by the editor of the Democratic *New York World*, Frank I. Cobb, who said the people were willing to die but not to think for their country.

Cox and Roosevelt came out for the League as Wilson had asked for it, without compromise. Harding, treading gingerly between the Senate isolationists who had nominated him, on the one hand, and some distinguished internationalists in the party, on the other—Charles Evans Hughes, A. Lawrence Lowell, Elihu Root, William Howard Taft—advocated "a free association of nations." But he never explained what that was, or the manner in which he proposed to get it.

Harding was elected by the biggest landslide yet in American political history. He got sixteen million votes to nine million for his fellow Ohioan. Cox carried only the Solid South, and lost Tennessee. A fairly sizeable dissent showed itself in nearly a million votes for a candidate who was in jail. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, was serving a sentence in the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., for violating the Espionage Act by publically proclaiming his opposition to the war.

Quickly the Old Guard Republican managers of Congress re-enacted the Fordney Emergency Tariff bill which Wilson had killed with his veto and against which he had warned; reduced taxes on the rich, though not to the extent sought by the great idol of the privileged, Secretary of Treasury Andrew W. Mellon, the Pittsburgh financier and industrialist; and then closed the door effectively against international economic cooperation by putting through a comprehensive range of tariff increases in the 1922 Fordney-McCumber Act. This did contain an innovation that was commendable, the so-called "flexible tariff"

scheme that permitted the President, on recommendation of the U. S. Tariff Commission, to raise or lower rates within a 50 percent range of existing rates. This was important, not of itself, for it was little used, but as the first step in the later broader delegation of tariff-making authority to the Executive, thus removing this function from the log-rolling atmosphere that always surrounded consideration of tariff bills by Congress.

The big-hearted President, who had a warm love for people as individuals, which he had demonstrated by pardoning Eugene Debs on his first Christmas in office, won a major reform in the field of social welfare by persuasion when he induced the steel industry, at a conference of its leaders at the White House, to establish an eight-hour day. But he permitted his Attorney General, Harry M. Daugherty, the political strategist who had brought about his nomination, to seek the most sweeping labor injunction in American history. In the domain of civil liberties, labor and progressivism suffered generally in a continuation by William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation in Daugherty's Justice Department regime, of the "red raid" type of persecution initiated at the end of the Wilson Administration by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer.

The "hundred percent Americanism" of the times was cruelly distorted in revival of the Ku Klux Klan with its racial and religious persecution. The moral letdown among people, which found an outlet also in defiance of the new prohibition law and a disregard of law in general, reached into top political quarters in Washington—though the public did not discover until after the President had died how he had been betrayed by spoilsman friends in public office who took the election mandate for "back to normalcy" very personally and too literally in the most sordid saturnalia of graft and corruption since the Grant Administration.

Agricultural depression, slowly spreading in the West due to the loss of foreign markets for wheat that piled up a surplus and knocked down the price, reflected itself in the 1922 Congressional elections by the unseating of some G.O.P. regulars

in that area, and the election of rampant agrarian revolutionaries who demanded that the government do something about the farmer's plight.

The agitation in Congress resulted in a number of measures to alleviate farm distress.

In the field of foreign affairs, Harding had quietly dropped his "free association of nations," yielding to the powerful isolationist clique. Harding thus evaded a positive leadership that might have changed the course of history.

He had a spectacular alternative in the Washington Arms Conference. Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes proposed general reduction of navies on a five-five-three ratio for Great Britain, the United States and Japan, which subsequently was embodied in a ten-year treaty. The assembled nations also prepared a nine-power treaty guaranteeing the integrity of China and the Open Door there.

Stricken in San Francisco on the way back from a trip to Alaska, Harding died suddenly, Aug. 2, 1923. Calvin Coolidge succeeded—a man who had come up in politics, routine step by routine step, by minding his own business and asking no impertinent questions about established institutions, government or private, and with none of what he would have called "fancy notions" about changing things. First unveiled as the strong, silent type, which he distinctly was not, he gradually took on the beguiling ways of a character actor—plain "Cal" or "Silent Cal"—an image that served perfectly the purposes of the business and financial lords of America who guessed rightly that he would not try to upset anything.

Hardly had he settled himself in office when the unsavory doings of the unscrupulous friends of his predecessor broke noisily into the open. The bizarre and almost unbelievable drama of corruption in high places involved Albert B. Fall, Secretary of Interior, who had bartered away valuable naval oil reserves to Edwin L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnates; Attorney General Daugherty and aides and cronies, who were accused of corrupting justice for private gains; Charles R. Forbes, Veterans

Bureau Administrator, charged with graft of various kinds, and a number of minor officials. Fall was the first Cabinet officer in our history to go to jail. Forbes also went to jail. So did some minor officials. Daugherty's first trial resulted in a hung jury, and his second trial in acquittal. Two officials involved took the suicide way out.

Coolidge escaped involvement politically. Harding's death was a kind stroke of fate, both for himself and his party.

Coolidge fitted most appropriately into the "normalcy" pattern. He sponsored another "Mellon Tax Plan" which proposed very handsome reductions for the wealthy. Again more than the coalition of Democrats and insurgent Republicans in Congress would permit, based on the theory that this would free money for investment, expand business and industry, and thus spread benefits generally to the workers below—what became known as the "trickle-down" theory.

Coolidge vetoed an insurance soldier bonus to give veterans a twenty-year endowment policy in amounts based on length of service, but Congress passed it over his veto and it became law. It was a substitute for a cash bonus sought by veterans organizations.

In his first term, Congress finally approved the long-agitated Constitutional amendment to prohibit child labor and submitted it to the states.

In an action that reached far into the future, Congress passed an immigration bill definitely excluding the Japanese and thus abrogating the "Gentleman's Agreement," so-called, under which some Japanese had been permitted to enter the country. The liberals in Japan sought to avoid this definite and hidebound exclusion, fearing it would strengthen the military caste which traded in anti-Americanism, and President Coolidge used his influence to try to defeat it. But he signed it when it came to him. The fears of the liberals in Japan were proven to be well-founded when they were eliminated from office in time and the military caste assumed power and exercised it, in the future, in an aggressive expansion in China and the Orient.

By Mark Sullivan

In the 1920 Democratic convention there was, however, no sign from Wilson of any preference. After James M. Cox, of Ohio, had won, party leaders, wishing to make a gesture of deference to Wilson and the immense place he had in the country and in the world, took a step which, years afterward was looked back upon as historically interesting. They gave the vice presidential nomination to Franklin D. Roosevelt; he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in Wilson's cabinet.

The Republican presidential nomination in 1920 was the result of a condition that sometimes arises in national conventions. The leading contenders, General Leonard Wood and Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, battled through several ballots; neither made gains. The convention turned to one who was little known to the country, Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio.

The 1920 platforms of both parties were exceptionally long. Many planks in both dealt with ephemeral issues, having to do with the conduct of the war and the transition to peace. In both platforms were endorsements of old issues, restraint of big business, and elevation of labor.

The issue that towered in world importance, was the League of Nations. To the

Republicans it was an embarrassment. Leading Republicans in the Senate had been in the forefront of the fight against it, and Harding himself had taken that line. At the same time many Republicans of equal eminence favored it. In the campaign, Harding "fudged," proposing a "world association." For the Democrats, Cox endorsed the League, with evangelical fervor, saying that the election should be "a great and solemn referendum."

What was in most minds was not an issue but a condition. The people had been tired by the war, made restless or resentful under the restrictions it imposed. They wanted to get back to accustomed ways. To this mood President Harding appealed in a phrase that became widely popular and that expressed, more than any formal issue, what moved most voters, "Back to Normalcy." In the election Cox carried only 11 states to Harding's 37.

Radio has had a profound effect upon American politics, but the widespread use of television may turn out to be less important. The newsreels have already convinced many citizens that some candidates should be heard and not seen. —H.B.

— 1924 — 1928 —

By Louis M. Hacker

Never did a President carry the burdens of his office as lightly as did Calvin Coolidge; never did one have to meet opposition so rarely. Prosperity was associated with the quiet little man in the White House—who did nothing, and because he made no effort to interfere with the economic processes was regarded as wise and just. There was no unemployment; corporate profits were large; the purchasing power of the American people dazzled the world. There were grounds for our complacency. Technical innovation increased the productivity of the American laboring force vastly in manufactures, mining communications, and electrical power and light. A great building boom filled the land with new residential, commercial, and in-

dustrial edifices and plants. Public authorities built new roads, schools, and hospitals. During the Twenties, America's electric power capacity was doubled. The automobile, radio, aviation, rayon, moving picture industries matured.

The whole structure was built on credit—and not wisely. Individuals financed their purchase of durable consumer goods through installment credit. They acquired equities, bonds and real estate almost as easily, for all they had to do was pledge such properties to obtain the funds to purchase them. Nor was it more difficult for businessmen and corporations. Companies were refinanced and, with fresh capital, expanded plant and inventories. New holding companies and mergers ap-

appeared: the New Freedom's legislation was ineffective in preventing this new era of trustification. All this was accompanied by a pyramiding of capital values. Foreign dollar bonds were floated—to finance our exports and to enrich the investment houses, who regarded their obligations to American security purchasers as very light.

This credit inflation had the effect of encouraging overexpansion of business enterprise and a further inflation of credit took place. Other businessmen moved their profits into securities speculation, and here prices soared. Unfortunately, no checks were imposed by government. Taxes were lowered so that the great public debt incurred as a result of World War I was not diminished appreciably; and the failure to tax significantly eliminated one of the

brakes on the inflation. In another sector, the credit inflation was encouraged. There was a brief recession in 1924 and another in 1927; following this latter, the Federal Reserve Board stepped in and forced down the money rate. It was committed to a regime of "cheap money." From then on, speculation and company promotions could not be controlled—and the boom continued.

Despite the fact that Coolidge had shut his ears to the pleas of agriculture for relief, had done nothing to conserve the country's natural resources so rapidly being wasted, had refused to move against the new trusts, his position and that of his party remained unimpaired. Hoover had no trouble defeating Smith in the election of 1928; for Hoover had been one of the architects of Coolidge Prosperity.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Coolidge was renominated on a platform stressing prosperity—for which the party claimed credit—tax reduction and economy. Democrats, meeting in old Madison Square Garden in New York, ran into a bitter deadlock between Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, a Catholic and "wet" and William Gibbs McAdoo of California, a Protestant and "dry." The convention ended with a compromise candidate in John W. Davis, who was vulnerable politically because he was counsel for J. P. Morgan and Company. To "balance" the ticket, the leaders stuffed down the throats of the delegates the brother of William Jennings Bryan—Governor Charles W. Bryan as vice presidential candidate.

Progressives could find little comfort or hope in either major party and the growing agricultural distress in the West made that section ripe for revolt. They decided to strike out on their own. The forces of discontent gathered about the Railroad Brotherhoods as the nucleus but also included Socialists, independents, farmers and labor outside of the railroad unions. They met in Cleveland, declared war on both old parties, and nominated Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin. A Democrat, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana was designated the vice presidential candidate. Monopoly and monopoly

control of government were emphasized in the convention's platform as the overpowering evil of the day. The Supreme Court was singled out as inimical to the people's interest. It was proposed that Congress be given a veto over decisions affecting constitutionality of legislation.

Coolidge's majority of 2,000,000 over the combined vote of both the other candidates was translated into a handsome electoral vote of 382, with 136 for Davis and 13, Wisconsin's contribution, for LaFollette, who, however, got nearly 5 million votes and ran ahead of Davis in eleven states west of the Mississippi.

Coolidge and the dominant industrial-financial interest which backed him paid no heed to the handwriting across the western horizon. Washington and New York watched the rising mercury of the stock market. The West cried for relief.

Its remedy, the McNary-Haugen bill to dump surpluses abroad at whatever prices they would bring and to assess the loss back to the grower by an "equalization fee" was twice passed by Congress and twice vetoed by the President.

Likewise, Coolidge vetoed the bill sponsored by one of the western Republican insurgent leaders, Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, for government operation of the giant Muscle Shoals, Alabama,

nitrogen plants of the First World War to produce nitrates for cheap farm fertilizer and electric power. Such a proposal then was socialism rampant; Coolidge's big business backers would have none of that.

During his vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota, in the summer of 1927, President Coolidge startled the politicians by the one-line statement, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." Perhaps Mrs. Coolidge, had the answer in the remark attributed to her, "Papa says there's going

to be a depression." He left the wrath to come to his successor, Herbert Hoover, whom he is reputed to have called "The Wonder Boy."

About September of presidential election year, Republicans always hear a delightful rumor that the Solid South is beginning to crack. Like the Santa Claus myth, this story brings innocent pleasure and does nobody any harm.

—H.B.

By Mark Sullivan

The Republicans as a matter of course nominated Coolidge, who had succeeded to the Presidency after Harding's death on getting the votes of 1,069 delegates in the convention. Thirty-four delegates supported Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin. LaFollette, after the overwhelming rejection of him, was nominated as the candidate of a new third party, set up by a "Conference for Progressive Political Action."

For the Democratic nomination, a contest between William G. McAdoo and Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York prolonged the convention for sixteen days, a length unprecedented since the Civil War. McAdoo reflected geographically the Democracy of the South and rural districts; Smith, the North and the big cities. Ideologically, McAdoo was "dry"; Smith was "wet." Associated with the conflict, to some extent tacitly but frequently outspoken, was religion. Smith was a Catholic. Much of the struggle in the convention was over a resolution to denounce the Ku Klux Klan. One side, with William Jennings Bryan its spokesman, was willing to disapprove of the Klan in general terms. Smith and his side insisted that it be denounced specifically, by name. By an extremely close vote, the Smith side lost.

After Smith and McAdoo had "killed each other off," the convention, exhausted, nominated John W. Davis, a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, formerly in Congress as a Representative from West Virginia and later Ambassador to the Court of St. James by appointment of Wilson.

The platforms of the two parties were in the main reaffirmations of their respective

positions on old issues, including the League of Nations. What weighed most was the mood of the country, responsive to a slogan which at once expressed the feeling of the country and the temperament of the Republican candidate, "Keep Cool with Coolidge." The Democrats carried only the Solid South and Oklahoma. LaFollette carried only his own Wisconsin.

The people liked Coolidge's temperament, and elected him in 1924 because they were enjoying a budding prosperity which they felt Coolidge would not disturb. "The year," said Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, in his annual report covering 1925, "has been a fortunate one for the country." Tersely, the New York Times called it "Benevolent 1925" an "annus mirabilis."

Less oratorically, but factually eloquent, Secretary of Commerce Hoover reported: "The United States has produced and consumed more goods in 1925 than ever before in its history." He added, reflecting his understanding of what business exists for, "our standard of living has been the highest in our history and is of course the highest in the world."

There were some who remembered that plenty may be followed by drought, and recognized the dangers that might turn the present benevolent prosperity into unwholesome boom, and after that malevolent bust. Secretary Hoover, in his report of superlative prosperity, included a warning. Speculation in real estate and stocks, he said, and over-extension of installment buying, might bring peril.

One of the perils, perhaps the most dynamic, was excess of money and credit

due to the inflation that had accompanied the war. A way to check increase of credit was to raise interest rates, and this course was pressed upon the Federal Reserve Board by many, among them Secretary Hoover. But Hoover as a cabinet member was outranked by the Federal Reserve Board. In the creation of that board, the intention was that it should be free from influence by whatever Administration might be in power.

Abundance of credit increased, and this was a precipitating factor among the causes of the collapse of 1929 and the depression following. That collapse and depression determined most of the country's national politics for more than a decade following.

Similarly potent in determining national politics during the 1930's and later, was the condition of farming, and an attempt to overcome it, which Coolidge frustrated.

The farmers had suffered their postwar collapse quickly, in 1921-22. For seven

years they endured the grinding distress of low prices.

Two Republicans, Senator McNary of Oregon and Representative Haugen of Iowa, introduced a bill to set up a government agency with functions which included price-fixing of farm commodities and purchase and sale of them. The bill was vetoed by Coolidge, who called it, in language sensationally violent for him, "an economic fallacy from which this country has every right to be spared." In his veto message he said: "This is bureaucracy gone mad . . . such autocratic domination over our major industry . . . would poison the very wellsprings of our national spirit."

That veto by a Republican President, the frustrating of a measure for farm relief, sponsored by Republicans, and the farm distress of which the bill was meant to be a cure, became a strong factor in the country's politics after 1929. It did not, however, affect the outcome of the 1928 election.

In recent elections the G.O.P. has shown its chief strength in the rural regions rather than in the large cities. Northern industrial states often give us nice, hot battles between widespread Republicans and congested Democrats. —H.B.

Conductors of public opinion polls would have us believe that few voters change their minds after the early part of July. According to this strange theory we love our nominees in November as we do in June. —H.B.

— 1928 - 1932 —

By Louis M. Hacker

When Herbert Hoover accepted the Republican nomination in 1928, he declared: "We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of any land. The poorhouse is vanishing from among us. Given chance to go forward with the policies of the last eight years, we shall soon be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this nation."

In another year, there were already appearing danger signals—but there was none to read them. Construction was slowing down; automobile and steel production had dropped off; too much oil was being produced. European capital began to flow out of the United States. But the fever of

stock speculation continued unabated, security prices reaching their all-time high in September, 1929. Late in October, the market sagged. In another two weeks it had collapsed; and in a month 25 billions of dollars in market values were wiped out. Panic was followed by recession and recession by depression as confidence fled. Between the high point of September 19, 1929 and the low point of August 1, 1932, this is what happened to the leading common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange: United States Steel dropped from \$241 to \$29, American Telephone and Telegraph from \$304 to \$91, DuPont from \$210 to \$29, New York Central from \$241 to \$16, Allis Chalmers from \$298 to \$6.

This was no break in the stock market alone. The wheels of production slowed down; idleness hung over the land. Between 1929 and the end of 1932 the total physical output of goods was reduced 37 percent; total labor income fell 40 percent; the farmer's purchasing power was reduced 50 percent. In 1929, the national income of the United States—which had so awed the rest of the world—was 82.9 billions of dollars; in 1932 (in 1929 dollars) it was \$50.1 billions. Prices collapsed, and as they did so the burden of debt—on mortgaged farms and small homes, on automobiles and other durable consumer goods bought on the installment plan, on municipalities—became unendurable. And at least 15,000,000 unemployed persons—almost one third of the nation's entire laboring force—were out of work.

Homes were abandoned; youth took to the road; collections of miserable little huts began to spring up near garbage dumps; desperate unemployed veterans formed a "Bonus Army" and began to converge on Washington seeking relief. In August, 1932, after Congress had refused

to sign the so-called Bonus bill, the Bonus Army was ordered dispersed. Veterans and their families were slow in moving from Anacostia Flats, outside of Washington, where they had gathered, and they were driven out by U. S. troops.

Hoover was certain "prosperity was around the corner"; in any case, relief of the needy—by his reading—was the concern of local authority and not the federal government. In 1930, following Hoover's belief that the depression had originated abroad, Congress passed the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, which raised tariff schedules to the highest in our history. The result was a further contraction of our foreign trade and further decline in America's export industries. Efforts were made to assist agriculture through the creation of the Federal Farm Board (1930), which was empowered to buy up cotton and wheat surpluses. And distressed railroads, banks, and insurance companies were offered a helping hand through the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932). Small loans were also made to states and cities to help in the relief problem.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Herbert Hoover was nominated by the Republican convention on the first ballot. Some were skeptical—the professional politicians who distrusted a man who had never run for public office and had seldom cast a ballot, and the high priests of American finance and industry. Hoover had been safe enough as Secretary of Commerce, but now a group of intellectual "liberals" were claiming him for their own and predicting great things.

Alfred E. Smith triumphed easily in the Democratic convention. For the third time, his name was put in nomination by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Al Smith refused to accept the "dry platform" his party adopted at Houston and announced that he would write his own personal platform on the issue, which was for "fundamental changes" in the prohibition law to "secure real temperance, respect for law, and eradication of existing evils," but not for return of the saloon.

He pledged farm relief along lines of the

McNary-Haugen bill, and development of public power—both popular in the West.

Hoover was for what he called "an experiment . . . noble in purpose," shortened in popular language to "the noble experiment," meaning prohibition. He had more conservative views than his opponent on farm relief. He was primarily the apostle of continued prosperity, which the Republican National Committee put very alluringly in advertisements promising "a chicken in every pot and two cars in every garage." Hoover, himself, proposed to banish poverty in America. His victory was overwhelming, over six million majority. He shattered precedent by breaking into the Solid South, carrying Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Texas, reflecting the religious, social and prohibition antagonism to Al Smith, the man from the sidewalks of New York.

Never had a man entered the White House with so high promise. But, like Taft some years earlier, Hoover was caught

quickly in a tariff impasse which split his party and weakened him for the more serious trouble that tumbled about him later. Senator Borah, of Idaho, induced him to call a special session of Congress for farm relief and tariff adjustment to protect agriculture. Borah feared the effect of Al Smith's espousal of the McNary-Haugen proposed solution so popular in the West.

Within less than three months Hoover got through Congress his first farm bill setting up a Federal Farm Board to lend money to farm cooperatives to buy up farm surpluses and take them off the market by storing them or selling them abroad. This did not satisfy the western agrarians, including Borah. Next, they were definitely alienated by the turn that the tariff issue took. Borah had understood that Hoover intended to limit tariff revision to agriculture. But the President included "limited revision" of industrial rates. This invitation was seized eagerly by the industrialists and they came pouring through the breach to produce eventually, through the familiar log-rolling process, the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act that became notorious throughout the world. Borah and the Westerners joined with Democrats, progressives, internationalists and outstanding economists, in imploring the President to veto the bill. He signed it.

This identified Hoover with the conservative element of the party and its business affiliates. Western insurgents worked with Democrats against him. He was handicapped further when Democrats assumed control of the House in 1931.

The depression had become a reality. Washington and the East woke up to it suddenly and belatedly with the stock market collapse in October, 1929.

Hoover reacted with phrases that became ironic and returned to plague him—about prosperity being "just around the corner" and business being "fundamentally sound." He did recognize at the outset, however, the responsibility of the President and the Federal government for leadership. He began to act in the traditional way, that is, through conferences and committees. He called railroad leaders to the White House and asked them to help by maintaining normal construction work. He summoned

business and labor leaders two days later—that was in November, 1929. He got a pledge from industrialists not to cut wages, but sincere though it may have been, it was not long kept.

He recommended additional appropriations for federal public works, which Congress gave him, and set up a national committee on unemployment. Out of this came local committees to persuade business and industry to hold the employment line. Much publicity produced little results.

As the unemployed became a great multitude, the issue arose as to whether the federal government should appropriate money directly from the Treasury for relief. It came up first, and in a relatively minor way, in Congress early in 1931 in connection with a drought in southern and southwestern states, which hit Arkansas with particular intensity. When a bill to appropriate \$45,000,000 for loans to drought sufferers for purchases of seed and feed for cattle came up in the Senate, the Democratic leader there, Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, sought to attach an amendment for an appropriation of \$20,000,000 to feed the human sufferers.

Here Hoover took his stand against direct federal appropriations for relief, seeing how a precedent might be established for broad application later in the general depression situation. The chairman of the Red Cross, John Barton Payne, after a conference with President Hoover, went before the House Appropriations Committee, to which the bill had now returned with the Senate amendment, and announced flatly that the Red Cross would not assume the task of dispensing relief money voted from the Federal Treasury. Some Democrats and Republican insurgents in both branches of Congress asked bitterly whether Congress was going to vote money to feed animals and not human beings. Hoover retorted, "Our American system requires that municipal, county and state governments shall use their own resources and credit before seeking such assistance from the Federal Treasury." He did promise, however, that "if the time should ever come that the voluntary agencies of the country together with the local and state governments are unable to find

resources with which to prevent hunger and suffering in the country, I will ask the aid of every resource of the federal government because I would no more see starvation amongst our countrymen than would any Senator and Congressman. I have faith in the American people that such a day will not come." The item was eliminated from the bill.

But a day did come when the President was forced to move with direct federal action—not direct appropriations to feed people, but financial assistance to shore up the tottering financial and industrial structure that now was beginning to crack at the seams. This was through creation by Congress, on Hoover's recommendation, of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the world's greatest bank, which was authorized at first to lend to banks and other financial institutions and railroads.

The RFC solution of Hoover brought criticism upon him for using the resources of the federal government to bail out "the big fellows" while still resisting direct appropriations for the "little fellows" at the bottom of the economic heap. But he was being beaten back slowly by circumstances and he compromised, too, on this front by approving inclusion in the over-all relief bill embracing the RFC of an appropriation of \$300,000,000 for loans to states for direct relief, which nobody ever expected would be paid back, and which were not. They were subsequently canceled. However, Hoover had clung steadfastly and stubbornly through the "loan" medium to the principle that there should not be direct appropriations from the Treasury for relief, which to him was contrary to our system of government and, impolitic as it was, it took a raw sort of courage in the face of conditions, for he was a man of proved humanitarian impulses. Millions and millions could not understand such a principle in a democracy.

The Omnibus Relief Bill also included an appropriation of \$322,000,000 for public works, which had been reduced, on Hoover's insistence, from \$1,200,000,000.

Things got worse. The Bonus Army, several thousand jobless veterans, converged upon Washington. They were routed out one night, on orders of the President, by

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the United States Army. They dispersed peaceably. The Bonus Bill was enacted by Congress, vetoed by President Hoover, passed over his veto.

Last of all came the thundering crash of banks all over the country.

Hoover's Administration was so engulfed in the emergency that neither he nor Congress had much time for other measures. During his Administration, however, a reform long sought by labor was accomplished in the Norris-LaGuardia Act to restrict the use of Federal court injunctions in industrial disputes, which the President approved.

A Federal Power Commission was created to supervise private utilization of water-power for electricity. President Hoover was for this reform, but he refused to approve the principle of government ownership and operation of power plants as embodied in the Norris Muscle Shoals bill. Like Coolidge before him, he vetoed that measure.

President Hoover appointed a commission headed by George W. Wickersham to investigate prohibition. A majority favored some change, but Hoover still opposed any change. Toward the close of Hoover's Administration, however, Congress submitted a repeal amendment to the states.

During his Administration, Congress approved another constitutional amendment, the twentieth, sponsored by Senator George W. Norris. It abolished the "lame duck" session of Congress, which served for 13 months after election. The date of the meeting of Congress was advanced to January 3, when members elected the previous November would take their seats. Inauguration of the President was advanced from March 4 to January 20.

In the Far East there was an ominous prelude to the future when Japan began her conquest of China by the seizure of Manchukuo, and here President Hoover moved with vigor that merited a better reward. Our government through Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson called on the other signatory powers to the Kellogg-Briand Pact to join in stopping this aggression. But Great Britain and France declined.

President Hoover had a series of conferences with President-elect Roosevelt in the interim between election and assumption of office by the new Democratic Ad-

ministration. Roosevelt declined to commit himself in advance on international policy, and declined to accept joint responsibility in action closing the banks.

By Mark Sullivan

Nearly a year before the 1928 Republican convention, President Coolidge, taking notice of suggestions that he be nominated for a third term, gave out a statement, "I do not choose to run." After a searching of dictionaries, and pursuing variations of the new England idiom to the Vermont hills that were Coolidge's birthplace, in order to find the precise shadings of refusal and firmness conveyed by the word "choose," the conclusion was that Coolidge was not available. The nomination was given to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

When the Democrats nominated Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, it was, to a considerable degree, an act of resignation on the part of Southern and "dry" leaders of the party. They recalled the deep split in the party caused by the rivalry of "wet" Smith and "dry" McAdoo in 1924. They recognized the power of Smith's personality and the strength of his following, and the momentum of the "wet" cause. They knew also the harm done the party by widespread feeling that one of the causes of the rejection of Smith in 1924 had been his religion.

That religion had a part in the campaign and election could not be denied. The frank opposition to Smith on the ground of his "wetness," and his association with Tammany, carried with it an opposition, sometimes open but often silent or furtive, based on his religion. Hoover, distressed by it to the marrow of his maker humanity and tolerance, publicly repudiated it and sternly insisted that party workers everywhere do the same. Then, in the election, Smith lost five Southern states, habitually and strongly Democratic and also strongly Protestant, the charge that religion played a part was cepted as convincing.

Barely seven months after Hoover was inaugurated, economic storm loosed its initial thunderbolt, in the form of a collapse

of prices on the New York Stock Exchange. Month after month, his back to the wall, Hoover confronted blow after blow—spreading unemployment, falls in prices of farm products already low, homes and farms lost by foreclosure of mortgages, shutting down of industrial plants, bankruptcies of business—the sum of all, a spreading economic paralysis.

After a year and a half, by about early Spring of 1931, there was evidence that the storm had lost its force and on this assumption there was a stirring of hope and confidence. But soon came a new storm, the more unexpected and discouraging because it came from abroad. The initial blow, failure of a central bank in Vienna, important throughout the finance and industry of Central Europe, was followed by other blows including termination of German payments of reparations to Britain and France. Each blow caused others, like falling cards. Presently there was flight of gold from one country to another, and then, as faith was lost in the sanctuary, flight to still another. Gold, Hoover remarked, was like a loosed cannon plunging about on the deck of a ship in a storm.

That the constant stress and wrenching strains of the depression would endanger the country's economic system and even its form of government, was plain enough. Country after country had gone collectivist and authoritarian, either the Communist type of Russia or the Fascist type of Italy. If ever America was in danger of revolution, if it was susceptible to revolution, this was the time.

This, Hoover realized. The business and industry of the country must be buttressed, and distress of the people relieved, and this necessitated emergency measures. But the measures must be so chosen and so administered as not to destroy the country's economic and governmental system, or start a process that would end in destruction.

The careful path was hard. A basic detail of it, in Hoover's mind, was that the country must be kept solvent, to the end, among others, that its currency remain sound. There must be spending, of course, to relieve distress and to buttress banks and other institutions. At the same time there must be a guard against the danger that mounting deficits might bring, wreck of the country's credit and of its currency which, as had happened in other countries, might open the way to totalitarian government. Hoover's measures for relief inevitably involved large expenditures. But he held that while the federal government should use all its powers, it should preserve the fiscal strength of the country.

Hoover managed it. After more than

three years of his Administration, a commentator wrote in August 1932: "No change has been made in American institutions. The government, as Hoover heads it today, is the same with which he was entrusted. Nine out of ten countries of the world have either changed their form of government, or gone through revolution, or abandoned their standard of currency, or adopted other autocratic measures."

Election returns in recent years seem to indicate that newspaper editorials have little influence upon the readers' votes. The views expressed by the editor are not necessarily those of anybody except the owner of the paper.
—H.B.

— 1932 - 1936 —

By Louis M. Hacker

The New Deal of F. D. Roosevelt meant the return of the interventionist state; but it was a state that was far more powerful than anything Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson had dreamt of. The new state—called the social-service state by its friends, the bureaucratic state by its enemies—intruded into virtually every aspect of the American economic and social scene. It imposed regulations and controls on business; it became an enterpriser itself, buying and selling, lending and borrowing, building and managing; it used its great fiscal and financial powers to redistribute wealth and to create income; it embarked on an elaborate program of social security. Part of the New Deal program was hastily-contrived improvisation; part of it was carefully-planned reform. The New Deal sought to bring back recovery into the country's economic life and to stabilize business. Seen in its simplest relations, its methods were two: to redistribute income by improving the purchasing power of the country's farmers and workers; and to use government spending—so-called deficit financing—to prime the business pump and to replace private investment by public outlays. This was not socialism by any stretch of the imagination. In fact, Roosevelt declared repeatedly it was his inten-

tion to preserve capitalist institutions; and he did so. But it was capitalism with a difference that emerged. For it was state capitalism. Through fiscal policy, government was in large part directing the course of business. To put it simply again: confidence was restored, but the prices paid were heavy—in an unbalanced budget and a vastly increased public debt; and in an extraordinary expansion of the federal offices.

The outstanding New Deal programs were the following: 1. *It set to work to restore and support prices.* Among other devices used were the following. The dollar was devalued—by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, under which the President fixed the value of the dollar at 59 cents. He was also permitted to buy gold anywhere at \$35 an ounce. Limitations were imposed on the production of agricultural products, petroleum and coal, floors being fixed on prices. The AAA of 1933 also used crop loans and subsidies to make production controls effective. Codes of fair competition in industry—authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933—were hoped upon to eliminate cut-throat methods.

2. *It reduced debt.* For agriculture through the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; for home owners, through the

Home Owners' Loan Corporation; for businessmen, corporations, and municipalities, through radical changes in the bankruptcy law.

3. *It revived and expanded credit.* It expanded the powers of the RFC and increased its revolving fund to more than 4 billions of dollars. It established virtual public control over the Federal Reserve system by the Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935.

4. *It raised the purchasing power of labor.* Through section 7(a) of the NIRA and the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, trade unions were recognized as the workers' bargaining agencies. The great mass production industries—steel, automobiles, rubber, electrical goods—soon were unionized and employment was stabilized and wages raised. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 fixed a minimum wage and a maximum hour work week and made possible the abolition of child labor.

5. *It made this last connection, by a single stroke and through departmental order, a great reform was achieved after decades of heart-breaking failure.* Children—in most states of the Union—could now go to school through the age of 15 at least.

6. *It helped the building of homes.* The United States Housing Authority, with government financing and subsidies, was to assist public authorities to build low-cost housing.

7. *It moved to protect the investor and the saver.* This was done through two new government agencies—the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

8. *It launched on a great social experiment in connection with electric power.* The Tennessee Valley Authority (1933) was set up to protect the valley from floods and dam construction, bring electric power and light into one of the poorest regions of the land. Here the successes of the New Deal were impressive.

9. *It revived foreign trade.* This program was carried out through the reciprocal trading agreements Secretary of State Hull wrote; and through the Export-Import Bank, which financed the flow of goods.

10. *It came to the relief of the needy and began a program of social security.* The Works Progress Administration created jobs for the unemployed; the Public Works Administration launched long-term public construction projects; the Social Security Act (1935) made provision for unemployables and created an unemployment-insurance machinery and provision for the retirement of America's workers.

The results? Capitalism was saved—from the demagogues and witch doctors like Long and Coughlin who, behind fair words, really threatened America's free institutions. Agriculture was revived. Labor, clothed in its new dignity, organized and made its voice heard in the creation of business policy. There were not more than two million organized workers in 1930. Ten years later their numbers were 13 millions. A powerful influence here was the C. I. O. which, appearing in 1935, organized the great mass-production industries. The foreclosure of mortgages ceased. While business was healthier, there still remained at least 9 million unemployed at the end of 1936, however.

The fact is, because recovery was so closely linked with deficit financing, it was not unlikely that the government's spending and lending policy was frightening off new business investment. Federal budgets remained unbalanced; taxes were pushed up—making it hard for new venture capital to appear. In the 1930's, the federal debt was increased from about 16 billions of dollars to more than 40 billions.

Whatever the cost, the American people continued to show their confidence in New Deal men and measures by re-electing Franklin D. Roosevelt for a second term in 1936.

It has always seemed to me that the one set of persons who must top all others in excuses for laughter are the newspaper composers and proofreaders. They have to read all the political platforms—H.I.P.

Just for the novelty, we wish a candidate for office would some day get all mixed up and join a baby tribe, kiss a Blackfoot Indian and be photographed patting a locomotive on the head.
—H.I.P.

By Thomas L. Stokes

The overwhelming verdict of the American people against Herbert Hoover was foreseen months before the event. Defeatism was apparent in the convention which assembled in Chicago to renominate him.

Democrats gathered afterward in Chicago in triumphant mood and left even more triumphantly, sent off to their campaign by the ringing appeal for a "new deal" by their candidate, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, who broke precedents by flying to Chicago from Albany after his nomination to address the convention in person. His nomination had come on the fourth ballot after a show of resistance by other candidates, among them, his one-time sponsor and now openly declared enemy, Alfred E. Smith, who thought he deserved another try.

Nowhere in the concise and unusually short platform, which heavily stressed government economy, a balanced budget and sound money, was there any hint of the era that followed. His campaign speeches contained no blueprint of the sweeping changes he fostered subsequently, though he did outline a broad philosophy, which was that the American economy must be readjusted so that its benefits would be distributed more equably. It is unlikely that campaign speeches had much influence with the people at large. They wanted a change, and they voted it, overwhelmingly, over seven million majority, casting twenty-two million votes for Roosevelt. Hoover, who got 15 million, carried only six states in the East and Northeast.

Roosevelt electrified the nation with his inaugural address—"the only thing to fear is fear itself"—standing on the platform at the front of the Capitol, head bared to the raw March wind, instilling courage into a dejected and despairing people. He had said, "We must act quickly"—and he did. Two nights later he closed the nation's banks under a plan worked out by Treasury officials of his Administration in cooperation with Republican officials who had remained behind, at his request, to assist. The following night, in the first of his famous "fireside chats," he explained the problem to the people in

simple terms over the radio. He had summoned state governors to the White House a few hours after he took office to appeal for their cooperation, and to them, reflecting the basic conservatism of the platform, he said that while the federal government must prevent anyone from starting, the primary responsibility was upon states and localities, and the federal government should not act until their resources had been exhausted. He called Congress into special session before he had been in office a week and there began the amazing series of legislative acts to repair the broken economy, beginning with an emergency banking act providing regulations for opening of the banks, also drafted cooperatively with former Republican Treasury officials. It was rushed through Congress, because of the urgency, before members even had a chance to read it.

Every front was attacked boldly and resolutely in what became known as "The First Hundred Days." To provide jobs in industry, there was the National Industrial Recovery Act, setting up the NRA which provided for exemption of business and industry from the anti-trust acts to stimulate voluntary codes establishing the 40-hour week to spread employment and minimum wage scales to inject purchasing power into the bloodstream of business. Included in NRA codes also was the famous Section 7a to guarantee labor the right of collective bargaining which opened the way for organizing campaigns for labor and which dealt with the wages and hours standards, laying the basis for subsequent legislation.

To resuscitate agriculture, there was the Agricultural Adjustment Act, creating the AAA—Agricultural Adjustment Administration, equally famous in the field of farming, under which, to meet the surplus problem, crops were limited and farmers were paid benefits for taking land out of cultivation from proceeds of a processing tax levied at the processing level.

To relieve unemployment among youngsters who could find no jobs, there was created the Civilian Conservation Corps providing work in conservation of forest and forest resources. For protection of

In May, 1935, the Supreme Court effectively killed NRA by holding substantial features of it unconstitutional. A few months later, in January, 1936, the Su-

preme Court likewise nullified AAA by holding that the processing tax for financing it was unconstitutional. Both of these decisions stirred up a great issue.

Even before the Roosevelt Administration had taken office, Congress had accepted the mandate of the election on national prohibition and began the process of rooting it out of the Constitution by submitting to the people for ratification the 21st Amendment to repeal the 18th Amendment. Soon after he entered the White House, President Roosevelt recommended to Congress a law legalizing light wine and beer and Congress authorized 3.2 percent beer and wine in a bill that he signed into law March 22, 1933. National prohibition finally came to an end on December 5, when ratification of the 21st Amendment was completed.

In another direction, however, the Ad-

ministration was successful in initiating an international trade promotion policy. Congress enacted what has come to be called "the reciprocal trade program" authorizing the State Department to enter negotiation with other nations to lower tariffs and remove other trade barriers, which took tariffs out of the domain of Congressional logrolling. This policy, for which much credit went to Secretary of State Cordell Hull who long had pioneered it, was an enlargement on the flexible tariff idea originated by Republicans many years before

We have an unwritten law in the United States that a candidate for President must go fishing. Such activities as pitching hay, wearing Indian headdress, running locomotives and attending ball games are optional rather than compulsory. —H.B.

By Mark Sullivan

Franklin D. Roosevelt, after he was nominated for the Presidency and was running against Hoover, advocated and pledged a policy of economy rigorous beyond Hoover's; indeed he accused Hoover of having spent too much. Roosevelt based his emphasis on economy, and also on sound currency, upon recognition that, as he put it after he was elected: "Too often in recent history liberal governments have been wrecked on rocks of loose fiscal policy, we must avoid this danger."

In that spirit, Roosevelt, in his campaign, cried out, "Let us have the courage to stop . . . the deficits . . . and insist on a sound currency." He solemnly affirmed a plank in the Democratic platform for "an immediate and drastic reduction in governmental expenditures . . . to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of federal government . . ."

Roosevelt, within a week after he became President, acted upon his pledge of economy with a rigor which made his action, so long as it lasted, the boldest step in government economy ever taken by any President. To Congress, March 10, 1933, he sent a message saying: "For three long years the federal government has been on the road

to bankruptcy," with "an accumulated deficit of five billion dollars . . . we must move with a direct and resolute purpose

Roosevelt received authority to cut up to 15 percent in the salaries of government officials and workers, and up to 25 percent in pensions and benefits for veterans. But his stern drive for economy ceased within six weeks after inauguration. In April 1933, paper currency was made no longer redeemable in gold and gold was withdrawn from circulation. A policy of large expenditures, for relief of unemployment and other purposes, was initiated.

Roosevelt retained hope of balancing the budget, later. In his first annual message to Congress, January 1934, he spoke encouragingly of "a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery (1935) and from then on . . . a continuing reduction of the national debt." That hope was repeated in every budget message until 1939. By then the accumulated national debt was some 50 billion dollars.

Roosevelt's campaign speeches had not created expectation of drastic innovation. But during his first term he put through a group of measures for the sum of which the "New Deal" came to be a common term

justified by the novelty of the legislation. NRA, suspended the anti-trust laws, established trade associations in industries and businesses, and authorized them to set up codes of fair competition.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933, authorized limiting of acreage of farm crops and paying of benefits to farmers, the money to be raised by a "processing tax" upon processors of farm products.

By the Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933, the federal government was empowered to develop and sell electric power. The Social Security Act provided old-age benefits based on earnings before the age of 65. The National Labor Relations Act, made collec-

tive bargaining compulsory on employers, strictly forbade what the act called "unfair labor practices" by employers, and otherwise gave far-reaching advantages to labor and labor unions.

The sum of the New Deal innovations became the comprehensive issue in the 1936 campaign. So far as Roosevelt's going counter to his pledge to reduce government spending had a part in his campaign for re-election, it was less a detriment than perhaps an advantage. Much of the Roosevelt spending had been done to provide work for unemployed persons, and the number of these and their relatives was a considerable part of the electorate.

— 1936 - 1940 —

By Louis M. Hacker

The threat of unconstitutionality of the New Deal measures which the Supreme Court had raised—it had voided the NIRA in 1935 and the AAA in 1936—President Roosevelt met in 1937 when he called upon Congress to reform the Court. Congress resisted and the measure died; but the Supreme Court gave way and from thence on it offered no objections to New Deal enactments. In any case, after 1937, the New Deal explored no new fields. In part, this was due to a growing resistance within the ranks of the Democratic party, notably among Southern legislators. In part, it was due to Roosevelt's increasing concern—as had happened in the case of Wilson in 1916—over the state of world peace. In October, 1937, Roosevelt made his famous "quarantine" speech at Chicago in which he warned Americans that we could not remain aloof to what was occurring in Europe and Asia. Germany and Japan were menacing the peace of the world.

The emphasis from 1937 on, therefore, was on recovery; and the leading device continued to be deficit financing. In the spring of 1937 the New Deal sought to curtail government spending and talked of balancing the budget. There set in at once a recession in mid-summer 1937 and this continued until the spring of 1938. With the resumption of public spending in the

summer of 1938 revival once more took place. In 1939 and 1940—as war threatened and then broke out in Europe—the U. S. began to step up its naval and military expenditures. By 1940 there were impressive increases in industrial production and national income and unemployment was rapidly dwindling. While it had not succeeded fully and it had begun to raise serious doubts in the minds of many as to the efficacy of its fiscal policy, the New Deal had proved that in our highly complex modern society, government could no longer stand aloof. Intervention was here to stay; from this position there could be no real retreat. Reforms, on the other hand, were impressive; and the new dignity of agriculture and labor gave a stability to the American economic structure which had almost been destroyed.

These things were almost taken for granted in the election of 1940; few there were ready to talk of turning the clock back to the 1920's. The electorate concerned itself with the third-term issue and foreign affairs; although Mr. Willkie's fears about the great bureaucracy the New Deal was building up were given serious attention. Agriculture in the Middle West returned to the Republican fold, but labor continued to vote Democratic—and Mr. Roosevelt was elected for a third term.

By Thomas L. Stokes

The atmosphere in which the national conventions met in the summer of 1936 was charged with public debate and private discussion about how far the federal government should go, and could go, in using its powers to bring about reforms in the national economy. The question was raised—and it was a momentous issue—by the success with which one of the tripartite branches of the government, the Supreme Court, had nullified outstanding measures of the Roosevelt Administration, among them, NRA and AAA, affecting two great groups embracing millions of citizens, industrial workers and farmers. Roosevelt had given the people a phrase—"horse and buggy age"—by declaring that the Supreme Court would return to that long-ago era by its denial of the powers of the federal government to improve the economic condition of the rank and file.

In renominating Roosevelt and Garner, the Democratic convention at Philadelphia proposed that states be empowered by a constitutional amendment to enact laws affecting the social and economic welfare of citizens in areas where the Supreme Court seemed to forbid state action by its recent decisions.

The increasingly ominous turn of events in Europe with the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany got a faint echo in the platform, as had the developing First World War in the platform of the convention which named Woodrow Wilson for a second term. The yearning for peace was expressed in declarations reaffirming opposition to war as an instrument of national policy; a pledge of neutrality in disputes of other nations; a promise to continue to work for peace, to take the profits out of war, and to guard against being drawn into war by political commitments, international banking interests and private trading, the last admonition provoked by the Senate Munitions Investigation fixing responsibility for the World War upon banking interests and munitions makers, a theory widely accepted at the time as a result of the latest World War debunking exposé.

The Republican convention at Cleveland, picked Governor Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, a little known figure nationally

who was built up, however, as a budget balancer—he had balanced his budget of necessity, for the state constitution required it.

As his running mate, the convention picked Frank Knox, the Chicago newspaper publisher, Landon's chief rival at the convention, after Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, also a contender for the first place, had turned down the offer of the vice presidential nomination.

Despite the Republican candidate's personal mild liberalism, and despite the promises he made for all sorts of federal largesse to the farmers, which were a little hard to square with his pledges to balance the budget, he could make little impression against the dynamic Roosevelt. He suffered perhaps the most ignominious defeat for a presidential candidate of a major party in our history, carrying only the states of Maine and Vermont.

Roosevelt waited for three months to strike with his Supreme Court reform plan, which came to be known as "the court-packing plan," providing, as it did, that a new judge would be added to the court for each sitting judge over seventy who did not retire voluntarily—and there were six of these—the theory being that judges should not serve after they had reached the age of seventy. It stirred up a great public debate that served to inform the people that Supreme Court judges were only human beings, after all, and "economic predilections," and thus stand in the way of progress. But, conscious as the public was of the need for reform, this remedy was too tricky, and, during prolonged hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the protest rolled up in such volume that the bill was shelved by the Senate. It split the Democratic party, too. But it served Roosevelt's long-time purpose, for the Supreme Court yielded, under Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes' guidance, to the temper of the times.

The shift in the Court opened the way for re-enactment of the AAA, formerly nullified by the Court. It approved a new act of Congress providing for direct appropriations from the Treasury to finance the crop limitation, instead of the process

ing tax to which the Court had objected previously. Likewise, the labor decisions encouraged the Administration to push a wage-hour law, prescribing a 40-hour maximum work week and 40 cents an hour minimum wage after three years for industries in interstate commerce. Congress finally enacted it over bitter and stiff resistance from southern Democrats and some Republicans. This was the only outstanding reform breaking new ground in the second Roosevelt Administration.

Further reforms, though projected, were blocked by an increasingly hostile Congress and ultimately were abandoned in the face of the rapidly spreading war in Europe.

Republicans greatly increased their strength in Congress in the 1938 elections, nearly doubling their small membership in the House, 88, to a total of 169, and making substantial gains in the Senate. This enabled Republicans to form a coalition with affected Democrats, largely Southerners who had cooled off to the Roosevelt economic reforms as they began to affect directly the big financial, industrial and farm interests of the South. Thereafter this coalition raised an effective blockade against any more New Deal reforms after the wage-hour law.

Early in his second Administration the President saw clearly the rising danger of totalitarianism in the Hitler regime and the threats of conquest and, in a speech in Chicago in 1937, declaring the need to "quarantine" the aggressors, he set forth the ultimate dangers to the United States from the dictatorial regimes in Germany and

Italy were permitted to continue their courses of conquest unchecked. But the speech was received coolly by a people desirous of peace.

When war broke out in Europe with Germany's invasion of Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, the President proclaimed our neutrality as required by the Neutrality Act passed early in his regime and he called Congress into extra session to repeal the arms embargo of the neutrality act to permit "cash and carry" sales of munitions, that is, the belligerents to buy them for cash and carry them in their own vessels. This was in pursuance of the policy he adopted and proclaimed for the Administration which was to help the Allies to defend themselves and thus keep the war from the United States. It was represented as a move to keep us out of the war. Congress acceded to his request.

In September, in the midst of the presidential campaign, and after the disastrous series of events starting with the fall of France in June and opening of the all-out air attack on England in August, Congress enacted a selective service act to train American young men, but limited it to a year. A month before, the President made the deal for exchange of 50 over-age destroyers to England for 99-year use of sea and air bases in western Atlantic islands belonging to Great Britain. On December 29, he proposed the lend-lease policy, the ultimate step to make the United States "the arsenal of democracy" for the now hard-pressed Allies.

Our political parties like to hold their National Conventions in Philadelphia because that is where this whole business started. Besides, it is a nice, friendly old city and generous with expense money.

—H.B.

An old-time American public official is a man who stutters over a proposal to spend more than a billion dollars.

—H.I.P.

By Mark Sullivan

The renomination of Roosevelt was unanimous. The Republicans nominated Governor Alf Landon of Kansas. Their defeat, with only two states carried, Maine and Vermont, was the worst ever suffered by any major party.

Roosevelt took, less than three months after his re-election, the boldest step of

his Presidency. He had resented the invalidation by the Supreme Court of two key measures of the New Deal, the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The day following the court's invalidation of NRA, which was unanimous, Roosevelt had said the attitude of the court would set the country back to the

"horse and buggy" era. He felt that the effectiveness of the New Deal would be frustrated by the court.

In January, 1937, Roosevelt sent to Congress a bill to give the President authority to add six new justices to the nine who composed the Supreme Court. Roosevelt had not previously consulted any member of Congress. The bill had been written out, to the last comma, in the executive department, by three close associates of Roosevelt, who were the only persons who had knowledge of the measure. Roosevelt's action seemed an assumption on his part that Congress would be a "rubber-stamp."

The bill, called by opponents who arose in large numbers and with much violence, "the court-packing bill," led to one of the most prolonged and bitter battles in the history of Congress. Democrats of the highest rank in the party set themselves sternly against it. The bill was never acted upon. After five months of debate the party leaders in Congress told Roosevelt that the bill could not be passed.

The resentment in Congress and the

country, caused by the court measure, was increased when Roosevelt took a sensational step reflecting resentment of his own. A year later, in the 1938 Democratic primaries for nomination of candidates for the Senate, Roosevelt personally went into the states of three Senators—George of Georgia, Tydings of Maryland, Smith of South Carolina—and urged that they not be renominated. All were re-elected.

The feeling of the country was expressed in the congressional elections of 1938. In the preceding election, 1936, Republican representation in the House had been reduced to the lowest proportion either party had had in recent history. There were predictions that the party would cease to exist as a major party. But in the congressional election of 1938 the Republican strength in the House was almost doubled

Can you remember away back when you could tell a kid he might grow up to be President and not cause him to age prematurely?
—H.I.P.

— 1940 — 1944 —

By Louis M. Hacker

When the third Roosevelt Administration opened, mobilization for defense was already under way; before its first year was over the United States was at war and mobilization for war had to be pushed seriously. From 1934 to 1939—after Hitler had come to power—Americans had begun to express concern over possible involvement in another world conflict. Aware of the fact that neutrality was impossible—World War I had demonstrated that—serious thought was given to the possibility of maintaining isolation. The Johnson Act of 1934, which forbade the flotation of securities in this country by nations in default of their World War I obligations, was the first step. The Neutrality Act of 1935—which set the pattern for the subsequent enactments of that name—was the second. It prohibited Americans from selling munitions to belligerents or granting bank credits to them and denied Americans the right to travel in war zones.

When Hitler struck in 1939, Allied purchases of goods in this country—paid for in cash—were stepped up. Slowly, American expenditures for defense also increased. Continued government spending and exports slowly reduced the total of the unemployed. By 1940 we were moving back into a full-size recovery.

Roosevelt had never believed in the Neutrality Acts' effectiveness; he had, beginning with 1937, been seeking to warn the American people that we could not stand aloof in the face of German and Japanese aggression. When France fell in 1940 and only Britain remained to protect our flank, the ingenious invention of lend lease made its appearance. In March, 1941 Congress enacted the bill; and now the U. S. could send munitions and goods to Britain and China despite the neutrality laws. It is enough to say that from 1941 to V-J Day we sent out \$44 billions of supplies to our allies in the war.

After Pearl Harbor the United States turned to the preparation for war seriously. Men, resources and labor were mobilized. A total of almost 10 million men was called to service during 1940–45. A large group of wartime agencies made their appearance of which the most important were the Office of War Mobilization, the War Manpower Commission, the War Labor Board, and the Office of Price Administration. These worked very effectively; the American people supported the Administration—there was remarkably little anti-war sentiment; and a miracle in production was the result. We built a new merchant marine of vast proportions, a great air fleet, literally hundreds of new warships, and enormous quantities of tanks, trucks, cars, guns and munitions. We had our guns and did our allies; but we had our butter, too, for consumer demand was also met. In the face of a labor force that grew beyond 50 millions.

The gross national product of goods and services, which had been \$90 billions in 1939, climbed to \$159.6 billions in 1942 and to almost \$200 billions in 1945. Whereas 1939 war expenditures represented only 10 percent of the total product turned out, in 1942 they represented 33 percent.

Prices, of course, went up but thanks to controls all along the line not nearly as sharply as they had during World War I.

The cost-of-living price increase was 30 percent during 1940–45. Wage adjustments had to be made and were; in fact, because American productivity had advanced so sharply, labor gained as much as did capital. Therefore, *real* wages increased during the war—again the reverse of World War I experiences.

The American people bore the dislocations of the war effort without protest. Plants worked 24 hours; housing was hard to find in new, mushroom war centers; children had to fend for themselves; transportation presented a problem because of gas rationing. Government expenditures increased enormously—in 1941, outgo was \$14 billions and in 1943, \$79 billions; and while taxes were increased government's chief dependence was upon borrowings. At the end of the war the national debt—which had been \$40 billions in 1939—stood at almost \$260 billions. Yet there were real checks on inflation; in taxes, savings, limitations on credit expansion. The United States had learned important lessons as a result of its careful study of the mis-handling of such policies during World War I. We could not save our national resources, of course; iron, oil and wood reserves were disappearing at an alarming rate.

It was in the midst of war that President Roosevelt ran for a fourth term in 1944.

By Thomas L. Stokes

Roosevelt was renominated to break the precedent against a President seeking a third successive term, and the atmosphere about the 1940 Chicago convention had a cynical tinge because of a lot of clap-trap about a "draft" that was no "draft" at all, since it all had been planned in advance. Vice President Jack Garner, who was influential in the formation of the South-Democrat-Republican coalition in Congress to check further New Deal reforms, was dropped, and Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace was imposed by President upon a reluctant convention as a gesture to the now neglected New Farmers.

A new figure emerged as the nominee of the Republican convention in the engaging

person of Wendell L. Willkie, once a Democrat, a lawyer-businessman who directed a great private utility. His nomination was the culmination of a coup by a strange combination of big business backers, who had financed a short but very effective propaganda campaign in his behalf beginning only a few months before the convention, and zealous "amateurs," as they were called, consisting of people all over the country who were weary of the old type politicians and political hacks and wanted a new face and new blood. The influence this combination brought to bear on the convention bowled over experienced and practical politicians who were on the verge of putting over Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, after the early front-runner, Gov-

ernor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, had wilted.

Willkie was one of the few at that convention who sensed the real threat to our own security in war developments in Europe, though the convention assembled only a few days after the fall of Dunkerque, the fall of France and the triumphant entry of the German army into Paris. The platform opposed involvement in foreign wars, charged that the Democrats had left the nation unprepared; pledged to build up national defense, and condemned President Roosevelt for utterances and acts leading to war. It favored aid to peoples fighting for liberty if this did not violate international law or weaken our own national defense. The Republican party had become the party of isolation, though its nominee was in the internationalist tradition, as he had made clear in speeches in the weeks preceding the convention.

Willkie accepted most of the New Deal economic and social reforms, but promised, if elected, to administer them better. As for the main issue of war or peace, both Roosevelt and Willkie promised not to send American boys to fight in "foreign wars."

The intense popular interest in the election was shown in a total vote of slightly under 50,000,000. It was divided: Roosevelt, 27,243,466; Willkie, 22,304,312, with the rest going to minor parties. Roosevelt got 449 electoral votes, carrying 38 states, while Willkie carried 10 states for an electoral vote of 82.

Soon after the beginning of 1941, Roosevelt created the National Defense Advisory Commission to administer production. Jointly headed by William S. Knudsen, of General Motors, and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. President, it was the first of a series of defense and war production agencies which grew, one out of the other, in successive reorganizations, with new names and initials, to end finally in permanent form in the War Production Board, W. P. B., into which thousands of businessmen were enlisted. In late May, 1941, Roosevelt declared an "unlimited national emergency." The continuing hold-back in the nation, despite the relentless advance of the German war machine, was manifest

in Congress in August when extension of the draft act was carried in the House by a single vote, 203 to 202, with Republicans making a party fight against it. But Pearl Harbor, on December 7, changed all that, and the nation girded itself for its battle for survival. Congress voted billions upon billions for the war, and the nation was regimented in a manner that made regimentation of the First World War almost insignificant.

Of many dramatic episodes in Congress during Roosevelt's third Administration, of which the declarations of war on Japan and Germany were outstanding, was another occasioned by President Roosevelt's veto of a tax bill, the first veto of a tax bill in history. Congress was angered at this interference with its prerogative of control of the purse, and, in the Senate, the Democratic leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley, denounced the President from the floor, and resigned his leadership in one of those theatrical displays to which Congress and Congressmen often resort. He was, of course, promptly re-elected to carry out the plot, and Congress passed the bill overwhelmingly over Roosevelt's veto. The President had deplored the measure, which offered very favorable tax terms for renegotiation of war contracts, as "providing relief not for the needy, but for the greedy," and said it was "replete with provisions which not only afford special privileges to favored groups but set dangerous precedents for the future."

This tax bill was illustrative of the preponderant conservative influence in Congress. This conservatism was heavily entrenched by the 1942 Congressional elections when Republicans all but captured the House, running their strength there to 209, just nine short of a majority, and with a gain of ten seats in the Senate to bring their total to 38 in that body where 49 is a majority. These gains made possible a firm and workable coalition of Republicans and conservative southern Democrats that successfully blocked any domestic legislation in the New Deal pattern, and, on the other hand, provided such favorable terms for big interests to capitalize on their opportunities during the war, not only in award of contracts, re-negotiation and tax allow-

nces, but also for purchase of surplus war plants, that they emerged greatly strengthened from the war, and with new potentials for monopoly.

Repeatedly during Roosevelt's third Administration conservatives sought to pass bills restricting privileges of labor unions. Such measures were passed by the House, but always stopped in the Senate. However, under provocation of John L. Lewis's coal

strikes and threatened strikes, Congress finally passed what was known as "the anti-strike" bill, a war emergency measure to expire six months after the end of hostilities. It gave the President power to seize plants and mines when there was disturbance to production by strikes, and prohibited strike activity by union leaders in seized plants or mines. The President vetoed the bill.

By Mark Sullivan

It was the outbreak of the war in Europe, and the need of America to take account of—need, as the overwhelming majority of Americans felt, to avoid involvement in it—that provided much of the justification for Roosevelt's attempt at a third term. Roosevelt as President was familiar with the war and the implications it had for America.

In the vice presidential nomination, a change was made. Roosevelt's running mate in his first two campaigns, John N. Garner of Texas, was thought by many New Dealers to be too conservative. He was supplanted by an outstanding symbol of New Deal philosophy, Henry A. Wallace.

In the Republican convention, the two leading contenders, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York failed to make progress after the early balloting. The convention turned to one who most of his life had been an active Democrat, and who, until shortly before, had been little known to the country, Wendell Willkie.

The Democratic platform was forthright and specific: "We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our

army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack." The Republican platform was tersely firm: "The Republican party is firmly opposed to involving this nation in foreign wars. . . . We are still suffering the ill-effects of the First World War."

To Roosevelt's prospects for election, the war was at once a detriment and an advantage. As President he had to go on with steps for preparedness. The Draft Act was passed and signed by him at the very height of the campaign. But Roosevelt had the strings of foreign relations in his hands, and presumably could avoid involvement better than a new President. Moreover, most of our people earnestly wished Britain and France to win, and hated Nazi Germany. This was Roosevelt's feeling, and his frequent expressions of it, making the Germans angry, had caused them to retort with denunciations of him.

On December 7, 1941, the qualifying clause in the Democratic platform "except in case of attack" was invoked by the attack of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. The following day we declared war against Japan, three days later against Germany.

— 1944 – 1948 —

By Louis M. Hacker

Before the first year of the fourth Roosevelt Administration was over the war in Europe and Asia had ended victoriously; Roosevelt was dead. The country's reversion to peace amazed ourselves and the whole world. Reconversion was a painful process economically and socially. The military and industrial army was

demobilized and men and women returned to work or their homes or thronged into schools and colleges, in this last connection helped by the G. I. Bill of Rights. Wartime controls over production and prices were discontinued, the OPA being dismantled by the fall of 1946 (except in the case of rents) and regulations of installment sell-

ing terminating by the fall of 1947. The United States was back fully on a peacetime basis two years after V-J Day.

All the forebodings of pessimists and ill-wishers turned out to be idle! Instead of large-scale business recession setting in, the reverse occurred. A boom of immense proportions at once developed; and it was soundly based, for it grew not on credit inflation but on the great and unsatisfied needs of Americans for capital and consumer goods. Pent-up purchasing power—a power that continued to expand because of increases in *real* wages—absorbed all the food, clothing, autos, houses and services America could produce. And prices were bid up in consequence. Part of the prosperity was linked with Europe's great need as America vastly expanded its exports to send food, fuel and machinery to a continent ravaged by war and suffering from the worst famine in modern times.

By mid-summer of 1947, President Truman could justly say: "Americans today live in a richer and more productive economy, and are enjoying its benefits more equitably, than ever before in peacetime history." The country was producing goods and services at the rate of \$225 billions annually. Sixty million people were employed. Farm income was reaching a record level (three times that of 1939). Management and labor were co-operating in maintaining industrial peace. Productivity was on the increase. The average factory worker's weekly wage in September, 1947 was \$50.42—the highest in our history. Since 1939, *real* wages had increased 30 percent. And while government expenditures continued on an enormous scale—the U. S. was spending at the rate of \$46.8 billions annually in 1947 as compared with less than a billion before the outbreak of World War I—Washington showed its ability to balance the budget. During the fiscal year 1947, in fact, there was a surplus of \$5 billions. President Truman sought to pursue this course; it was his chief reason for resisting tax reduction. This was the other side—and the correct one—of deficit financing.

There were disturbing elements in the picture, however. Housing construction was lagging seriously. In mid-year 1947, notably,

prices began to move up sharply; in fact, from October, 1946 to September, 1947, prices rose 39 percent and came close to the peak of May, 1920. In part, this was due to the new round of wage increases which took place in the spring of 1947; more particularly, it was due to food and primary-goods shortages. A bad corn year, great food exports to Europe, the finishing of meat animals and poultry with wheat, and increasing domestic demand due to a larger labor force accounted for unprecedented rises in the prices of meat, bread and dairy products. Other goods in short supply—due to domestic and foreign demand—and therefore contributing to the price rise were steel, coal, agricultural machinery and fertilizer. As a result of the inflationary development, labor was becoming discontented and the lot of fixed-income receivers was an unhappy one. A new round of wage-increase demands threatened as 1947 closed. So did, from more and more quarters, a demand for price controls and even rationing. Indeed, when President Truman addressed Congress on Nov. 17, 1947, he asked for the revival of many of his war-time powers in order to cope with the inflation.

Labor, too, was resentful of the Taft-Hartley Act (an amendment to the Labor Relations Act of 1935). Passed in 1947, over a Truman veto, the new measure limited the powers of unions—although not abridging any of their rights—and protected the liberties of individual workers. The closed shop was ended; jurisdictional disputes and secondary boycotts were banned; union funds might not be used for political purposes; and communists could not be union officials. On the other hand, initiation fees were not to be excessive and workers could not be expelled from unions except for non-payment of dues.

Also, the collapse of Europe involved the United States. American planning proceeded on two fronts: to widen trading opportunities throughout the world and thus bring European goods back into the world market; and to help Europe back to production by developmental loans. The first was associated with the work of Assistant Secretary of State Clayton: it was meeting with heartening results. After

6 months of negotiations at Geneva in 1947, the state department could announce that 18 countries had signed a round of 120 reciprocal trading agreements calling for the reduction of trade barriers. It was expected that as much as two-thirds of the world trade would be involved.

The second was the Marshall Plan, so-named after Secretary of State Marshall. Part of America's difficulties as regards domestic prices hinged on the fact that our export surplus of goods and services in 1946 came to \$8.1 billions; and in the third quarter of 1947 this surplus was running at the annual rate of \$10.3 billions. Europe could not be restored to normality until economic reconstruction was achieved. As a result of the stimulation of the Marshall

Plan, the representatives of 16 European nations met in 1947 and submitted a general program of economic and fiscal rehabilitation which called for American financial aid over a 4-year period. It was then assumed Europe would be on its own feet. Estimates of American assistance ran in the neighborhood of \$20 billions to be spread over these four years.

This was the domestic, social and economic scene as 1948 opened and the great debate of the Presidential year began. Americans faced their own world at home with confidence but were troubled by the fact that Russia—other than its membership in the U. N.—was refusing to participate in any of the international arrangements for economic reconstruction.

By Thomas L. Stokes

With the nation at war, the Democrats had no problem about a choice for President in 1944. It was Roosevelt for a fourth term. But there was a question about the vice presidential candidate. Machine bosses—Frank Hague of Jersey City, Ed Flynn of the Bronx, Ed Kelly of Chicago and Robert Hannegan of St. Louis—persuaded the President in a secret White House conference before the convention that Henry Wallace, if renominated, might alienate enough votes to lose the election, while Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, who had won nation-wide recognition as chairman of the Senate Committee that investigated war contracts, was the choice.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York easily won the Republican nomination. His leading rival, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, was chosen as vice presidential candidate.

The election was hotly contested. The war undoubtedly saved Roosevelt. Democrats emphasized strongly the need to continue the President in office to win the war. His vote was two million less than four years before. Dewey polled almost the same vote as had Wilkie.

Soon after his fourth term began, Roosevelt made a gesture in the direction of the labor-liberal forces in the party by appointing Henry Wallace, who had campaigned actively and energetically for his reelection despite being dropped from the

ticket, as Secretary of Commerce to replace Jesse Jones, who was summarily retired.

In the climax of the victorious advance of our armies Roosevelt died suddenly, April 12, 1945, only a few months after he had started his fourth term.

Truman was thrust into the Presidency in circumstances perhaps the most trying since Johnson had succeeded Lincoln—in the midst of a great war, and with a Congress in which the progressivism to which he had given support when he was a member of the Senate was now but a minority influence. To the country he appeared the symbol of the average man, with his small town, middle-class background, and the people were attracted. It got him off to a good start.

He inherited the reservoir of cooperation on the war and on postwar international organization that Roosevelt and former Secretary of State Cordell Hull had carefully built up in Congress as a whole, in the Senate in particular.

Truman continued and nurtured this liaison. He included Republican leaders of Congress, and frequently outside of Congress, in the various delegations to international conferences, beginning with the San Francisco conference, called by Roosevelt, which met only a few weeks after Truman had become President, and from which came the United Nations Organization. This bi-partisan cooperation was

decisive in the subsequent, almost unanimous, ratification by the Senate of the U.N.; also in approval of corollary agencies and programs of an economic character—the international bank; extension, once again, of the reciprocal trade program for another three years; the British loan; the International Refugee Organization; the International Food and Agriculture Organization, among others.

Truman adopted the Roosevelt domestic program but he was stymied by Congress. There was one exception, the so-called full employment bill. Congress eventually passed a much watered-down version providing for a three-member Council of Economic Advisers to keep the President informed on economic conditions, and required the Executive to submit an annual message to Congress with recommendations for legislation to keep the economy in balance and also with provision for periodic reports to Congress on changes in the economic condition, if the President deemed such necessary.

In accordance with the law, the President submitted his first economic report in January, 1947, to a Congress then controlled by Republicans, but it was laid aside.

The President soon found himself completely on the defensive on all fronts. In mid-1946 he vetoed a bill that severely weakened OPA. Congress, lacking the votes to pass it over his veto, then passed another, not noticeably much better which he signed under protest that it would not protect from inflation, a forecast that was exact and accurate. Then, with the Congressional elections coming on, he began to retreat. Republicans made an issue of OPA and other controls, and stirred up public clamor over controls on meat. Beef producers virtually went on strike for higher prices, holding their cattle off the market. Just a few days before the Congressional elections in November, 1946, the President abolished meat and other controls, thinking thereby the obvious tide toward the Republicans might be checked.

It did not work out that way. Republicans, in a landslide victory, captured both houses, thus giving the nation a divided government beginning with the Congress of January, 1947. Though the election un-

doubtedly reflected the usual postwar reaction from sacrifices, war restrictions and regimentation, Republicans interpreted it as a "mandate" that the public was tired of the New Deal. During the campaign Republicans had blown up the issue of "Communism" against the Administration, claiming that Communists were influential with the Administration. This seemingly found fertile ground in the growing anti-Russian feeling in the country.

With control in Congress, the Republican leadership began to unfold a program in keeping with the "mandate" they professed to find in their victory, broadly, tax reduction, labor regulatory legislation, and economy. Twice Congress passed a tax bill, twice Truman vetoed it on the ground that tax reduction was inflationary; that the public debt should be reduced, and that it took too little account of the burden on low income groups.

Truman vetoed the Republicans' comprehensive labor regulatory bill that whittled away some of the gains for labor in the Wagner Act. But Congress passed the Taft-Hartley Act over the President's veto. Labor bitterly protested the law and laid plans to make it their leading issue in the next election.

The Republican Congress abolished virtually all remaining controls on housing that had been authorized the year before, leaving only rent control. It thus finished what Truman had left undone when, in another retreat after the election defeat, he had ordered abandonment in December, 1946, of the housing program. Housing Expediter Wyatt resigned on the ground that the abolition of numerous controls by Truman would make his job impossible.

In the name of economy, the Republican House cut deeply the proposed appropriations for public power and reclamation projects in the west, but a howl arose and some funds were restored by the Senate.

The "Communism" issue was carried over into the 80th Congress, manifesting itself in charges that Communists had jobs in government agencies. President Truman met the clamor by an executive order, known as the "loyalty" order, establishing a comprehensive mechanism for re-check-

ing every government employee, an order criticized by liberal groups as not affording employees accused of disloyalty sufficient protection of their Constitutional rights and also for restrictions it placed on information about government activities which were described as an infringement on freedom of the press.

While President Truman advocated, in general, the Roosevelt New Deal program,

his Administration took on a more conservative complexion through changes in the Cabinet and in the secondary posts which eliminated the aggressive and ardent New Deal type of administrators and replaced them with more conservative figures; with the result that the attitude and approach was middle-of-the-road, rather than the dynamic progressivism of the Roosevelt era.

By Mark Sullivan

In the 1944 Democratic convention, a fourth nomination of Roosevelt was facilitated by what had helped toward his third. As in 1940 continuation of Roosevelt in the Presidency was said to be desirable because of the outbreak of the war in Europe. In 1944, the argument was strengthened by the fact that we were now in the war.

Renomination of Roosevelt in 1944 was without serious controversy in the convention. But about the proposed renomination of the Vice President, Henry A. Wallace, there was a bitter contest, the outcome of which had high historic importance. The support of Wallace, mainly by the left wing of the party, came within a hairbreadth of success. But the convention turned to Senator Truman of Missouri.

Had Wallace been renominated for Vice President in 1944, he would have become, upon the death of Roosevelt less than a year later, President of the United States.

From the moment Mr. Truman succeeded to the Presidency, there was under way an acute eruption of a deep issue that perennially recurs, between the Executive and Legislative branches of government. Congress had become watchful about Roosevelt's power. During the last weeks of his life, it had withheld an emergency war power asked for, the authority to allocate manpower in industry. To most emergency war powers, Congress attached provisions giving that body, equally with

the President, power to fix the date when the emergency would be legally terminated. Succession of Truman ended tension with Congress; he seemed indisposed to wish for power.

Of the cabinet President Truman inherited, several resigned or were let go. These included most of the strong New Dealers. The impression created was that Truman would take a conservative course. But among those Truman kept was Wallace, and a cabinet that included him could not be convincingly regarded as middle-of-the-road. In September, 1946, Wallace, acting beyond his Commerce post, gave out a policy about Russia inconsistent with that of the State Department. Mr. Truman let him go.

The congressional elections of 1946 were, as normally, a contest between Republicans and Democrats, but they included a conflict within the Democratic party, between the wing symbolized by Wallace and old school Democrats. The Republicans won 246 in the House to the Democrats' 188. When, in a congressional election coming in the middle of a presidential term, the opposition party wins control of the House, it is by precedent supposed to augur that the party will win the ensuing presidential election. Those who do not accept the augury argue that weather signs fall in times of storm, and the precedents cease to be probative in the condition in which the country and the world are in, in 1947.

It has never been proved that giving the vote to women has changed the result of any national election. As far as we can make out, most wives vote as their husbands tell them to, or vice versa. —H.B.

Politicians have a quaint superstition that a nominee for Vice President can carry his state for the ticket. This belief has managed to survive a long time without any visible support from history. —H.B.

GREAT PUBLIC QUESTIONS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

by PROFESSOR ALLEN NEVINS

De Witt Clinton Professor, Columbia University

Author of "Ordeal of the Union."

International Relations of the United States

AMONG THE CHIEF ISSUES IN THE presidential campaign of 1900 was the question of "imperialism." American expansion into overseas territories raised a question as to which of them would remain dependencies and which would grow into equal states of the American republic. Bryan and the Democrats assailed imperialism as represented by the acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War; the Republicans upheld the new venture. During the decade before World War I, the Republicans continued to urge policies for increasing United States influence in world politics, while the Democrats concentrated on the issues of reform at home. Party positions shifted in the 1920's, making the Democrats advocates of American participation in international organization while the Republicans stood aloof. Experience in the Thirties and World War II has narrowed the differences between the parties.

Between 1903 and 1906, Roosevelt established an American hegemony in the Western Hemisphere. He did not foment the separatist revolution which established the Republic of Panamá in 1903, but he recognized the new republic with benevolent speed and secured from it the canal concessions which Colombia had refused.

In the Pacific, John Hay's Open Door notes of 1899 and 1900 attempted to secure guarantees of the territorial integrity of China and of equal commercial opportunity there for all nationals. Roosevelt's mediation in the Russo-Japanese War in 1905 affected the European as well as the Pacific balance of power, for while a completely victorious Japan might oust the chief Western nations from their commanding position in the Orient, continuance of the war might so exhaust her as ultimately to increase Russia's weight.

As the whirlwind of the Roosevelt Administrations subsided into Taft's calmer term, party positions continued relatively stable. The Democrats attacked the "Dollar Diplomacy" of Republican Secretary of

State Philander C. Knox, who intervened to protect American financial interests in Nicaragua, and to secure opportunities for American capital in China.

Wilson and his party refused to endorse the Chinese loan project and maintained a relatively restrained policy during the turbulent course of the Mexican revolutionary movement of 1913-30. In the Caribbean, however, the Dominican Republic and Haiti were taken over, and their governmental direction was entrusted to American naval officers. The Taft protectorate over Nicaragua was continued.

American interest in World War I divided on sectional rather than strictly party lines, but while Wilson asked the nation to be neutral in thought and deed, Theodore Roosevelt and other Republican leaders urged that the United States take the Allied side. Republican's like Elihu Root and ex-President Taft approved U. S. participation in an organization to maintain peace. Not until the election of 1920 did joining the League of Nations become a party issue. As a result of that election, the Republicans, who began the century with our first ventures into the European balance of power, now drew back, concluding a separate treaty with Germany, and for the twelve years in which their party held power, remained aloof from efforts to maintain peace through international organization.

During the Twenties, too, Republican Administrations began to recede from their earlier policies toward Latin America. American occupation of the Dominican Republic ended in 1924; the marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua in 1933; and it was agreed that government of Haiti by a U. S. high commissioner would end in 1936.

When the Democrats succeeded to power in 1932, their policy did not follow the Wilsonian pattern of action. The Platt Amendment was abrogated in 1934, and the United States gave up the right of intervening in Cuba's domestic affairs, al-

had been provided in 1901 and 1903. Our virtual protectorate over Panamá was surrendered in 1936, and our administration of Haiti was terminated. A Democratic Congress, in 1933, set a definite date for Philippine independence.

In 1934, President Roosevelt judged the Russian government a going concern and resumed formal diplomatic relations. When the Soviet Union was invaded by Germany in 1941, it received lend-lease aid although Republican spokesmen like Herbert Hoover deplored the policy. The Republicans had been willing to initiate multilateral arbitration and disarmament treaties. During the Thirties, they continued opposition to American partnership with other nations in preserving the peace by political action, either in cooperation with the League of Nations or through a program of joint

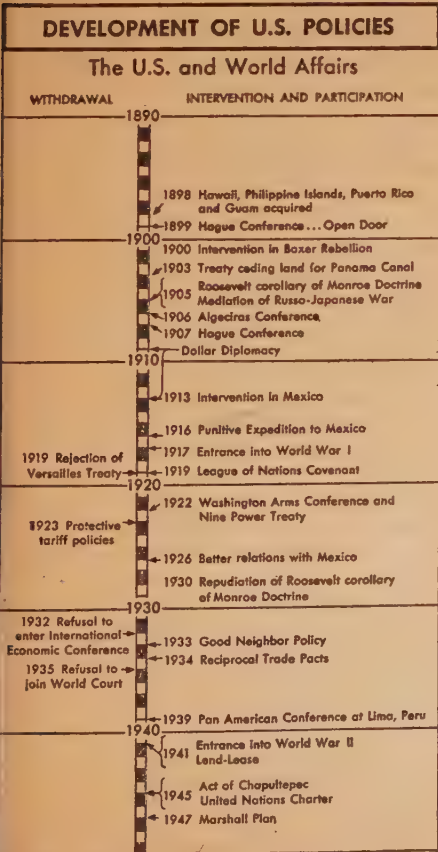
action against aggressors outside the League. Non-participation by the United States was one of the reasons given by the great powers in the League for refusing to impose thorough-going sanctions against Italy and Japan.

During and immediately after World War II, party positions began to approach each other. Before the end of hostilities, support for international organization to preserve the peace came from both parties, as was indicated by the Ball-Burton-Hatch Resolution. The Senate accepted the United Nations Charter by an overwhelming vote, and after relatively little debate. Both President Roosevelt and President Truman laid stress upon the new "bipartisan" aspect of America's foreign policy, the issue of national power outweighing the cleavages of party politics. Yet certain Republicans, Senator Taft particularly, would have the United States limit at least its financial commitments, even while it assumes its position as the most important power in world affairs, and in the world organization which it helped to found.

States' Rights and State Intervention

In a federal government, either the central authority or the states may dominate. Hamilton, and the Republicans who in 1900 were the heirs of his political ideas, insisted that the central government hold first place lest the rights of the propertied minority be destroyed by the whims and envy of the mob. Jefferson, and the Democrats who inherited his political philosophy, insisted that the states extend their sphere to the fullest lest the "monied interest," dominating the central government, overbear the independent farmers who in his opinion should form the core of a free nation. Both accepted the premise that the citizen was possessed of rights beyond any governmental control.

By the first decade of the twentieth century, the Supreme Court had limited the states' police power to regulate the conditions of labor, at least for adult men. It had also interpreted the commerce clause of the Constitution to exclude much of our business processes from "interstate commerce." Theodore Roosevelt, the first Republican to urge that a central govern-



ment conceived in Hamiltonian terms use its power for other purposes than the protection of property and the nation's credit, declared that the sum of the Court's decisions left a "twilight zone" in which economic power might act unchecked. The federal government must undertake regulation and welfare activities. Woodrow Wilson's political theory stressed the rights of the states. He wished to halt all economic concentrations fostered by special favors from the central government, restore free competition, and so limit the need for state intervention to protect the weaker elements in society. Yet he asked Congress to pass the Keating-Owen Bill to exclude the products of child labor from interstate commerce, and approved the creation of a Federal Trade Commission to watch business practices for the purpose of eliminating "unfair competition."

No leading Republican protested against the deepening of the "twilight zone" during the Twenties, when Supreme Court decisions invalidated the Keating-Owen Bill as an unwarranted extension of the commerce power, and annulled the Arizona Minimum Wage law as a violation of freedom of contract. The Democrats fought Republican measures to subsidize the merchant marine, and even filibustered a House measure to extinction in the Senate in 1923. Although the Republicans were willing to have the nation intervene in economic relations by enacting protective tariffs, and granting subsidies to shipping and the nascent aviation industry, President Coolidge vetoed bills to subsidize producers of agricultural staples.

During the next decade, the Democratic party, with notable exceptions among members from the Solid South, discovered a new regard for national authority, while the Republicans showed a new respect for states' rights. By 1936, when Supreme Court decisions declared the New York State Minimum Wage Law and the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional, thus placing large sectors of economic life beyond any regulation, party leaders moved to new ground. Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt continued to advocate that a national government, with the power of the Hamiltonian con-

cept, use its authority for what he esteemed Jeffersonian purposes. Republican Herbert Hoover took up a states' rights position in the interest of protecting what he esteemed individual liberty. By 1946, Senator Taft, in an address following the announcement that he sought the Republican presidential nomination, declared that the nation's principal task was making certain that the federal government did not increase its power.

Welfare Legislation

Laws to protect the weaker elements in society against the hazards of child labor, accident, dependent old age, and slum housing had their origin in the states in the early 1900's, and were promoted and supported by the "progressive movement," which did not regard party lines. The Progressives of 1912 were the first, apart from Labor, Populist and Socialist groups, to include a program of such legislation in a national party platform. Wilson's Administration made the earliest attempt to check child labor by use of the federal commerce and taxing powers. Both its laws were invalidated by the Supreme Court, and the resolution amending the Constitution to give the federal government the necessary powers, which was adopted by a Republican Congress in 1924, failed of ratification.

Under the Republican ascendancy in the Twenties, no significant federal welfare legislation was adopted beyond the extension of workmen's compensation to harbor and longshore workers in 1927. President Hoover did call conferences which published notable reports on child welfare and the costs of medical care, but he considered the duty of the government done when it made available the facts needed for private action or state legislation.

Not until 1937 did there appear anything approaching a program of federal welfare legislation, although a full outline of such a plan had been presented in Theodore Roosevelt's Progressive platform of 1912. The Social Security Act of 1937 and its 1939 amendments set up a system of old age and survivors' insurance, provided financial support for approved state unemployment insurance programs, and made

federal contributions toward state plans for the care of the needy aged and blind, dependent and crippled children, and maternal and child health. The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 used federal powers over interstate commerce to regulate child labor and minimum wages, and this time the Supreme Court did not find the law unconstitutional.

Although most Republican leaders deny any intent to revoke existing welfare legislation, their stress on economy means it will be held to a minimum. The Republican Congress of 1946 did not act on President Truman's proposal that minimums under the FLSA be raised from 40 to 60 cents an hour; it did not increase coverage under the Social Security law, and it refused to consolidate federal housing activities under a single agency. Low-cost housing projects had been sketched in the laws of 1934 and 1937, which set up the Federal Housing Administration and the United States Housing Authority. Provision for aid to medical research and planning and grants to free state hospitals, as embodied in the Democratic Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, have not been accepted by a Republican Congress. The Wagner-Ellender-Taft Bill for federal aid to housing has also been blocked, although its sponsorship crosses party lines. Concern over the current plight of our public schools has increased the demand for federal aid, but objection to cost and fear of federal control prevented legislation.

Agriculture

As a factor in national politics, the embattled farmer had lost ground by 1900. Republican victory in 1896 halted his drive for cheap money through the free coinage of silver. The farmer's need for easier credit, which had impelled him toward inflationary proposals, was ignored by both parties. Under Wilson, the Democrats finally gave some help. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 made six months farm paper eligible for re-discount, and the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 made it possible for farmers to get long term mortgage credit at 6 percent through the Federal Farm Loan Bank System instead of paying 10 percent for three to five year credit.

During the Republican regime in the Twenties, the Intermediate Credit Act of 1923 authorized the Federal Farm Loan Board to charter twelve new institutions to provide credit for six months to three years; the intermediate credit banks were also to re-discount agricultural paper and lend money directly to farm cooperatives on staples pledged as collateral. The farmer's need for credit had been met, but that was no longer his major problem. By the Twenties the farmer's position was worse than it had been before World War I; for his taxes and costs had risen while prices had dropped and the value of his land had declined. The insurgent Republicans of the farm bloc sponsored the equalization fee and export debenture plans to meet the situation. Both attempted to hold American agricultural staples at a price above that prevailing in world markets. President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen equalization fee bill in 1927 and 1928; and the export debenture plan failed in 1929. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, which President Hoover endorsed, rejected price-fixing and subsidy in principle; but when Hoover's Federal Farm Board entered the commodity market through its Grain and Cotton Stabilization Corporations and pegged prices, the result appeared much the same as if the Administration had approved of subsidies.

The Democrats undertook to reduce mounting surpluses by helping farmers bear the cost of cutting staple plantings. From the voluntary system of 1933, they passed to cotton and tobacco production quotas in 1934. The Supreme Court found the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 unconstitutional in 1936. Congress nevertheless provided grants to all farmers who promoted soil conservation by cutting staple plantings, and in 1938 undertook to give the farmer "parity income"; that is, to restore the 1909-14 ratio of farm revenues to other incomes in the economy. Acreage and marketing quotas, crop insurance, commodity loans were introduced.

When World War II began, agriculture had become a special interest, subsidized and regulated by the government. The need for greater production was met by the price incentive and by Congressional

guarantees of 110 percent of parity prices for two years after the war. Price controls were not applied to farm products as early as to manufactured goods and critical raw materials. Agricultural commodities rose rapidly, and since the ending of controls in 1946, grain and livestock have passed their 1920 highs. No leading spokesman of either party has suggested repealing the wartime laws guaranteeing parity payments, nor has any leading Republican declared in favor of ending the New Deal program for maintaining farm prices.

Organized Labor

In 1890, Congress adopted the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to check combinations in restraint of trade. The law was intended to apply to monopolistic concentrations of industry, but its broad phrasing allowed the Supreme Court to issue injunctions against labor organizations on the ground that they might be regarded as a conspiracy to restrain trade. When the Wilson Administration proceeded to attempt to revise the Sherman Act in 1914, labor pressure secured the incorporation of sections 6 and 20 into the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. Section 6 declared that the labor of a human being was not an article of commerce and that labor organizations were not to be construed as combinations in restraint of trade. Section 20 prohibited the use of the injunction unless it was deemed necessary to prevent irreparable damage to property, and prescribed jury trials in contempt cases unless the contempts were committed in the presence of the court.

By 1921, Supreme Court decisions established the fact that labor had won no immunities under the Clayton Act. Indeed, since injunction proceedings might be brought in the federal courts by individuals as well as the Department of Justice, labor had actually lost by its "Magna Charta." Abuse of the writ of injunction resulted in the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932, sponsored by insurgent Republicans and signed by President Hoover. The law forbade federal courts to issue any injunction against peaceable assembly, joining trade unions, ceasing work, making public the existence of a dispute, or paying

out strike benefits. It required that injunctions be issued only after the hearing of testimony in open court, and to a complainant who appeared with clean hands. It provided jury trial in contempt cases, outlawed the "yellow dog" contract, and declared that union members were not to be held liable for damages caused by other union members.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act freed labor from certain disabilities, but it gave unions no positive protection. In 1933, however, section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act guaranteed labor the right to organize and to be represented by unions of its own choosing (section 7b guaranteed the converse). After the Supreme Court invalidated the NIRA, Congress passed the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. The Wagner law not only guaranteed the right to organize, but defined and forbade unfair labor practices by employers, and established a National Labor Relations Board to administer the law. An amendment to the Railway Labor Act gave a similar status to railroad labor unions.

The NLRB proceeded informally, but its methods won Supreme Court approval in crucial cases during 1937. Labor organizations increased in membership and status. During World War II, War Labor Board decisions tended to support union organization, particularly through maintenance-of-membership contracts. By 1947, the political climate had changed, and a Republican Congress, with support from Southern Democrats, passed the Taft-Hartley Act over President Truman's veto. The complicated provisions of this new law attempt to protect the individual union member in his right to present his own grievances, or to continue work, without loss of union membership, in spite of his organization's decision to strike. Certain union practices are declared unfair; secondary boycotts, jurisdictional and sympathetic strikes are outlawed. Unions are made responsible for damages in the event of contract violation, nor may they plead lack of ratification by an authorized agent. In addition, the new law separates the United States Conciliation Service from the Department of Labor, and establishes an elaborate system of injunction, delay,

inquiry, and reporting should an industry-wide strike threaten public health or safety.

Republicans declare the Taft-Hartley law a necessary restoration of balance between organized labor and its employers. Many Democrats assert that the animus of the bill is against effective organization for collective bargaining.

Public Finance and Banking

The panic of 1907 made clear the weakness of the nation's banking system as organized under the National Banking Act of 1863. The reserves set up were fictitious in character, and too widely scattered to be useful in time of crisis. This old Civil War law provided an inelastic currency based on the level of the public debt instead of the needs of business. Reforms were necessary. In 1908, Republican legislation provided for temporary banknote issues, and for a National Monetary Commission to investigate European systems of banking and currency.

When the Wilson Administration took office in 1913, the Commission had made its report, but no action was taken on Republican Senator Aldrich's bill altering the American banking system. Instead, a new bill was written. Party cleavages came on the issues of government control and decentralization. The new Glass-Owen measure stressed decentralization and participation of the government. It was enacted by Democratic votes. The Federal Reserve Act of 1913 established a system of twelve regional banks owned by their member banks and governed by six directors chosen by those members, and three appointed by the Federal Reserve Board. This was to have two *ex officio* members and five appointed by the President. The reserve banks were to re-discount eligible commercial and agricultural paper for their members. With that as backing, plus a 40 percent gold reserve, the reserve banks might issue currency.

Although the Federal Reserve System furnished a sound and sufficient currency, serious inadequacies appeared by the end of the Twenties. The misuse of bank credit to finance stock market activities, and the improper ties between banks and

their securities affiliates, helped to bring about the failure of more than 6,000 banks after the 1929 crisis.

In 1933, a Democratic Congress passed legislation to repair the weaknesses of the 1913 law. Through a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, all accounts were assured up to \$5,000, and all banks wishing to share in the plan were required to join the Federal Reserve System and submit to its restraints. Member banks were required to divorce their securities affiliates, and private bankers to choose between investment and deposit business. The Banking Act of 1935 changed the name of the Federal Reserve Board to the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, increased its membership, lengthened their terms of service, and provided that all members be appointed by the President. The new body was given power to control the expansion of bank credit, to increase reserve requirements and to engage in open market operations in government securities.

During the Roosevelt Administration, the Board of Governors followed an easy money policy until 1936 and 1937, when reserve requirements were raised to the legal limit. After 1939 the Board returned to an easy money policy to facilitate war financing. Reserve requirements and re-discount rates have been raised since the war, but whether the Board will make a systematic and thorough-going effort to check inflationary price increases through credit curbs remains a question.

While the Democratic party finally overhauled the nation's banking system, the basic change in fiscal policy came as the result of Republican parliamentary maneuvers. To prevent an income tax rider to the 1909 tariff, a Republican Congress submitted the Sixteenth Amendment to the states. By February, 1913, three-fourths of the states had ratified, and the Federal government received power to tax incomes without apportionment among the states. Moderate normal and surtax rates were levied in 1913. Then the decline of customs receipts after the outbreak of World War I made the new source of revenue particularly necessary. During the war, rates increased sharply, an excess profits tax was imposed and new excises introduced. War-

time rates were lowered during the Twenties in spite of Democratic protests that Treasury Secretary Mellon's program favored those best able to pay. The federal debt was cut about a third during the decade, and the budget balanced.

During the Thirties, rates were raised, especially on incomes above \$20,000; the public debt increased; and efforts at balancing the budget were given over. The needs of World War II caused further tax rises, greater deficits, and a mounting public debt. Currently, party controversy rages about the issue of simultaneous budget balancing, tax reduction, and maintenance of the United States in its position of world primacy.

The Eightieth Congress repealed wartime excess profits taxes and cut corporation levies, but retained most of the wartime excises. Republican Representative Knutson proposed a 20 percent tax cut for all incomes. Protest against this apparent favoring of the upper income groups brought a modification to allow a larger reduction to the lower brackets. President Truman vetoed the tax reduction bill in July, 1947, and Congress upheld him by a narrow margin to which Republican votes contributed. Speaking generally, the Republican party seeks to reduce taxes on the upper income levels in order to encourage venture capital and investment, while the Democrats consider immediate tax cuts inflationary and unwise in view of the current world situation and its demands on American funds. Such proposals as those for eliminating double taxation on income from corporate dividends, limiting the percentage of income that may be taken by taxation, and revising the entire tax structure to avoid duplication among state, federal and local levies have not yet become party issues.

Public Improvements and Conservation

Until Theodore Roosevelt turned his energies to conservation, no President but Cleveland had made a real effort to preserve natural resources on the public domain from wasteful exploitation. Between 1906 and 1909, Roosevelt withdrew from entry millions of acres of forest, coal and phosphate land, and many waterpower

sites, sometimes with dubious legal authority; but his main contribution to conservation was the public interest he aroused in the issue. President Taft continued the work, securing legal authority for the separation of subsurface from surface titles and the withdrawal of waterpower sites from entry.

During the Wilson Administration, extensive oil reserves were set aside for the Navy at Elk Hills in California and Teapot Dome in Wyoming. Administration of these reserves was transferred from the Navy to the Department of the Interior by President Harding. Investigation by a Senate Committee under Senator Walsh of Montana revealed widespread fraud in the subsequent oil leases to private companies, yet the scandal was all but ignored by the press and skillfully belittled by President Coolidge. The government recovered the oil reserves in 1927 as a result of a Supreme Court decision.

During the 1920's, general interest in the preservation of forest and waterpower resources diminished. In 1928, after years of effort by Senator Norris, Nebraska's insurgent Republican, Congress adopted a joint resolution calling for completion of the Muscle Shoals power units and the organization of a government corporation to manufacture fertilizer and sell surplus power. President Coolidge killed the plan with a pocket veto, and President Hoover denounced it in a veto message when it passed a second time in 1931.

In 1933, a Democratic Congress created the Tennessee Valley Authority to develop hydroelectric power on the Tennessee River, work out methods of flood control, and plan interstate development of the valley as a unit. The TVA program was opposed by local politicians and by the power companies for whose rates its power cost might serve as "yardstick." The Supreme Court found TVA activities constitutional in 1937, and it survived both internecine quarrels among its officers and senatorial attack.

Concern for natural resources appears in two main fields in 1947: the preservation of farmland from flood, particularly since the recent Missouri Valley floods, and conservation of mineral resources. Democratic Senator Murray of Montana has pro-

posed and President Truman approved a Missouri Valley Authority on the model of the TVA; but a Republican Congress has preferred the Pick-Sloan Plan, enlisting by the Army and Bureau of Reclamation, for building reservoirs and levees along the upper Missouri. Like MVA, the St. Lawrence seaway project remains unfinished business. Republican Senator Vandenberg offered a joint resolution for congressional approval of the 1941 Executive Agreement with Canada for completing the seaway and making it self-sustaining, but no action has been taken.

World War II demands on mineral resources have aroused new concern for the natural wealth of the United States. In March, 1947, Secretary of the Interior Krug reported that the nation was exhausting its lead, zinc, and high-grade iron ore, while pumped oil and copper will last only 25 years at present rates of use.

Tariff

In 1900, Republicans adhered to the Hamiltonian doctrine of protection while most Democrats wished to have tariffs reduced. Sectional interests nevertheless cut across party dogma; insurgent Republicans found high tariffs contrary to the farmer's interest; Eastern Democrats supported protection. By 1908, the demand for tariff reform was being pressed as part of the attack against monopoly, and the Republicans pledged revision of the Dingley Act of 1897 on the principle of equalizing foreign and American costs of production. The bill finally adopted at the special session of 1909 maintained the high level of rates, and continued the wool and sugar duties which had been under heaviest attack. While President Taft praised the bill and Roosevelt continued to avoid the tariff controversy in the 1912 campaign, Wilson pledged lower tariffs and carried that pledge through in 1913. His Underwood Act lowered the general level of duties more than 10 percent, added wool and sugar to a greatly lengthened free list, and imposed only *ad valorem* duties instead of the devious specific rates common in previous laws.

World War I proved as effective as Republican tariffs in cutting off imports. When the Republicans succeeded to power

after the war, they proceeded to enact temporary protective legislation in 1921 and the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922. The new high level of duties in this law, which protected agricultural commodities as well as industrial products, was increased by the Smoot-Hawley Act. This passed in June, 1930, after a bitter struggle between the House and the insurgent Republicans in the Senate. The Coolidge and Hoover Administrations undertook no broader use of the flexibility provisions of the 1922 law which had authorized a Tariff Commission to investigate comparative production costs and advise the President to raise or lower rates within a 50 percent limit. On the contrary, the Commission was filled with high-protectionist members.

European countries had taken sharp retaliatory measures after the enactment of the Smoot-Hawley Bill. Following the collapse of 1929-30, exchange controls and import quotas imposed further obstacles to world trade. Not until Secretary of State Cordell Hull initiated his Trade Agreements plan in 1934 did either party attempt to meet the dilemma in which the United States stood. It was the dilemma of a nation committed to high tariffs, anxious to collect the huge debts owed by Europe, and no longer willing to compensate for its reluctance to buy goods by making fresh loans abroad, as had been the rule in the 1920's. Hull returned to the Wilsonian doctrine of low duties. For a 3-year period, Congress empowered the President to make tariff concessions to nations which would give matching reductions to American goods. Before September, 1939, seventeen agreements had been concluded, principally with Latin-American countries producing non-competitive goods. Great Britain and Canada, however, were included. By successive renewals, Congress has extended the Trade Agreements Act until 1948.

The Hull trade program attacked not only tariff barriers but also the currency restrictions and exchange controls that became instruments of national economic policy during the 1930's. With the end of World War II, when nearly all international commerce was controlled by governments in patterns of economic warfare, American spokesmen renewed the effort to restore a freer flow of goods and capital. During the

negotiations for the British loan in 1945-46, the United States drafted its proposals for a United Nations International Trade Organization. At the preliminary conference which met in London in October, 1946, Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton set forth as the aim of American policy the restoration of multilateral trade through tariff reductions, and the elimination of import quota preferences, embargoes and exchange restrictions. The following April, a full conference assembled at Geneva to consider the London draft of a charter for the I. T. O. By August, 1947, the delegates had accepted a charter to be submitted to a world conference at Havana in November, 1947. The charter embodies points stressed by the American delegation: equal access to markets, protection of investment opportunities and checks on restrictive practices.

Although the United States won endorsement of its principles of international trade from the leading commercial countries, and although sectors of the normally Republican business community are cooling in their enthusiasm for the extremes of protection, Representative Knutson and Senator Butler of Nebraska threatened in 1947 to defeat a renewal of the Trade Agreements Act in 1948. Senator Hawkes of New Jersey simultaneously declared that the United States would be unwise to accept the I. T. O. Charter.

The Military and the Veterans

The Spanish-American War showed that the United States had an efficient navy, but an army without any real service of supply, any staff command, or any machinery for training higher officers. It had no regular forces able to meet a trained European army. President McKinley in 1899 replaced an inefficient Secretary of War with Elihu Root, who began a much-needed housecleaning. The Roosevelt Administration continued Root's administrative reforms; established a General Staff in 1903, set up an Army War College in 1907, and took measures toward integrating the National Guard and the Army. Naval expansion received even more attention; expenditures rose from \$55.9 million in 1900 to \$139.6 million in 1914.

By the opening of World War I, the

United States Navy was inferior only to Britain's. It functioned effectively during the conflict, but the Army underwent the greatest innovations. From the beginning the Army was recruited by conscription; "political generals" who were a plague in the Civil War played a minor role, airplanes, motorized equipment, and automatic weapons assuming new importance.

In February, 1917, Secretary of War Baker proposed that all able-bodied 19-year-olds receive 11 months of military training followed by two-week refresher periods during the next two years. Republican proposals for shorter training were voted down. The 1920 defense law merely provided a skeleton organization in the event of mobilization. While the army was maintained on a narrow volunteer basis, the Washington Conference of 1921-22 and the London Conference of 1930 attempted to restrict naval building. The capital ship holiday of the 1920's ended in 1936 as Germany and Italy increased their navies and the other powers invoked the "escalator" clause allowing them to exceed treaty limitations. The United States entered the race in 1937 and finally declared for a navy as strong as the strongest naval power both in the Atlantic and the Pacific. Both parties supported appropriations for naval building and airplane construction. Peacetime conscription was enacted in September, 1940, after long debate, and the Selective Service Act was extended in August, 1941, although the proposal carried the House by a vote of only 203-202.

Experience in World War II made evident the need for unified command. In 1947-48 the state of the postwar world raised new concern for national security. A Republican Congress finally adopted compromise legislation for unifying the armed forces under a single civilian Secretary of National Defense with undersecretaries for Navy, Army and Air. In January, 1947, President Truman recommended that Congress establish a system of compulsory military training. His special Advisory Committee of civilian educators, ministers and administrators, appointed in December, 1946, reported in May, 1947, approving a six months training program for physically fit young men to be followed by a six

months period of optional training. The President was supported by such Republicans as Representative Wadsworth and ex-Supreme Court Justice Owen D. Roberts, but the party steering committee allowed Congress to adjourn without acting.

Closely related to the issues of the military establishment is the problem of the "veteran interest." During World War I Congress had proposed to check pension demands by providing care for the disabled, and war risk insurance on easy terms. Disability compensation was liberalized in 1921 and extended in 1924 and 1930. In 1924, Congress passed over President Coolidge's veto a bill granting veterans interest-bearing "adjusted-compensation certificates" redeemable in 20 years. The depression brought demands for immediate cashing of the bonus certificates, or for an increase in their loan value. Congress carried the latter proposal over President Hoover's veto in 1931. The demand for immediate cash payment produced the "Bonus Expeditionary Force" of 1932, and its forcible expulsion from the capital helped defeat Hoover in November. President Roosevelt vetoed a measure to pay the bonus in Treasury notes in 1935. In January, 1936, over another presidential veto, Congress made the bonus payable in non-transferable interest-bearing bonds which might be redeemed in cash.

Besides applying the war risk insurance and veterans' benefit system of World War I to World War II draftees, Congress passed the "G. I. Bill of Rights" in 1944 and liberalized its provisions in 1945 and 1946. The law provided a year's unemployment compensation, or subsistence allowances and tuition for education interrupted by army service, or government guarantee of 50 percent of a \$4,000 loan for home building or business activity. In addition, enlisted men were given redeemable bonds for furlough time earned but not used.

Between 1918 and 1930, care of and payments to World War I veterans cost about five and a half billion dollars. A larger army was mobilized during World War II and the veterans of World War I will soon be of age, making them proper subjects for pensioning. Few in either party question the validity of the expenditure as a whole,

but a great many may question its compatibility with government economy, balanced budgets and lower taxes.

Proposals for Change

In 1900, most proposals to alter the structure of the federal government were calculated to make it more responsive to the public will. Direct popular election of Senators would free the upper chamber from boss rule, and allow Senators to represent the people rather than the corporate interests of their states. The proposal received the approval of a Republican Congress in May, 1913, and was ratified as the XVII Amendment in 1913.

Few notable proposals for basic change in governmental organization were offered during the 1920's. In 1927, when it appeared that President Coolidge might win renomination, Republican Representative Beck offered an amendment limiting a President to two terms, and Senator LaFollette supported the measure in the Senate, which adopted the resolution in 1928. In 1940 and again in 1944, the Republican platform endorsed the limitation.

The idea that a President, by continuance in office, may become a dictator, has been countered by the idea that the Supreme Court, through judicial review, may transform the Constitution into the charter of an oligarchy. The Court's use of its power was attacked by Bryan in 1908 and by Theodore Roosevelt in his Progressive phase. After the Court invalidated the New Deal program in 1935-36, the Roosevelt Administration presented its court reorganization proposals: these did not attempt to limit judicial review, but empowered the President to appoint up to six additional members to supplement those judges who did not choose to retire at 70. Opposition crossed party lines and Democrats joined Republicans to defeat the bill.

The Court's personnel rapidly changed, however, and the majority view became favorable to New Deal legislation.

While suggestions for the direct election of the President and the abolition of the electoral college are often heard, neither party chooses to forego its sectional advantages to promote majority rule. It was by Democratic support for a proposal of

Senator Norris, however, that the "lame duck" short session was abolished by the XX Amendment in 1933.

To make the federal government function more efficiently, Congress provided for a national budget system in 1921. A Democratic Congress rescinded President Hoover's authority to reorganize the executive department in 1933. Congress denied President Roosevelt similar powers in 1936, but yielded in 1939 and gave the President authority to regroup minor government bureaus and agencies, provided that Congress did not reverse his decision within 60 days. The organization and procedure of Congress itself has long been criticized as unwieldy. After much revision of the original Democratic proposals, Congress adopted the Reorganization Act of 1946.

The new law attempts to ease the legislator's burden by banning private bills, giving Congress the service of a special Legislative Reference division in the Library of Congress, and eliminating duplication by cutting standing committees from 80 to 34, each provided with professional staff assistants. Congressional salaries have been increased and retirement annuities provided on a contribution basis for legislators who have served six years and reached the age of 62.

The Republican Congress operating under the Act has not tried to enforce its provision for the registration of lobbyists and has evaded the reduction in the number of standing committees by multiplying the number of permanent sub-committees. Neither law nor party has tried to meet the chief problem of the committee system, promotion to keep posts by seniority.

Prohibition

The attempt to promote temperance by laws to prohibit the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors won a notable victory in federal legislation in 1913, when Congress enacted over President Taft's veto a measure barring the shipment of liquor into states which had voted themselves dry. In 1914, 11 states required that protection. By 1918, war demands for saving grain and the skilled work of the Anti-Saloon League, one of the great masters in the techniques of political pressure, had made 18 more

states dry. In 1917, Congress submitted the XVIII Amendment for ratification. It was accepted in January, 1919.

Opposition to prohibition crossed party lines, for states' rights Southern Democrats supported it as well as Republicans from the Midwest. Nevertheless, the Democrats were first to make repeal a party issue. Their 1932 platform urged repeal of the XVIII Amendment and the return of the liquor traffic to state regulation. In February, 1933, a Democratic Congress sent the XXI Amendment to the states; that December it was ratified. By 1937-38, only 6 states remained dry; 15 made the sale of liquor a public monopoly, and 26 provided for central licensing to regulate the liquor trade and check the evils of the saloon.

Prohibition returned to the national scene during the war. In August, 1942, Democratic Senator Josh Lee of Oklahoma attempted to prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages within "a reasonable distance" of army posts and mobilization places. His proposal was killed, but 17 Democrats and 7 Republicans voted in its favor. In 1944, Democratic Representative Bryson of South Carolina found strong House backing for his proposal to limit alcoholic beverages to half of 1 percent for the duration. By 1946, the prohibitionist lobby won support from Representative Rankin of Mississippi in its efforts to restrict liquor advertising. Bryson, in 1947, was looking for new grounds on which to offer federal prohibition legislation, and 978 of the nation's 3,070 counties had voted to forbid the sale of whisky within their limits.

Immigration

By 1900, many Americans regarded immigration as a problem instead of an asset, a view confirmed when Congress appointed an Immigration Commission in 1907. The report which the Commission rendered in 1911 declared that while the "new immigration" from Italy, the Balkans, and Russia did not constitute "human scum," as charged, it was too numerous, and was less assimilable than the northern European immigration which had preceded. Twice President Wilson vetoed the literacy test by which Congress attempted to exercise a selective test on immigration, but 1

February, 1917, Congress overrode his veto.

After World War I, fear of a flood of immigrants supplemented selective with numerical checks and produced the quota system. The law of 1921 was replaced by permanent legislation in 1924, setting quotas at 2 percent of the nationals of a given country residing in the United States in 1890 as a means of encouraging immigrants from northern Europe. The need for unskilled labor became evident during World War II, and was met by the use of Western Hemisphere workers. Partly as an outgrowth of that fact, the current "immigration problem" involves not Europeans but Puerto Ricans, Americans by law, yet foreign-speaking and herded into slums recalling the worst of the early 1900's. The persecutions of the 1930's and the problem of Europe's displaced persons since then

have reawakened the idea that the United States should be an asylum for the oppressed. In December, 1945, President Truman asked that immigration of displaced persons under the quota system be facilitated. Representative Stratton's bill goes further, proposing that the unfilled quotas of the war years and the 1930's be used to permit the immigration of 400,000 Europeans during the next four years. The measure has won support from labor, religious groups, and certain Democrats. Nevertheless, the Republican Congress of 1946-47 gave the bill no attention, although public hearings were held. During these hearings, the attitude of Southern Democrats indicated that nativist prejudices would not respect party divisions if a temporary lowering of immigration bars should become a minor issue in the 1948 campaign.



POLITICAL MACHINES

by CHARLES VAN DEVANDER

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THERE PROBABLY IS LESS UNDERSTANDING—and more deliberately misdirected thinking—about political "machines" than about any other phase of politics in the United States of 1948. The resultant confusion has given rise to this paradox: some of the most effective political "machines" in the U. S. today operate without much public notice, while heated argument still swirls around the heads of "bosses" who in some cases are so politically anemic that they must be propped up skillfully to serve even as campaign issues for the opposition. The following definitions may help to clear the air:

1. *Organization*—This is a generic term for the party committee, set up in accordance with law or under the party's rules, in any political subdivision. Political "organizations" include the ward, district, city, county and state committees of both major parties. *They are not set up primarily to win elections. The essential purpose of any "organization" is to enable the most active party workers and contributors to direct party affairs and to influence and, if possible, to dictate the selection of party candidates for public office.*

(It should be noted that the Democratic and Republican National Committees, as such, are at present too loosely constituted and composed of too many factions to carry out this purpose. They are really party assemblies charged with certain administrative functions, as distinguished from the operating "organizations" in the states and local communities.)

2. *Leader*—Political organizations are like all other organizations in that each usually has one man (or occasionally two or three men) who makes the important decision. Such an individual is properly called the party "leader" in the political subdivision in which he operates.

3. *Machine*—This is an invidious term which means "successful organization." It may be applied to any political organization which is strong enough to control party primaries and conventions in its territory. "Machines" exist in minority, as well as in majority parties. In practice, wherever the majority party in any community has been controlled by a strong "machine," it usually has cooperated in maintaining an effective (and acquiescent) "machine" to run the minority party.

4. **Boss**—This designation is commonly applied to the head man in a political machine. It is important to note that a minority party (such as the Republican party in Alabama or the Democratic party in Philadelphia) can have an absolute "boss." A major source of confusion is to be found in the fact that the same term is applied, with a special significance, to the head of a machine within a majority party, since he is supposed to exercise control over the election, as well as the nomination, of public officials. The reality of such control over elections usually is questionable, however, as will be noted below.

In the light of these definitions, an important fact about the role of political machines in the United States today springs into sudden clarity. It is that machine control and "boss rule" exist widely within both political parties, while genuine "boss rule" of governmental units, in the traditional pattern, is comparatively rare. To state it differently: there are scores of political bosses, many of them unknown to the public, who still can control party primaries or conventions in their communities, but there is only a handful left who can claim to control elections.

The decade of the Thirties, which saw fundamental problems of government raised by the depression and great issues dramatized by President Roosevelt, brought a tremendous increase of interest in political issues and of participation in elections. But for the most part, even in 1948, voters still confine their interest to the actual election campaigns. By the time the campaigns start, however, the party nominees have been picked and the principal function of the machines has been fulfilled. Moreover, public interest still centers largely on the selection of Presidents, Governors, Senators and Mayors, while the political bosses are much more intimately concerned about the candidates for sheriff, for judgeships, and for Congress and the state legislatures, who frequently slip in without even their names being known to a majority of the voters.

Franklin Roosevelt's nomination for President in 1932 was bitterly but vainly opposed by Tammany Hall and the other major Democratic machines (all of which

supported Al Smith), but Roosevelt's election that November carried into office thousands of machine-made city and county officials. In subsequent years the Democratic machine bosses led the third and fourth term "drafts" and provided the shock troops to nominate Roosevelt's candidates for Vice President; not because they thought it essential that F.D.R. remain in the White House, but because they had concluded that their local candidates would have a better chance of success with Roosevelt's name leading the ticket.

In 1948 the voters will again be confronted in November with a choice of local, state and federal candidates largely picked by the leaders of political organizations (or by the bosses of political machines—the difference is one of degree, so you can take your choice of terms).

President Truman will pick his candidate for Vice President, and the leaders of the Democratic state organizations and city machines will see that he is nominated.

In the Republican party a knock-down and drag-out fight over the presidential nomination is in prospect. Carroll Reece, the National Chairman, will go to the Philadelphia convention with Tennessee's 22 votes in his pocket to cast for Senator Robert A. Taft and, if Taft is eliminated as a candidate, to manipulate thereafter as he sees fit. B. L. Noojin, Republican National Committeeman from Democratic Alabama, will have 14 Taft delegates to toss around on the same basis. The Republican State organization (or machine) in New York will see to it that only Dewey delegates go to Philadelphia to cast the Empire State's 97 votes, although many New York Republicans may prefer the nomination of Taft, or of Harold E. Stassen or General Dwight Eisenhower.

In a few states—notably in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Oregon—enrolled Republican voters will have the opportunity to vote in state-wide primaries on whom they prefer as a presidential candidate. But in most of the other states no more than two or three men, in the final analysis, will determine for whom the state's votes will be cast in the National Convention.

There remain for consideration the familiar "big-city" machines. Most of them

are Democratic, and collectively they provide an issue which is probably worth more votes to the Republican national candidates on Election Day than the machines can "deliver" to the nominees.

Structurally the machines still exist in much the same form as in the days of "Boss" Tweed, Charles F. Murphy and (to cite a Republican example) Boies Penrose. The system of doorbell-pushers, precinct and district (or ward) leaders, all leading up to the city boss, is unchanged. These highly integrated organizations still control the party machinery in most of the nation's principal cities, but in only a few cases (Albany, N. Y., Jersey City, N. J., and Memphis, Tenn., are the principal examples) can they reasonably be said to dominate the city governments.

The case of New York City's "Tammany Hall" (which actually consists of five county organizations) is typical. The New York machines have never lost control of the Democratic party in the nation's metropolis, but since 1933 have never commanded a majority of the votes on Election Day. They were powerless to prevent the election of Fiorello LaGuardia as Mayor for three successive terms, and they always constituted more of a liability than an asset to President Roosevelt at the polls.

Out of a maximum New York City vote of 3,500,000, *less than half can be controlled by the machines of all four recognized parties now operating in the nation's metropolis.* The rest of the New York vote is highly independent.

In Albany, N. Y., it's the O'Connell machine. Daniel P. ("Uncle Dan") O'Connell, last of four brothers who took over the Democratic County organization between 1919 and 1921, has been the sole boss since 1939. The Albany machine has been subjected to more concentrated and sustained attack than any political organization in the country, with the possible exception of Tammany Hall. In the mid-Twenties, federal prosecution broke up the Albany Baseball Pool, an O'Connell numbers game which had spread profitably over all of the New England and Middle Atlantic states. "Uncle Dan," the present boss, served thirty days for contempt of court rather than answer a U. S. Attorney's questions

about the enterprise. Since then the O'Connell ghost voters, the O'Connell system of rewards and penalties through tax assessments, and the O'Connell monopoly of draft beer in Albany (the family owns the local brewery) have provided campaign fodder for Republican candidates from Albert Ottinger (who nearly knocked off F.D.R. in the 1928 governorship election) to Thomas E. Dewey. But the O'Connell machine has survived and, in local elections at least, is as strong as ever, despite the fact that Dewey, the demon prosecutor, is ensconced in the Capitol a few blocks away.

In Chicago, with the retirement of Mayor Edward J. Kelly in 1947, Jacob Arvey became head of what had been known for fourteen years as the "Kelly-Nash" Democratic machine. Arvey, senior partner of one of the city's leading law firms, combines civic-mindedness with shrewd ability in practical politics. It was chiefly Arvey who persuaded Kelly not to risk an uncertain campaign for re-election and who brought about the nomination of civic-minded businessman Martin H. Kennelly as his successor, a choice resoundingly approved by the Chicago voters.

Below the top level the Chicago machine is substantially unchanged from its Kelly-Nash days, although Arvey is moving gradually to infuse some new blood into the ward organizations.

In Philadelphia, a Republican machine has run things since Civil War days. This organization, of which Matthew S. Quay, Boies Penrose and William S. Vare have been the most notable leaders, was strong enough to survive (in local elections) even the overpowering appeal which Franklin D. Roosevelt exercised over the urban voters of the nation. Philadelphia went Democratic in the 1936, 1940 and 1944 presidential elections; but the pattern and tradition of voting Republican in city elections (held in non-presidential years) was never broken; and throughout the Roosevelt era the Republican machine retained control of most of the city, county and judicial patronage.

Republican machine rule in Philadelphia, like Tammany rule in New York, lives on patronage, Christmas baskets, ticket-fixing and control of the courts and the police,

with all that implies in terms of tolerance of gambling and controlled vice.

In recent years the Philadelphia machine has been run by a triumvirate, the ablest of whose members was the late Charles L. Brown, President Justice of the Municipal Court—a job which controls \$1,000,000 a year in patronage. Since Judge Brown's death in the fall of 1947, the balance of power in the leadership has been uncertain. The machine has a financial "angel" in Sun Oil millionaire Joseph N. Pew, Jr.; and a requirement for occupancy of the city chairmanship (presently held by David W. Harris) is ability to tap the Pew bankroll. Pew, however, has little to say on policy or patronage matters.

In Jersey City, Frank ("I-am-the-law") Hague used to be the undisputed political boss of all New Jersey. Now he is only the uneasy boss of Jersey City, and of the Hudson County Democratic machine.

In New Jersey, more than in any other state, the big-city boss must control the state government as a matter of self-preservation, because the Governor appoints the county prosecutors, county judges, the superintendent of elections and the members of the "bi-partisan" county election boards. Hague's power, from 1919 to 1940, was based on the fact that the Governor's office always was occupied by a "Hague Republican" if not by a Hague Democrat. But since 1940 there has been a succession of anti-Hague Governors—Charles Edison (Dem.) and Walter E. Edge and Alfred E. Driscoll (Reps.)—in the Statehouse at Trenton. The result is that, in 1948, Hague controls no state-wide office; none of the state judges is a Hague machine man, and even the key political offices in his own county are filled by anti-Hague appointees. Thus weakened, Hague suffered a body blow from the people of his own county when the voters in Hoboken in 1947 threw out the Hague-affiliated McFeeley city machine and installed an independent Democratic city

administration. Shortly afterward, Hague resigned as Mayor of Jersey City, but thoughtfully turned over the job to his nephew and former secretary, Frank Hague Eggers.

In Memphis, Tenn., Edward H. "Boss" Crump has controlled city and Shelby County elections since about 1905 and state politics during the latter half of that period. He is a benevolent despot, whose long reign can be attributed equally to his judicious use of political terrorism and rewards.

Crump is one of the few genuine city (as well as party) bosses left in the United States. He exercises full power over city, county and state patronage in Shelby County, and also over the payroll of the municipally operated light, gas and water system in Memphis. No state-wide official has been elected since the early Thirties without his support, and his word in local or state Democratic primaries is final.

In Kansas City, Mo., the remnant of the Pendergast machine is run by James M. Pendergast, lawyer and nephew of "Boss Tom" Pendergast. The machine's dues paying members include Harry S. Truman, who began his political career in 1922 as a Jackson County judge.

"Boss Tom" controlled the governments of Kansas City and Jackson County for more than twenty years, and the state of Missouri for a decade, before he was sent to the federal penitentiary in 1939 for income tax evasion. Today the Pendergast machine does not run Kansas City (the city administration is in the hands of an independent Democratic-Republican coalition) and in the state it is recognized only so far as Jackson County matters are concerned. One of its ward leaders is under indictment for tampering with a federal grand jury during a 1947 investigation of election frauds. It does still control the county courthouse patronage.

One of the amazing things in a political campaign is the number of candidates who throw their hats into the ring without removing their heads.

—H.I.P.

There is pretty general agreement that the National Convention is unsuited to the serious work of writing a party platform and choosing candidates. The institution will probably be abolished as soon as we can invent something that is louder and funnier.

—H.B.

Principal Bills and Treaties, 1900-47

PARTY ABBREVIATIONS

Dem.—Democratic
Rep.—RepublicanA.L.—American Labor
F.L.—Farmer-LaborInd.—Independent
Prog.—ProgressiveProh.—Prohibition
Soc.—Socialist

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. England agreed the U.S. can build and control an Isthmian canal open to all nations on equal terms.		No vote required		72	6	Nov. 18, 1901
Newlands Act. Authorized irrigation projects in 16 western states.		146	55	No roll-call vote		June 17, 1902
Spooner Bill. Authorized purchase of New Panama Canal Company's rights.		252	8	67	6	June 28, 1902
Elkins Act. Forbade railroads from deviating from published rates; punished givers and receivers of rebates.		241	6	No record vote		Feb. 19, 1903
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty. Granted the U.S. a ten-mile strip in Panama in perpetuity for \$10,000,000 in gold and an annuity of \$250,000.	Dem. Rep.	No vote required		9 41	15 1	Mar. 19, 1903
Hepburn Rate Bill. Gave the ICC control over express companies and pipe lines; allowed them to reduce rates upon complaint of shipper; outlawed midnight rates; forbade free passes; required uniform book-keeping system.		216	4	71	3	June 29, 1906
Pure Food and Drug Act. Made shipments in interstate commerce of adulterated foods and drugs illegal.		240	17	63	4	June 30, 1906
Payne-Aldrich Tariff. Protective, averaging 36.38 percent; lowered rates on coal, lumber, etc.; free list included wood pulp, oil, etc.		195	183	47	31	Aug. 5, 1909
Immigration Act. Barred paupers, anarchists, criminals, and diseased persons.						Mar. 26, 1910
Mann-Elkins Act. Gave the ICC jurisdiction over telephone and telegraph companies; right to alter railroad rates on their own initiative.		200	126	50	12	June 18, 1910
Admission of New Mexico.		No roll-call vote		53	8	Jan. 6, 1912
Admission of Arizona.		No roll-call vote		53	8	Feb. 14, 1912
16th Amendment. Legalized the income tax.		317	14	77	0	Feb. 25, 1913
Webb-Kenyon Interstate Liquor Shipment Act. Forbade transportation of liquor from wet to dry states.		240	65	No roll-call vote		Vetoed, Feb. 23, 1913
		244	(Reconsideration vote) 95	62	21	Mar. 1, 1913
17th Amendment. Provided for popular election of Senators.		237	39	64	24	May 31, 1913
Underwood-Simmons Tariff. Averaged 26.67 percent with 958 reductions, 86 increases and 307 unchanged items.		254	103	36	17	Oct. 3, 1913
Glass-Owen Bill. Established a Federal Reserve system.		298	60	43	25	Dec. 23, 1913
Federal Trade Commission. Established to enforce anti-trust laws.		No roll-call vote		53	16	Sept. 26, 1914
Clayton Antitrust Act. Prohibited monopolistic price discrimination, restrictive sales or leases, intercorporate stock holding, interlocking directorates of competing companies capitalized at \$1,000,000 or more. Exempted labor from antitrust laws and declared peaceful picketing legal.		244	54	35	24	Oct. 15, 1914
Federal Farm Loan Act. Created system of land banks to lend money to farmers on their land and permanent improvements.		No roll-call vote		58	5	July 17, 1916
Keating-Owen Law. Forbade shipping in interstate commerce of goods produced by children. (Declared unconstitutional in 1918.)		337	46	52	12	Sept. 1, 1916

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Adamson Act. Limited working hours of railroad employees to 8 per day on interstate railroads.		259	36	43	28	Sept. 3-5, 1916*
Burnett Immigration Bill. Required literacy test for immigrants.		308	87	64	7	Vetoed, Jan. 29, 1917
		285	(Reconsideration vote) 106	62	19	Feb. 5, 1917
Armed Neutrality Act. Allowed American vessels to be armed in war zones.				Filibustered		Defeated, Mar. 4, 1917
Declaration of War. Against Germany (World War I).		373	50	82	6	Apr. 6, 1917
Volstead Act. Prohibited manufacture, transportation and sale of beverages containing more than .5 percent alcohol.		321	70	Voice vote approval		Vetoed, Oct. 27, 1919
			(Reconsideration vote)			
	Dem.	...	...	27	11	Oct. 28, 1919
	Rep.	...	...	38	9	1919
Treaty of Versailles.	Dem.	No vote required		4	42	Rejected, Nov. 19, 1919
	Rep.			35	13	
18th Amendment. Forbade manufacture sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors.	Dem.	141	64	36	12	Jan. 16, 1919
	Rep.	137	62	29	8	1920
	Ind.	2	...	..	..
	Proh.	1	...	..	..
	Prog.	1	1	..	..
	Soc.	...	1	..	..
Transportation Act. Reorganized ICC with 11 members and increased powers; authorized loans to railroads; created Railroad Labor Board; provided for consolidation of railroads.		250	150	47	17	Feb. 29, 1920
Treaty of Versailles.	Dem.	No vote required		21	23	Rejected, Mar. 19, 1920
	Rep.			28	12	
Federal Water Power Act. Created federal power commission to license citizens who use navigable streams for power; licenses limited to 50 years.				52	18	June 18, 1920
19th Amendment. Gave women the right to vote.	Dem.	102	70	20	17	Aug. 26, 1920
	Rep.	200	19	36	8	
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
	Prog.	1	...	..	..
Emergency Quota Act. Limited annual number of immigrants from any country to 3 percent of that nationality living in U.S. in 1910. (Renewed in 1922 for two more years.)		No record vote		78	1	May 19, 1921
Emergency Tariff Act. Raised rates on agricultural articles, wool, sugar, chemicals, etc.	Dem.	...	...	7	27	May 27, 1921
	Rep.	...	...	56	1	
Capper-Volstead Act. Exempted farm cooperatives from antitrust laws.		284	49	58	1	Feb. 18, 1922
Washington Conference Treaties:						
Four Power Pacific Peace Pact. Related to Pacific island possessions of Britain, France, U.S., and Japan.	Dem.	No vote required		12	23	Mar. 24, 1922
	Rep.			55	4	
Five Power Limitation on Naval Armaments Treaty. Powers were U.S., Britain, France, Italy and Japan.		No vote required		74	1	Mar. 29, 1922
Nine Power Treaty. Guaranteed the territorial integrity of China.		No vote required		65	0	Mar. 30, 1922
Fordney-McCumber Tariff. Highly protective, averaging 33.22 percent; gave tariff commission power to suggest that President increase or decrease rates not more than 50 percent of original rate on any item to meet competition.	Dem.	...	...	3	24	Sept. 21, 1922
	Rep.	...	...	45	1	
World Court Protocol.	Dem.	No vote required		23	3	Defeated, Mar. 3, 1923
	Rep.			1	46	

*As Sept. 3 was a Sunday, the validity of the President's signature was questioned. Therefore, the bill was re-signed on the following Tuesday.

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Federal Intermediate Credit Act. Lent money to farmers to extent of 75 percent of value of harvested crops and livestock.		277	3	No record	vote	Mar. 4, 1923
Bonus Bill. Provided 20-year endowment policies for veterans.	Dem.	177	20	32	9	Vetoed, May 15, 1924
	Rep.	175	34	33	8	
	F.L.	1	...	2	..	
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				May 19, 1924
	Dem.	145	21	27	9	
	Rep.	166	57	30	17	
	F.L.	...	...	2	..
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
Immigration Quota Law. Limited annual number of immigrants to 2 percent of each country's residents in U.S. in 1890. After 1927, the number was to be limited annually to 150,000. Did not apply to nations of Western Hemisphere.		308	58	69	9	May 26, 1924
World Court Membership.	Dem.	No vote required		36	2	Jan. 27, 1926
	Rep.			40	14	
	F.L.			..	1	
McNary-Haugen Bill. Lent money to farm cooperatives and paid farmers equalizing price on their products.	Dem.	97	70	22	17	Vetoed, Feb. 25, 1927; no reconsideration vote
	Rep.	113	108	24	22	
	F.L.	2	...	1	..	
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
	Ind.	1	...	..	..
McNary-Haugen Bill. (Re-passage of bill the following year.)	Dem.	100	53	28	9	Vetoed, May 23, 1928
	Rep.	101	68	24	14	
	F.L.	2	...	1	..	
	Soc.	1	...	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				Defeated, May 25, 1928
	Dem.	No vote required		29	12	
	Rep.			20	19	
	F.L.			1	..	
Norris-Morin Resolution. Would have completed construction of Muscle Shoals for nitrates and power.		251	165	48	25	Pocket veto, June 4, 1928
Kellogg-Briand Pact. Outlawed wars and prescribed arbitration of international disputes		No vote required		85	1	Jan. 15, 1929
Agricultural Marketing Act. Created federal farm board with power to lend money to farm cooperatives and to create stabilization corporations to buy farm surplus and to store and sell abroad to maintain prices.	Dem.	121	32	33	2	June 15, 1929
	Rep.	245	2	21	32	
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
Hawley-Smoot Tariff. Very high protective tariff, averaging 40.08 percent but giving President power to initiate reduction or increase in rates.	Dem.	14	132	5	30	June 17, 1930
	Rep.	208	20	39	11	
	F.L.	...	1	..	1	
Bonus Loan Bill. Increased amount veterans might borrow and reduced interest rate.	Dem.	150	...	37	..	Vetoed, Feb. 26, 1931
	Rep.	212	39	34	12	
	F.L.	1	...	1	..	
		(Reconsideration vote)				Feb. 27, 1931
	Dem.	148	...	39	1	
	Rep.	179	79	36	16	
Norris Resolution. Would have completed Muscle Shoals.	Dem.	128	3	35	2	Vetoed, Mar. 3, 1931; no reconsideration vote
	Rep.	87	150	20	26	
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
War Debt Moratorium. Provided for moratorium on payment of interest and war debt installments by nations indebted to U.S.	Dem.	120	95	33	6	Dec. 23, 1931
	Rep.	196	5	36	6	
	F.L.	1	...	..	..
Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Established with a working fund of \$500,000,000 and power to borrow more to release frozen assets in banks and mortgage companies and to help bankrupt railroads.	Dem.	153	43	29	5	Jan. 22, 1932
	Rep.	182	12	34	3	

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Norris-LaGuardia Act. Limited granting of injunctions against labor; required open testimony in open court and outlawed yellow dog contracts.		363	13	75	5	Mar. 23, 1932
Hawes-Cutting Bill. Granted Philippine independence but was rejected by the Philippine legislature because of its economic and immigration provisions.		No record vote (Reconsideration vote)		No record vote		Vetoed, Jan. 13, 1933
	Dem.	191	1	45	1	
	Rep.	82	93	20	25	
	F.L.	1	...	1	..	
20th Amendment. Changed date of meeting of Congress to Jan. 3 and date of Presidential inauguration to Jan. 20; authorized procedure for selection of filling vacancies in Presidency.		335	56	73	3	Jan. 23, 1933
3.2 Percent Liquor Law. Legalized manufacture and sale of 3.2 wines and beers.	Dem. Rep.	No record vote		33 10	19 17	Mar. 22, 1933
Civilian Conservation Corps. Created to relieve unemployment and to work at reforestation, road building and flood control.		No roll-call vote		No roll-call vote		Mar. 31, 1933
Agricultural Adjustment Act. Created the AAA, which was authorized to limit acreage on specified crops at farmers' option and to pay benefits to farmers; money for this purpose to be raised by a process tax, which was declared unconstitutional Jan. 16, 1936.		315	98	52	31	May 12, 1933
Tennessee Valley Authority. Established to develop and sell electric power, to serve as yardstick for electricity rates, to develop rural electrification, to establish flood control, and to produce fertilizer.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	284 17 5	2 89 ...	48 14 1	3 17 ..	May 18, 1933
Federal Securities Act. Required that all stock and bond issues be registered and approved.		No roll-call vote		No roll-call vote		May 27, 1933
Home Owners Refinancing Act. Established the HOLC, which took over mortgages in exchange for bonds in order to save home owners from losing homes.		383	4	No record vote		June 13, 1933
Glass-Steagall Banking Act. Created Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to insure deposits up to \$5000; required that private banks be either investment or deposit banks, but not both.		No record vote		No roll-call vote		June 16, 1933
National Industrial Recovery Act. Created NRA; authorized establishment of trade associations; suspended antitrust laws; authorized drawing-up of codes of Fair Competition to be accepted by President; guaranteed collective bargaining and required employers to accept approved maximum and minimum wage provisions. (Declared unconstitutional in 1935.)	Dem. Rep. F.L.	266 53 4	25 50 ...	46 10 1	4 20 ..	June 16, 1933
21st Amendment. Repealed prohibition.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	179 109 1	32 89 ...	33 29 1	9 14 ..	Dec. 5, 1933
Gold Reserve Act. Gave President power to devalue gold and to impound for treasury all gold in Federal System and to establish Exchange Stabilization Fund.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	287 68 5	2 38 ...	55 10 1	1 22 ..	Jan. 30, 1934
Farm Mortgage Refinancing Act. Created Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to assist farmers in payment of mortgages on easier interest terms.		No record vote		No record vote		Jan. 31, 1934
Tydings-McDuffie Act. Gave the Philippine Islands independence.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	No roll-call vote		51 16 1	.. 8 ..	Mar. 24, 1934
Johnson Debt Default Bill. Forbade sale in this country of securities of defaulting countries.		No record vote		No record vote		Apr. 13, 1934
Home Owners Loan Act. Supplemented Home Owners Refinancing Act.		337	1	35	34	Apr. 28, 1934
Securities and Exchange Act. Established Securities and Exchange Commission; required licensing of stock exchanges; made certain speculative practices illegal; gave Federal Reserve Board power to fix margins; required full financial statements from registered companies.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	254 22 4	11 73 ...	47 15 ..	1 12 ..	June 6, 1934

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Trade Agreements Act. Authorized President to reduce tariffs by as much as 50 percent of prevailing rates for those countries which granted the U.S. most favored nation treatment without the need for Senatorial ratification for three years.	Dem. Rep. F.L.	No record	vote	51 5 1	5 28 ..	June 12, 1934
National Housing Act. Created Federal Housing Administration to administer funds for modernizing homes and for lending for new construction.		176	19	No record	vote	June 28, 1934
Federal Farm Bankruptcy Act (Frazier-Lemke Act). Declared moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures. (Declared unconstitutional in May, 1935.)		No record	vote	60	16	June 28, 1934
World Court Ratification.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	No vote	required	43 9	20 14 1 1	Defeated, Jan. 29, 1935
Soldiers' Bonus Bill. Would have paid off veterans compensation certificates.		318	90	55	33	Vetoed, May 22, 1935
		322	98	40	54	Defeated, May 23, 1935
(Reconsideration vote)						
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner-Connery Act). Created the NLRB with power to determine appropriate collective bargaining unit subject to elections they supervised at request of the workers; to certify the duly chosen trade union and to take testimony about unfair employer practices and issue cease and desist orders.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	No record	vote	49 12 1 1	4 8	July 5, 1935
Social Security Act. Created social security board to administer old age benefits based on earnings before the age of 65; unemployment administered under state laws and grants to states to aid the needy aged, blind, orphans, widows, etc.		372	33	76	6	Aug. 14, 1935
Glass-Steagall Banking Act. Increased power of Federal Reserve Board of Governors over open market and credit transactions.		No record	vote	No record	vote	Aug. 23, 1935
Public Utilities Act (Wheeler-Rayburn Act). Required all public utilities to register with the SEC and limited utility holding corporations to first degree unless necessity required greater complexity.	Dem. Rep. F.L. Prog.	203 7 3 6	59 83	No record	vote	Aug. 26, 1935
Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act. Allowed three-year moratorium on foreclosures with court permission upon payment of reasonable rental.		No record	vote	No record	vote	Aug. 29, 1935
Soldiers, Bonus Bill. Made 9-year 3-percent bonds redeemable on demand.	Dem.	265	29	56	9	Vetoed,
	Rep.	72	30	15	7	Jan. 24,
	F.L.	3	...	2	..	1936
	Prog.	6	...	1	..	
				(Reconsideration vote)		
	Dem.	248	32	57	12	Jan. 27,
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. Granted payments to farmers who let their land lie fallow or planted cover crops.	Rep.	66	29	16	7	1936
	F.L.	3	...	2	..	
	Prog.	7	...	1	..	
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Extended to June, 1940, period during which President is authorized to negotiate foreign trade under Trade Agreements Act of 1934.		284	0	58	24	Mar. 1, 1937
Neutrality Act. Forbade export of arms and ammunition to belligerents, the sale in this country of belligerents' securities, the use of American ships for carrying munitions; required belligerents to pay upon purchase and carry all purchases in their own ships (cash and carry clause).		377	12	41	15	May 1, 1937

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Judiciary Act. Allowed voluntary retirement of Supreme Court justices and other federal court judges on full pension at age of 70.		No roll-call vote		Unanimous, no roll-call vote		Aug. 25, 1937
National Housing Act. Established the U.S. Housing Authority to administer loans to local communities and states for rural and urban construction. (Amended in 1938.)		275	86	64	16	Sept. 2, 1937
National Housing Act Amendment.	Dem.	No record vote		41	25	Feb. 4, 1938
	Rep.			..	13	
	F.L.			..	1	
	Prog.			..	1	
	Ind.			1	..	
Agricultural Adjustment Act. Continued soil conservation program; provided parity payments and commodity loans to farmers; established crop insurance corporations and ever-normal granary plan.	Dem.	243	54	53	17	Feb. 16, 1938
	Rep.	14	74	2	11	
	F.L.	5	...	..	2
	Prog.	1	7	..	1	
	Ind.	...	...	1	...
Wage and Hours Act. Provided minimum wage of 25 cents to rise to 40 cents after 6 years; limited hours from 44 per week the first year to 40 after the third year; goods produced by "oppressive child labor" could not be shipped in interstate commerce.	Dem.	247	41	No record vote		June 25, 1938
	Rep.	31	48			
	F.L.	5	...			
	Prog.	7	...			
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act. Extended Trade Agreements Act of 1937 three more years.	Dem.	212	20	41	15	Apr. 12, 1940
	Rep.	5	146	..	20	
	F.L.	...	1	..	2	
	Prog.	...	1	..	..
	Ind.	...	...	1	..
	A.L.	1	...	..	..
Selective Service Act. Established system for compulsory service in armed forces. (Extended in 1941.)	Dem.	211	33	50	17	Sept. 16, 1940
	Rep.	52	112	8	10	
	F.L.	...	1	..	2	
	Prog.	...	2	..	1	
	Ind.	...	...	..	1
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
Lend-Lease. Provided system whereby U.S. lent goods and munitions to democratic nations in return for services and goods.		260	165	60	31	Mar. 11, 1941
Selective Service Act Extension. Extended period of service to not more than 30 months in time of peace and eliminated 900,000-man limit of Army.	Dem.	182	65	38	16	Aug. 18, 1941
	Rep.	21	133	7	13	
	Prog.	...	3	..	1	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
Declarations of World War II: Against Japan.	Dem.	235	...	56	..	Dec. 8, 1941
	Rep.	149	1	24	..	
	Prog.	3	...	1	..	
	Ind.	...	...	1	..
	A.L.	1	...	..	..
Against Germany.		393	0	88	0	Dec. 11, 1941
U.N. Charter Ratification.	Dem.	No vote required		53	..	July 28, 1945
	Rep.			35	2	
	Prog.			1	..	
Case Bill. Would have set up mediation board, established enforceable 30-day cooling-off periods in labor disputes, outlawed boycotts and sympathy strikes, and authorized court injunctions.	Dem.	97	91	33	13	Vetoed, June 11, 1946
	Rep.	133	13	28	6	
	Prog.	...	1	..	1	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)				
	Dem.	96	118	No vote required		Defeated, June 11, 1946
	Rep.	159	15			
	Prog.	...	1			
	A.L.	...	1			
British Loan Act. Established \$4,400,000,000 credit to Britain, including \$650,000,000 in lend-lease.	Dem.	157	32	29	15	July 15, 1946
	Rep.	61	122	17	18	
	Prog.	...	1	..	1	
	A.L.	1	...	..	..

Bill or treaty	Party	House vote		Senate vote		Date enacted
		Yea	Nay	Yea	Nay	
Atomic Energy Commission. Created five-man controlled commission without military representation but with military liaison; permitted Army and Navy to make atomic weapons; forbade distribution of fissionable materials or atomic energy information.		265	79	Unanimous voice vote approval		Aug 1, 1946
Lilienthal Confirmation. Made him chairman of Atomic Energy Commission.	Dem. Rep.	No vote required		30 20	5 26	Apr. 9, 1947
Greek-Turkey Aid Bill. Authorized \$400,000,000 to furnish aid to Greece and Turkey upon application, subject to withdrawal upon request of countries, of the U.N. Security Council or General Assembly, or of President if improperly used or unnecessary.	Dem.	160	13	32	7	May 22, 1947
	Rep.	127	94	35	16	
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
Treaty Ratifications: With Italy.	Dem. Rep.	No vote required		37 42	3 7	June 14, 1947
With Rumania.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
With Bulgaria.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
With Hungary.		No vote required		Voice vote approval		June 14, 1947
Income Tax Reduction Bill. Would have reduced income tax rates on a sliding scale, ranging from 10.5 to 30 percent on July 1, 1947.	Dem.	40	133	7	32	Vetoed,
	Rep.	233	3	45	2	June 16,
	A.L.	...	1	..	..	1947
		(Reconsideration vote)		No vote required		
	Dem. Rep.	35	134	No vote required		Defeated, June 17, 1947
Taft-Hartley Bill (Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947). Prohibits closed shops but allows union shops by secret vote of majority of employees; makes unions subject to damage suits for unfair labor practices, such as boycotts or jurisdictional strikes; requires unions to file financial reports; requires union leaders to file statements that they are not Communistic.	Dem.	93	84	21	21	Vetoed,
	Rep.	215	22	47	3	June 20, 1947
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)		No vote required		
	Dem. Rep.	106	71	20	22	June 23, 1947
Rent Control Bill. Continued federal rent control to Mar. 1, 1948, but permitted 15 percent increase if mutually agreed to by tenant and landlord for lease running to Dec. 31, 1948 (leases once signed take property out of rent control); decontrolled non-residential buildings.	Dem.	63	110	Voice vote approval		June 30, 1947
	Rep.	142	71			
	A.L.	...	1			
International Refugee Organization. Authorization of appropriation of \$73,500,000 as U. S. contribution toward financing I. R. O. care of Europe's displaced persons for the next year.		124	43	Voice vote approval		July 1, 1947
Presidential Succession Act. Made Speaker of House and President of Senate pro tempore next in line after Vice President.		365	11	50	35	July 18, 1947
Income Tax Reduction Bill (Second Version). Same provisions as first bill but with effective date changed to Jan. 1, 1948.	Dem.	69	109	12	30	Vetoed,
	Rep.	233	2	48	2	July 18, 1947
	A.L.	...	1	..	..
		(Reconsideration vote)		No vote required		
	Dem. Rep.	63	105	10	33	Defeated, July 18, 1947
National Security Act of 1947. Reorganized and coordinated armed forces under National Military Establishment headed by Secretary of Defense (of Cabinet rank) and including Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		July 26, 1947
Wool Tariff Bill. Levied extra tariff on foreign wool competing with domestic; authorized President to reduce quotas 50 percent if foreign wool causes decline in price of domestic wool.		191	166	48	38	Vetoed, June 6, 1947
		(Reconsideration vote)		No vote required		
		Voice vote approval		Voice vote approval		Aug. 5, 1947

BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS

by Professor Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.

Associate Professor of History, Harvard University

Author of the Pulitzer Prize winning "Age of Jackson."

GEORGE WASHINGTON

was born on February 22 (February 11, old style), 1732, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. His early training was as a surveyor; but in 1752 he was appointed adjutant in the Virginia militia, and for the next three years he took an active part in the wars against the French and Indians, serving as General Braddock's aide in the disastrous campaign against Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he resigned from the militia, married Martha Dandridge Custis, a widow, and settled down as a gentleman farmer at Mount Vernon.

As a militiaman, he had been exposed to the arrogance of the British officers, and his experience as a planter with British commercial restrictions increased his anti-British sentiment. He opposed the Stamp Act of 1765 and after 1770 became increasingly prominent in organizing resistance. A delegate to the Continental Congress, Washington was selected as commander in chief of the Continental Army and took command at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 3, 1775.

Inadequately supported and sometimes covertly sabotaged by the Congress, in charge of troops who were inexperienced, badly equipped and impatient of discipline, Washington conducted the war on the policy of avoiding major engagements with the British and wearing them down by harassing tactics. His able generalship, along with the French alliance and the growing weariness within Britain, brought the war to a conclusion with the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781.

The chaotic years under the Articles of Confederation led Washington to return to public life in the hope of promoting the formation of a strong central government. He presided over the Constitutional Convention and yielded to the universal demand that he serve as first President. In office, he sought to unite the nation in the service of establishing the authority of new government at home and abroad. Greatly distressed by the emergence of the Hamilton-Jefferson rivalry, he worked to maintain neutrality but actually sympathized more with Hamilton. Following his unanimous re-election in 1792, his second term was dominated by the Federalists. His Farewell Address rebuked party spirit and warned against foreign entanglements.

He died at Mt. Vernon on December 14, 1799. Tall, dignified and impressive, Washington gave a public impression of austerity, though he was capable of gaiety in private. His life was characterized by a

strict sense of duty to his people. The standard biographies are by Fitzpatrick, Ford, Hughes and Stephenson.

JOHN ADAMS

was born on October 30 (October 19, old style), 1735, at Braintree, Massachusetts. A Harvard graduate, he considered teaching and the ministry but finally turned to the law and was admitted to the bar in 1758. He opposed the Stamp Act, served as lawyer for patriots indicted by the British and, by the time of the Continental Congresses, was in the vanguard of the movement for independence. In 1778 he was sent to France. Subsequently he helped negotiate the peace treaty with Britain, and in 1785 became the U. S. envoy to London. Resigning in 1788, he was elected Vice President under Washington, and was re-elected in 1792.

Though a Federalist, Adams did not get along with Hamilton who sought to prevent his election to the presidency in 1796, and thereafter intrigued against his administration. Adams was chosen with 71 electoral votes to 68 for his closest competitor, Thomas Jefferson, who became Vice President. In 1798 Adams' independent policy averted a war with France but completed the break with Hamilton and the right-wing Federalists while, at the same time, the enactment of the Alien and Sedition Acts, directed against foreigners and against critics of the government, exasperated the Jeffersonian opposition. The split between Adams and Hamilton elected Jefferson in 1800. Adams retired to his home in Quincy, Massachusetts. He later conducted a long correspondence with Jefferson and they died on the same day, July 4, 1826.

Stout, somewhat vain and irascible, Adams was honest, fearless and essentially fair-minded. His *Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States* (1787) contains original and striking conservative political ideas. He married Abigail Smith in 1764, and their life together was long and happy. The standard biographies are by Morse and Chinard.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

was born on April 13 (April 2, old style) 1743, at Shadwell in Goochland (now Albemarle) County, Virginia. A William and Mary graduate, he studied law but from the start showed an interest in science and philosophy. His literary skill and political clarity brought him to the forefront of the revolutionary movement in Virginia. As delegate to the Contin-

tal Congress, he drafted the Declaration of Independence. In 1776 he entered the Virginia House of Delegates and initiated a comprehensive reform program looking toward the abolition of feudal survivals in land tenure and the separation of church and state.

In 1779 he became governor, but constitutional limitations on his power combined with his own lack of executive energy caused an unsatisfactory administration, culminating in Jefferson's virtual abdication when the British invaded Virginia in 1781. He now retired to his beautiful home at Monticello, to his wife, Martha Wayles Skelton, whom he had married in 1772 and who died in 1782, and to his children.

Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia* (1784-85) illustrate his many-faceted interests, his limitless intellectual curiosity, his deep faith in agrarian democracy. Sent to Congress in 1783, he helped lay down the decimal system and drafted basic reports on the organization of the western lands. In 1789 Washington appointed him Secre-France, where the Anglo-Saxon liberalism he had drawn from Locke was stimulated by contact with the thought which would soon ferment in the French Revolution. In 1790 Washington appointed him Secretary of State. While favoring the Constitution and a strengthened central government, Jefferson came to believe that Hamilton contemplated the establishment of a monarchy. Growing differences resulted in Jefferson's resignation on Dec. 31, 1793.

Elected Vice President in 1796, Jefferson continued to serve as spiritual leader of the opposition to Federalism, particularly to the repressive Alien and Sedition Acts. He was elected President in 1800 by the House of Representatives as a result of Hamilton's decision to throw the Federalist votes to him rather than to Aaron Burr, who had tied him in electoral votes. The purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, though in violation of his earlier constitutional scruples, was the most notable act of his administration. Re-elected in 1804 with 162 electoral votes to 14 for the Federalist Charles C. Pinckney, Jefferson tried desperately during his second term to keep the United States out of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, employing to this end the unpopular embargo policy.

After his retirement to Monticello in 1809, he developed his interest in education, founding the University of Virginia and watching its development with never-flagging interest. He died at Monticello on July 4, 1826. Tall, loose-jointed, a poor speaker, Jefferson had an enormous variety of interests and skills, ranging from education and science to architecture and music. Economically his conception of democracy presupposed an essentially rural community of small freeholds; but his deep

and abiding faith in the common man provides inspiration for future generations. The standard biographies are by Chinard, Bowers, Kimball and Randall.

JAMES MADISON

was born in Port Conway, Virginia, on March 16 (March 5, old style), 1751. A Princeton graduate, he threw himself into the struggle for independence on his return to Virginia in 1771. In the seventies and eighties he was active both in state politics, where he championed the Jefferson reform program, and in the Continental Congress. He was influential in the Constitutional Convention as leader of the group favoring a strong central government and as recorder of the debates; and he subsequently wrote, in collaboration with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, the *Federalist* papers to aid the campaign for the adoption of the Constitution.

In the new Congress, Madison soon emerged as the leader in the House of the men who opposed Hamilton's financial program and his pro-British leanings in foreign policy. Retiring from Congress in 1797, he continued active in Virginia and drafted the Virginia Resolution protesting the Alien and Sedition Acts. His intimacy with Jefferson made him natural choice for Secretary of State in 1801.

In 1809 Madison succeeded Jefferson as President, with 122 electoral votes to 47 for the Federalist, C. C. Pinckney, and 6 scattering. His attractive wife, Dolly Payne Todd, whom he married in 1794, brought a new social sparkle to the executive mansion. In the meantime, increasing tension with Britain culminated in the War of 1812—a war for which the United States was unprepared, and for which Madison lacked the executive talent to clear out incompetence and mobilize the nation's energies. Madison was re-elected in 1812, with 128 electoral votes to 89 for the Federalist, De Witt Clinton. In 1814 the British actually captured Washington and forced Madison to flee to Virginia.

In his domestic program, Madison capitulated to the Hamiltonian policies that he had resisted twenty years before, signing bills to establish a United States Bank and a higher tariff. Following his presidency, he remained in retirement in Virginia until his death on June 28, 1836. Small, wrinkled, unimpressive, Madison had an acute political intelligence but lacked executive force. The standard lives are by Hunt, Brant and Rives.

JAMES MONROE

was born on April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland County, Virginia. A William and Mary graduate, he served in the army during the first years of the Revolution and

was wounded at Trenton. He then entered Virginia politics and later national politics under the sponsorship of Jefferson. In 1786 he married Eliza Kortright.

Fearing centralization, Monroe opposed the adoption of the Constitution and, as senator from Virginia, was highly critical of the Hamiltonian program. In 1794 he was appointed minister to France where his ardent sympathies with the Revolution exceeded the wishes of the State Department. A troubled diplomatic career ended with his recall in 1796. From 1799 to 1802 he was governor of Virginia. In 1803 Jefferson sent him to France to help negotiate the Louisiana Purchase and for the next few years he was active in various continental negotiations.

In 1808 Monroe flirted with the radical wing of the Republican party, which opposed Madison's candidacy; but the presidential boom came to naught and, after a brief term as governor of Virginia in 1811, Monroe accepted Madison's offer of the State Department. During the war he vainly sought a field command and served as acting Secretary of War in the last stages.

Elected President in 1816 with 183 electoral votes to 34 for the Federalist Rufus King, Monroe, the last of the Virginia dynasty, pursued the course of systematic tranquilization which won for his terms the name "the era of good feelings." Re-elected without opposition in 1820, he continued Madison's surrender to the Hamiltonian domestic program, signed the Missouri Compromise, acquired Florida and, with the able assistance of his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, promulgated the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, declaring against foreign colonization or intervention in the Americas. He died in New York City on July 4, 1831.

A sound man of medium abilities, Monroe possessed qualities of judgment rather than of leadership. The standard biographies are by Morgan, Gilman and Styron.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

was born on July 11, 1767, at Braintree, Massachusetts, the son of John Adams. He spent his early years in Europe with his father, graduated from Harvard and entered law practice. His anti-Jeffersonian newspaper articles won him political attention. In 1794 he became minister to the Netherlands, the first of several diplomatic posts which occupied him until his return to Boston in 1801. In 1797 he married Louisa Catherine Johnson.

In 1803 he was elected to the Senate, nominally as a Federalist, but his repeated displays of independence on such issues as the Louisiana Purchase and the embargo caused his party to compel his resignation and ostracize him socially. In 1809 Madison

rewarded him for his support of Jefferson by appointing him minister to St. Petersburg. He helped negotiate the Treaty of Ghent in 1814 and became minister to London. In 1817 Monroe appointed him Secretary of State where he served with great distinction, gaining Florida from Spain without hostilities and playing an equal part with Monroe in formulating the Monroe Doctrine.

When no presidential candidate received a majority of electoral votes in 1824, Adams, with the support of Henry Clay, was elected in the House over Andrew Jackson who had the original plurality. Adams had ambitious plans of government activity to foster internal improvements and promote the arts and sciences; but congressional obstructionism combined with his own unwillingness or inability to play the role of a politician meant that little was accomplished. Retiring to Quincy after his defeat in 1828, he was elected to the House of Representatives where, though nominally a Whig, he pursued as ever an independent course. He led the fight to force Congress to receive anti-slavery petitions and fathered the Smithsonian Institution.

Stricken on the floor of the House, he died on February 23, 1848. Tactless, brusque, conscientious, a rough and savage debater, Adams spared neither himself nor his enemies. His long and detailed *Diary* gives a unique picture of the personalities and politics of the times. The standard biographies are by Morse and Clark.

ANDREW JACKSON

was born on March 15, 1767, in what is now generally agreed to be Waxhaw, South Carolina. After a turbulent boyhood as an orphan and a British prisoner, he moved west to Tennessee where he soon qualified for law practice but found time for such frontier pleasures as horse racing, cock-fighting and dueling. His marriage to Rachel Donelson Robards in 1791 was complicated by subsequent legal uncertainties about the status of her divorce. During the seventeen nineties Jackson served in the Tennessee constitutional convention, the federal House of Representatives, the federal Senate and the Tennessee supreme court.

After some years as a country gentleman, living at the Hermitage near Nashville, Jackson in 1812 was given command of Tennessee troops sent against the Creeks. He defeated the Indians at Horseshoe Bend in 1814; subsequently he became a major general and won the battle of New Orleans over veteran British troops though after the treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent. In 1818 General Jackson invaded Florida, captured Pensacola and hanged two Englishmen named

Arbuthnot and Ambrister, creating an international incident. A presidential boom began for him in 1821 and in its service he returned to the Senate (1823-25). Though he won a plurality of electoral votes in 1824, he lost in the House when Clay threw his strength to Adams; he won easily in 1828 by an electoral vote of 178 to 83.

As President, Jackson greatly expanded the power and prestige of the presidential office and carried through an unexampled program of domestic reform, vetoing the bill to extend the United States Bank, moving toward a hard-money currency policy and checking the program of federal internal improvements. He also vindicated federal authority against South Carolina with its doctrine of nullification and against France on the question of debts. The support given his policies by the workingmen of the East as well as by the farmers of the East, West and South resulted in his triumphant re-election in 1832 over Clay by an electoral vote of 219 to 49, with 18 scattering and 2 not cast.

After watching the inauguration of his hand-picked successor, Martin Van Buren, Jackson retired to the Hermitage where he maintained a lively interest in national affairs until his death on June 8, 1845. A tall, dignified man with a drawn and wrinkled face, Jackson has been endowed by partisan historians with a violence and irascibility he appears not to have possessed. His great contribution was to adjust the presidential office and the democratic doctrines of Jefferson to the new situation created by the Industrial Revolution. The standard biographies are by James, Bassett and Parton.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

was born on December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, New York. After graduating from the village school, he became a law clerk, entered practice in 1803 and soon became active in state politics as state senator and attorney general. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate. He threw the support of his efficient political organization, known as the Albany Regency, to William H. Crawford in 1824 and to Jackson in 1828. After leading the opposition to Adams' administration in the Senate, he served briefly as governor of New York and resigned to become Jackson's Secretary of State. He soon became on close personal terms with Jackson and played an important part in turning the Jacksonian program from the lines intended by his original Western backers.

In 1832 Van Buren became Vice President; in 1836, President, with an electoral vote of 170 against 124 scattered among four opponents. The Panic of 1837 over-

shadowed his term. He attributed it to the overexpansion of the credit and favored the establishment of an independent treasury as repository for the federal funds. In 1840 he established a ten-hour day on public works. Defeated by Harrison in 1840, he was the leading contender for the Democratic nomination in 1844 until he publicly opposed immediate annexation of Texas and was subsequently beaten by the Southern delegations at the Baltimore convention. This incident increased his growing misgivings about the slave power.

After working behind the scenes among the antislavery Democrats, Van Buren joined in the movement which led to the Free-Soil party and became its candidate for President in 1848. He subsequently returned to the Democratic party while continuing to object to its pro-Southern policy. He died in Kinderhook on July 24, 1862. His *Autobiography* throws valuable sidelights on the political history of the times.

Small, erect, dapper, Van Buren had a reputation for slick politicking which won him such sobriquets as the Little Magician and the Red Fox of Kinderhook; but, as his later career showed, he was capable of taking firm and unpopular stands on public issues. His wife Hannah Hoes, whom he married in 1807, died in 1819. The standard biographies are by Shepard and Lynch.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

was born in Charles City County, Virginia, on February 9, 1773. Joining the army in 1791, he was active in Indian fighting in the Northwest, became secretary of the Northwest Territory in 1798 and governor of Indiana in 1800. He married Anna Symmes in 1795. Growing discontent over white encroachments on Indian lands led to the formation of an Indian alliance under Tecumseh to resist further aggressions. In 1811 Harrison won a nominal victory over the Indians at Tippecanoe and in 1813 a more decisive one at the Battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh was killed.

After resigning from the army in 1814, Harrison had an obscure career in politics and diplomacy, ending up in twenty years as a county recorder in Ohio. Nominated for President in 1835 as a military hero whom the conservative politicians hoped to be able to control, he ran surprisingly well against Van Buren in 1836. Four years later he defeated Van Buren by an electoral vote of 234 to 60 but caught pneumonia and died in Washington a month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841. Harrison's qualities were those of a soldier rather than of a statesman or political leader. The standard biographies are by Cleaves and Goebel.

JOHN TYLER

was born in Charles City County, Virginia, on March 29, 1790. A William and Mary graduate, he entered law practice and politics, serving in the House of Representatives (1816-21) and later as governor of Virginia (1825-27), and as senator. A thorough-going strict constructionist, he supported Crawford in 1824 and Jackson in 1828 but broke with Jackson over his Bank policy and became a member of the Southern state-rights group which cooperated with the Whigs. In 1836 he resigned from the Senate rather than follow instructions from the Virginia legislature to vote for a resolution expunging censure of Jackson from the Senate record.

Elected Vice President on the Whig ticket in 1840, Tyler succeeded to the presidency on Harrison's death. His strict-constructionist views soon caused a split with the Henry Clay wing of the Whig party and a stalemate on domestic questions. Tyler's more considerable achievements were his support of the Webster-Ashburton treaty with Britain and his success in bringing about the annexation of Texas through joint congressional resolution.

After his presidency he lived in retirement in Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War when he emerged briefly as chairman of a peace convention and then as delegate to the provisional Congress of the Confederacy. He died on January 18, 1862. He was married first to Letitia Christian March in 1813 and, two years after her death in 1842, to Julia Gardiner. Witty, amiable, courteous, Tyler was a Virginia gentleman whose presidency was hamstrung by the basic contradiction between his own ideas and those of the party which put him on the ticket as Vice President. The standard biographies are by Chitwood and Tyler.

JAMES KNOX POLK

was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on November 2, 1795. A graduate of the University of North Carolina, he moved west to Tennessee, was admitted to the bar and soon became prominent in state politics. In 1825 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he opposed Adams and, after 1829, became Jackson's floor leader in the fight against the Bank. In 1835 he became Speaker of the House. In 1839 he was elected governor of Tennessee but was beaten in tries for re-election in 1841 and 1843.

The supporters of Van Buren for the Democratic nomination in 1844 counted on Polk as his running mate; but, when Van Buren's stand on Texas alienated Southern support, the convention swung to Polk on the ninth ballot. He was elected over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, by an

electoral vote of 170 to 105. Rapidly disillusioning those who thought that he would not run his own administration, Polk proceeded steadily and precisely to achieve four major objectives—the acquisition of California, the settlement of the Oregon question, the reduction of the tariff and the establishment of the independent treasury. He also enlarged the Monroe Doctrine to exclude all non-American intervention in American affairs, whether forcible or not, and he forced Mexico into a war which he waged to a successful conclusion. His wife Sarah Childress, whom he married in 1824, was a woman of charm and ability. Polk died in Nashville, Tennessee, on June 15, 1849.

Serious, hardworking, lacking in color, Polk has long been underrated by historians who mistakenly regarded him as a slaveholders' puppet; in fact, few presidents have so thoroughly controlled their own administration or have so ably accomplished the purposes they set for themselves. Polk's *Diary* reflects the mood and problems of his presidency. The standard biography is by McCormac.

ZACHARY TAYLOR

was born at Montebello, Orange County, Virginia, on November 24, 1784. Embarking on a military career in 1808, Taylor fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War and the Seminole War, holding in between garrison jobs on the frontier or desk jobs in Washington. A brigadier general as a result of his victory over the Seminoles at Lake Okeechobee (1837), Taylor held a succession of Southwestern commands and in 1846 established a base on the Rio Grande, where his forces engaged in hostilities which precipitated the war with Mexico. He captured Monterrey in July, 1846, and, disregarding Polk's orders to stay on the defensive, defeated Santa Anna at Buena Vista in February, 1847, ending the war in the northern provinces.

Though Taylor had never cast a vote for President, his party affiliations were Whiggish, and his availability was increased by his difficulties with Polk. He was elected President over the Democrat Lewis Cass by an electoral vote of 163 to 127. During the revival of the slavery controversy, which was to result in the Compromise of 1850, Taylor began to take an increasingly firm stand against appeasing the South; but he died in Washington on July 9, 1850, in the midst of the fight over the Compromise. He married Margaret Mackall Smith in 1810. His bluff and simple soldierly qualities won him the name of Old Rough and Ready. During his brief term as President he displayed a growing insight into political questions. The standard biographies are by Hamilton and by Bent and McKinley.

MILLARD FILLMORE

was born at Locke, Cayuga County, New York, on January 7, 1800. A lawyer, he entered politics as an Antimason under the sponsorship of Thurlow Weed, editor and party boss, and subsequently followed Weed into the Whig party. He served in the House of Representatives (1832-34 and 1836-42) and played a leading role in writing the tariff of 1842. Defeated for governor of New York in 1844, he became comptroller in 1848, was put on the Whig ticket with Taylor as a concession to the Clay wing of the party and became President upon Taylor's death in 1850.

As President, Fillmore broke with Weed and William H. Seward and associated himself with the pro-Southern Whigs, supporting the Compromise of 1850. Defeated for the Whig nomination in 1852, he ran for President in 1856 as candidate of the American or Know-Nothing party, which sought to unite the country against foreigners in the alleged hope of diverting it from the explosive slavery issue. Fillmore opposed Lincoln during the Civil War. He died in Buffalo on March 8, 1874. He was married in 1826 to Abigail Powers, who died in 1853, and in 1858 to Caroline Carmichael McIntosh. Urbane, gracious, colorless and weak, Fillmore was an undistinguished President. The standard biography is by Griffis.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, on November 23, 1804. A Bowdoin graduate and lawyer, he won rapid political advancement in the Democratic party, in part because of the prestige of his father, Governor Benjamin Pierce. By 1831 he was Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives; from 1833 to 1837 he served in the federal House and from 1837 to 1842 in the Senate. His wife, Jane Means Appleton, whom he had married in 1834, disliked Washington and the somewhat dissipated life led by Pierce; and in 1842 Pierce, resigning from the Senate, took up a successful law practice in Concord, New Hampshire.

During the Mexican War Pierce was a brigadier general. Thereafter he continued to oppose antislavery tendencies within the Democratic party. As a result, he was the Southern choice to break the deadlock at the Democratic convention of 1852 and was nominated on the 49th ballot. Pierce rolled up 254 electoral votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, the Whig candidate.

As President, Pierce followed a course of appeasing the South at home and of playing with schemes of territorial expansion abroad. The failure of both his foreign and domestic policies prevented his renomination; and he died in Concord, New Hampshire, on October 8, 1869, in relative ob-

scurity. A kindly and courteous person, Pierce was weak, unstable and lacking in presidential qualities. The standard biography is by Nichols.

JAMES BUCHANAN

was born near Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, on April 23, 1791. A Dickinson graduate and a lawyer, he entered Pennsylvania politics as a Federalist. With the disappearance of the Federalist party, he became a Jacksonian Democrat. He served with ability in the House (1820-31), as minister to St. Petersburg (1831-34) and in the Senate (1834-35), and in 1845 became Polk's Secretary of State. Disappointed in the presidential nomination in 1852, Buchanan became minister to Britain where he participated with other American diplomats in Europe in drafting the expansionist Ostend Manifesto.

In 1856 Buchanan received the Democratic nomination and won the election, gaining 174 electoral votes to 114 for John C. Frémont, the Republican candidate, and 8 for Millard Fillmore, American party. The growing crisis over slavery presented Buchanan with problems he lacked the will to tackle. His appeasement of the South alienated the Stephen Douglas wing of the Democratic party without reducing Southern militancy on slavery issues. While denying the right of secession, Buchanan also denied that the federal government could do anything about it. He supported the administration during the Civil War and died in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on June 1, 1868.

The only President to remain a bachelor throughout his term, Buchanan used his charming niece Harriet Lane as White House hostess. Legalistic, indecisive and timorous as President, Buchanan filled his other public offices capably. The standard biography is by Curtis.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

was born in Hardin (now Larue) County, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809. His family moved to Indiana and then to Illinois, and Lincoln gained what education he could along the way. While reading law, he worked in a store, managed a mill, surveyed, and split rails. In 1834 a went to the state legislature as a Whig and became the party's floor leader. For the next twenty years he remained in law practice in Springfield, except for a single term (1847-49) in Congress where he denounced the Mexican War. In 1855 he was a candidate for senator and in 1856 he joined the new Republican party.

A leading but unsuccessful candidate for the vice-presidential nomination with Frémont, Lincoln gained national attention in 1858 when, as Republican candidate for

senator from Illinois, he engaged in a series of debates with Stephen A. Douglas, the Democratic candidate. He lost the senatorial election, but continued to prepare the way for the 1860 Republican convention and was rewarded with the presidential nomination on the third ballot. He polled 180 electoral votes, as against the 123 of his three opponents, but had only a plurality of the popular vote.

From the start, Lincoln made clear that, unlike Buchanan, he believed the national government had the power to crush the rebellion. Not an abolitionist, he held the slavery issue subordinate to that of preserving the Union but soon perceived that the war could not be brought to a successful conclusion without freeing the slaves. His administration was hampered by the incompetence of many Union generals, the inexperience of the troops and the harassing political tactics both of the Republican Radicals, who favored a hard policy toward the South, and the Democratic Copperheads, who desired a negotiated peace. The Gettysburg Address of November 19, 1863, marks the high point in the record of American eloquence. His patient search for a winning combination finally brought Generals Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman to the top; and their series of victories in 1864 dispelled the mutterings from both Radicals and Peace Democrats which at one time seemed to threaten Lincoln's re-election. He received 212 electoral votes to 21 for George B. McClellan, the Democratic candidate. His inaugural address urged leniency toward the South: "With malice toward none, with charity for all . . . let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds . . ." This policy aroused growing opposition on the part of the Republican Radicals, but Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater, Washington, on April 14, 1865, before the matter could be put to test.

Lincoln's marriage to Mary Todd in 1842 was often unhappy and turbulent, in part because of his wife's pronounced instability. By his remarkable literary artistry, his essential patience and devotion, his profound sense of the importance of government by, for and of the people, by the manner of his life and of his death, Lincoln has won a unique place in the hearts of Americans. The standard biographies are by Sandburg, Herndon, Nicolay and Hay.

ANDREW JOHNSON

was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1808. Self-educated, he became a tailor in Greeneville, Tennessee, but soon went into politics where he rose steadily. From 1843 to 1853 he served in the House of Representatives, 1853-57 as governor of Tennessee and in 1857 was

elected Senator. Politically he was a Jacksonian Democrat, and his specialty was the fight for a more equitable land policy. Alone among the Southern Senators, he stood by the Union during the Civil War. In 1862 he became war governor of Tennessee and carried out a thankless and difficult job with great courage. Johnson became Lincoln's running mate in 1864 as result of an attempt to give the ticket a nonpartisan and nonsectional character. Succeeding to the presidency on Lincoln's death, Johnson sought to carry out his policy but without his political skill. The result was a hopeless conflict with the Radical Republicans who dominated Congress, passed measures over Johnson's vetoes and attempted to limit the power of the executive concerning appointments and removals. The conflict culminated with Johnson's impeachment for attempting to remove his disloyal Secretary of War in defiance of the Tenure of Office Act which required senatorial concurrence for such dismissals. The opposition failed by one vote to get the two-thirds necessary for conviction.

After his presidency, Johnson maintained an interest in politics and in 1874 was elected to the Senate. He died near Carter Station, Tennessee, on July 31, 1875. He married Eliza McCardle in 1827. An honest, courageous and intelligent man, Johnson lacked the tact, patience and self-control to be an effective President. The standard biographies are by Winston, Stryker and Milton.

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

was born (as Hiram Ulysses Grant) at Point Pleasant, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. He finished West Point in 1843 and served without particular distinction in the Mexican War. In 1848 he married Julia Dent. He resigned from the army in 1854, following warnings from his commanding officer about his drinking habits, and for the next six years held a wide variety of jobs in the Middle West. With the outbreak of the Civil War, he sought a command and soon, to his surprise, was made a brigadier general. His continuing successes in the western theaters, culminating in the capture of Vicksburg in 1863, brought him national fame and soon the command of all the Union armies. His dogged, implacable policy of concentrating on dividing and destroying the Confederate armies brought the war to an end in 1865. In 1866 he was made full general.

Grant's relations with Johnson grew steadily worse; and in 1868, as the Republican candidate for President, Grant was elected with 214 electoral votes to 80 for the Democrat Horatio Seymour. From the start Grant showed his unfitness for the office. His cabinet was weak, his do-

mestic policy was confused, many of his intimate associates were corrupt. The notable achievement in foreign affairs was the settlement of controversies with Great Britain in the Treaty of London (1871), negotiated by his able Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish.

Nominated for a second term, he defeated Horace Greeley, the Democratic and Liberal Republican candidate, 286 votes to 63. The Panic of 1873 created difficulties for his second term.

After retiring from office, Grant toured Europe for two years and returned in time to accede to a third-term boom, but was beaten in the convention of 1880. Illness and bad business judgment darkened his last years, but he worked steadily at the *Personal Memoirs* which were to be so successful when published after his death at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, New York, on July 23, 1885. Inarticulate, taciturn, loyal to his friends, he was an able general who should never have accepted the presidency. The standard biographies are by Hesseltine and Woodward.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

was born at Delaware, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. A graduate of Kenyon College and the Harvard Law School, he practiced law in Sandusky and then in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1852 he married Lucy Webb. A Whig, he joined the Republican party in 1855. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of major general. He served in Congress from 1864 to 1867 and then confirmed a reputation for honesty and efficiency in two terms as governor of Ohio. His return to the governorship in 1875 made him the logical candidate for those Republicans who wished to stop James G. Blaine in 1876, and he was successfully nominated.

The result of the election was for some time in doubt and hinged upon disputed returns from South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Oregon. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, had the larger popular vote but was adjudged by the strictly partisan decisions of the Electoral Commission to have one less electoral vote, 185 to 184. The national acceptance of this result was due in part to the general understanding that Hayes would pursue a conciliatory policy toward the South. He withdrew the troops from the South, took a conservative position on financial and labor issues and urged civil service reform.

Hayes served only one term by his own wish and spent the rest of his life in various humanitarian endeavors. He died in Fremont, Ohio, on January 17, 1893. A hard-working, conscientious, sensible man, Hayes represented the best type of Republican of his day. The standard biographies are by Eckenrode and Williams.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD,

the last President to be born in a log cabin, was born at Cuyahoga County, Ohio, on November 19, 1831. A Williams graduate, he taught school for a time and entered Republican politics in Ohio. In 1858 he married Lucretia Rudolph. During the Civil War he had a promising career, rising to the rank of major general of volunteers; but in 1863 he was elected to the House of Representatives where he served until 1880. His oratorical and parliamentary abilities soon made him the leading Republican in the House, though his record was marred by his unorthodox acceptance of a fee in the DeGolyer paving contract case and by suspicions of his complicity in the Credit Mobilier scandal.

In 1880 Garfield was elected to the Senate, but instead became the presidential candidate on the 36th ballot as a result of a deadlock in the Republican convention. He gained 214 electoral votes to 155 for General Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic candidate. Garfield's administration was barely under way when he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office seeker, in July. He died in Elberon, New Jersey, on September 19, 1881. An attractive and eloquent man, he was much beloved in his day. The standard biographies are by Smith and Caldwell.

CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR

was born at Fairfield, Vermont, on October 5, 1830. A graduate of Union College, he became a successful New York lawyer. In 1859 he married Ellen Herndon. During the Civil War he held administrative jobs in the Republican state administration and in 1871 was appointed collector of the Port of New York by Grant. This post gave him control over considerable patronage; and, though not personally corrupt, Arthur managed his power in the interests of the New York machine so openly that President Hayes in 1877 called for an investigation and suspended Arthur from his responsibilities.

In 1880 Arthur was nominated for Vice President in the hope of conciliating the followers of Grant and the powerful New York machine. As President on Garfield's assassination, Arthur, stepping out of his familiar role as spoilsman, backed civil service reform, reorganized the cabinet and prosecuted political associates accused of post office graft. Losing machine support and failing to gain the reformers, he was not renominated. He died in New York City on November 18, 1886. A tall, handsome, dignified man with real administrative abilities, he was a better President than his previous record promised. The standard biography is by Howe.

STEPHEN GROVER CLEVELAND

was born at Caldwell, New Jersey, on March 18, 1837. He was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, New York, in 1859 and lived there as a lawyer, with occasional incursions into Democratic politics, for more than twenty years. He did not participate in the Civil War. As mayor of Buffalo in 1881, he carried through a reform program so ably that the Democrats ran him successfully for governor in 1882. In 1884 he won the Democratic nomination for President. The campaign contrasted Cleveland's spotless public career with the uncertain record of James G. Blaine, the Republican candidate, and Cleveland received enough Mugwump (Independent Republican) support to win by 219 to 182 electoral votes.

As President, Cleveland pushed civil service reform, opposed the pension grab and attacked the high tariff rates. While in the White House he married Frances Folsom (1886). Renominated in 1888, Cleveland was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, polling more popular but fewer electoral votes. In 1892 he was re-elected over Harrison, 277 to 145, with 22 votes for James B. Weaver, the Populist candidate. When the Panic of 1893 burst upon the country, Cleveland's attempts to solve it by sound-money measures alienated the free-silver wing of the party, while his tariff policy alienated the protectionists. In 1894 he sent troops to break the Pullman strike. In foreign affairs his firmness caused Great Britain to back down in the Venezuela border dispute.

In his last years Cleveland was an active and much respected public figure. He died in Princeton, New Jersey, on June 24, 1908. An honest, stubborn, high-principled man, Cleveland was an old-fashioned liberal in the nineteenth-century sense who was baffled by the new problems of industrial society. The standard biographies are by Nevins and McElroy.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

was born in North Bend, Ohio, on August 20, 1833, the grandson of William Henry Harrison. A graduate of Miami University, he took up the law in Indiana and became active in Republican politics. In 1853 he married Caroline Lavina Scott. During the Civil War he rose to the rank of brigadier general. A sound-money Republican, he was elected senator from Indiana in 1881 and in 1888 received the Republican nomination for President on the 8th ballot. Though behind on the popular vote, he won over Grover Cleveland in the electoral college by 233 to 168.

As President, Benjamin Harrison failed to please either the bosses or the reform element in the party. In foreign affairs he backed Secretary of State Blaine whose policy foreshadowed later American im-

perialism. In 1892 Harrison was renominated, but Cleveland beat him in the election. His wife died in the White House in 1892, and Harrison married her niece, Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick, in 1896. After his presidency, he resumed law practice. He died in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 13, 1901. Harrison was an honest man of very medium abilities.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

was born in Niles, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. A graduate of Allegheny College, he rose from the ranks to become a major in the Civil War. Subsequently he opened a law office in Canton, Ohio, and in 1871 married Ida Saxton. Elected to Congress in 1876, he served there steadily till 1890, except for 1884-86. His faithful advocacy of business interests culminated in the passage of the highly protective McKinley Tariff of 1890. With the support of Mark Hanna, a shrewd Cleveland businessman interested in safeguarding tariff protection, McKinley became governor of Ohio in 1891 and Republican presidential candidate in 1896. The business community, alarmed by the progressivism of William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic candidate, spent considerable money to assure McKinley's victory which was by the margin of 271 to 176 in the electoral college.

The chief event of McKinley's administration was the war with Spain which resulted in our acquisition of the Philippines and other islands. With imperialism as an issue, McKinley defeated Bryan again in the election of 1900 by 292 to 155. On September 6, 1901, he was shot at Buffalo by Leon F. Czolgosz, an anarchist, and he died there on September 14. McKinley was a characteristic Republican politician dedicated to the service of the business community. The standard biography is by Olcott.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

was born in New York City on October 27, 1858. A Harvard graduate, he was early interested in ranching, in politics and in writing picturesque historical narratives. He was a Republican member of the New York Assembly in 1882-84, an unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York in 1886, a U. S. Civil Service Commissioner under Harrison, Police Commissioner of New York City in 1895 and Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley in 1897. After exuding a belligerence which helped bring on the war with Spain, he resigned in 1898 to help organize a volunteer regiment named the Rough Riders and take a more direct part in the war. Always publicity-shrewd, he won the New York gubernatorial nomination in 1898 in spite of pronounced lack of enthusiasm on the part of the bosses.

After two years of T.R. in Albany, the New York bosses succeeded in getting him the vice-presidential nomination in 1900. Roosevelt accepted it with reluctance, feeling that his career had been ruined. As President on McKinley's assassination, he perceived the new popular mood of progressivism and initiated a policy of trust busting, designed to control giant corporations. He also strengthened government powers over interstate commerce and launched a conservation program to save natural resources. In foreign affairs he pursued a truculent policy, permitting the instigation of a revolt in Panamá to dispose of Colombian objections to the Panama Canal and helping to maintain the balance of power in the East by bringing the Russo-Japanese war to an end. In 1904 he decisively defeated Alton B. Parker, his conservative Democratic opponent, by an electoral margin of 336 to 140.

Following his second term he went big-game hunting in Africa and toured Europe. On his return to the United States, his increasing coldness toward Taft led him to overlook his earlier disclaimer of third-term ambitions and to re-enter politics. Defeated by the machine in the Republican convention of 1912, he organized the Progressive party and polled more votes than Taft, though the split brought about the election of Wilson. From 1915 on, Roosevelt strongly favored intervention in the European war. He became deeply embittered at Wilson's refusal to allow him to raise a volunteer division. He died in Oyster Bay, New York, on January 6, 1919. He was married twice: in 1880 to Alice Hathaway Lee, who died in 1884; and in 1886 to Edith Kermit Carow.

The athletic advocate of the strenuous life, with his high voice, prominent teeth and thick glasses, Roosevelt captured the imagination of the American people. More sober judgment suggests that, so far as his progressivism was concerned, his bark was worse than his bite, but he was one of the great personalities of American history. The standard biography is by Pringle.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 15, 1857. A Yale graduate, he entered Ohio Republican politics in the eighteenthies. In 1886 he married Helen Herron. From 1887 to 1890, he served on the Ohio superior court; 1890-92, as solicitor general of the United States; 1892-1900, on the federal circuit court. In 1900 McKinley appointed him president of the Philippine Commission and in 1901 governor general. Taft had great success in pacifying the Filipinos, solving the problem of the church lands, improving economic conditions and establishing limited self-govern-

ment. His period as Secretary of War 1904-08 further demonstrated his capacity as administrator and conciliator; and he was Roosevelt's hand-picked successor in 1908. In the election he polled 321 electoral votes to 162 for William Jennings Bryan.

As President, though he carried on many of Roosevelt's policies, Taft got into increasing trouble with the progressive wing of the party and displayed mounting irritability and indecision. After his defeat in 1912, he became professor of constitutional law at Yale. In 1921 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in Washington on March 8, 1930. Enormously large, deliberate and good-humored, Taft excelled as an administrator and judge, not as a political leader. The standard biography is by Pringle.

THOMAS WOODROW WILSON

was born in Staunton, Virginia, on December 28, 1856. A Princeton graduate, he turned from law practice to post-graduate work in political science at Johns Hopkins University, receiving his Ph.D. in 1886. He taught at Bryn Mawr, Wesleyan and Princeton, and in 1902 was made president of Princeton. After an unsuccessful attempt to democratize the social life of Princeton, he welcomed an invitation in 1910 to be the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in New Jersey. His success in fighting the machine and putting through a reform program attracted national attention.

In 1912, after a protracted contest at Baltimore, Wilson won the Democratic nomination on the 46th ballot. In the election he received 435 electoral votes to 88 for Roosevelt and 8 for Taft. During his first term Wilson proceeded under the standard of the New Freedom to enact a program of domestic reform, including the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission and other measures designed to restore competition in the face of the great monopolies. In foreign affairs, while privately sympathetic with the Allies, he strove to maintain strict neutrality in the European war and warned both sides against encroachments on American interests.

Re-elected in 1916 as a peace candidate, he tried to mediate between the warring nations; but, when the Germans resumed unrestricted submarine warfare in 1917, Wilson brought the United States into what he now believed was a war to make the world safe for democracy. He supplied the classic formulations of Allied war aims; and the armistice of November, 1918, was negotiated on the basis of Wilson's Fourteen Points. In 1919 he strove at Versailles to lay the foundations for enduring peace.

He accepted the imperfections of the Versailles Treaty in the expectation that they could be remedied by action within the League of Nations. He probably could have secured ratification of the treaty if he had adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward the mild reservationists; but his insistence on all or nothing eventually caused the diehard isolationists and diehard Wilsonites to unite in rejecting a compromise.

In September, 1919, Wilson suffered a paralytic stroke which limited his future activity. After the presidency he lived on in retirement in Washington, dying February 3, 1924. He was married twice—in 1885 to Ellen Louise Axson, who died in 1914, and in 1915 to Edith Bolling Galt. A man of high principle, inspiring eloquence and great intellectual ability, Wilson was the first leader to fire the imagination of the masses of the world with the vision of world peace. The standard biography is by Baker.

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

was born in Warren County, Ohio, on November 2, 1865. After attending Ohio Central College, Harding became interested in journalism and in 1885 bought the *Marion (Ohio) Star*. In 1891 he married a wealthy widow, Florence Kling De Wolfe. As his paper prospered, he entered Republican politics, serving as state senator (1898-1902), and as lieutenant governor (1902-04). In 1910 he was defeated for governor but in 1914 was elected to the Senate. His reputation as orator made him keynoter in the 1916 convention.

When the 1920 Republican convention was deadlocked between Leonard Wood and Frank O. Lowden, Harding was made the dark-horse nominee on his solemn affirmation that there was no reason in his past that he should not be. Straddling the League question, Harding was elected easily, with 404 electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, his Democratic opponent. His cabinet contained some able men, but also some manifestly unfit for public office. Harding's own intimates were mediocre when they were not corrupt. The impending disclosure of scandals in the Interior and Justice departments and in the Veterans' Bureau, as well as political setbacks, profoundly worried him. On his return from Alaska in 1923, he died suddenly at San Francisco on August 2. A handsome and genial man, undiscriminating in his associates, lacking in political ideas or fortitude, Harding was totally unfitted for the presidency.

JOHN CALVIN COOLIDGE

was born in Plymouth Notch, Vermont, on July 4, 1872. An Amherst graduate, he went

into law practice at Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1898. He married Grace Anna Goodhue in 1905. He entered Republican state politics, becoming successively mayor of Northampton, state senator, lieutenant governor and, in 1918, governor. His conduct in regard to the Boston police strike in 1919 won him a somewhat undeserved reputation for decisive action and brought him the Republican vice-presidential nomination in 1920. After Harding's death Coolidge handled the Washington scandals with care and finally managed to save the Republican party from public blame for the widespread corruption.

In 1924 Coolidge won re-election without difficulty, getting 382 electoral votes to 136 for the Democrat, John W. Davis, and 13 for Robert M. La Follette running on the Progressive ticket. His second term, like his first, was characterized by deference to big business, indifference to the underprivileged and a general satisfaction with the existing economic order. He stated that he did not choose to run in 1928, but he may have hoped to be drafted anyway.

After his presidency, Coolidge lived quietly in Northampton, writing an unilluminating *Autobiography* and conducting a syndicated column. He died in Northampton, Massachusetts, on January 5, 1933. His dry, Yankee humor, his frugality and glumness made him a paradoxically popular President in the boom period. The standard biographies are by White and Fuess.

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

was born at West Branch, Iowa, on August 10, 1874. A Stanford graduate, he worked from 1895 to 1913 as a mining engineer and consultant in North America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. In 1899 he married Lou Henry. During the First World War he served with distinction as chairman of the American Relief Committee in London, as chairman of the Committee for Relief in Belgium and as United States Food Administrator. His political affiliation were still sufficiently indeterminate for him to be mentioned as a possibility for both Republican and Democratic nominations in 1920; but after the election he served both Harding and Coolidge as Secretary of Commerce.

In the election of 1928 Hoover received 444 electoral votes to 87 for Alfred E. Smith, the Democratic candidate. He soon faced the worst depression in the nation's history; but his attack upon it was hampered by his devotion to the theory that the forces which brought the crisis would soon bring the revival, and then by his belief that in too many areas the federal government had no power to act. In a succession of vetoes he struck down measures proposing a national employment

system or national relief; he reduced income tax rates; and only at the end of his term did he yield to popular pressure and set up agencies to make emergency loans (mostly to large business).

After his defeat in 1932, Hoover occupied himself with private business and with books and speeches attacking the New Deal. President Truman brought him back into official life by charging him in 1946 with various missions concerning the world food situation.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

was born in Hyde Park, New York, on January 30, 1882. A Harvard graduate, he attended Columbia Law School and was admitted to the New York bar. In 1910 he was elected to the New York state senate as a Democrat. Re-elected in 1912, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by Woodrow Wilson in 1913. In 1920 his radiant personality and his war services resulted in his nomination for Vice President as James M. Cox's running mate. After his defeat, he returned to law practice in New York. In August, 1921, Roosevelt was stricken with infantile paralysis while at Campobello, New Brunswick. After a long and gallant fight against the disease he recovered partial use of his legs. In 1924 and 1928 he led the fight at the Democratic national conventions for the nomination of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York; and in 1928 Roosevelt was himself induced to run for governor of New York. He was elected and was re-elected in 1930.

In 1932 Roosevelt received the Democratic nomination for President and immediately launched a campaign which brought new spirit to a weary and discouraged nation. He won the election over Herbert Hoover by a margin of 472 to 59 in the electoral college. His first term was characterized by an unfolding of the New Deal program, with greater benefits for labor, the farmers and the unemployed, and the progressive estrangement of most of the business community.

At an early stage Roosevelt became aware of the menace to world peace involved in the existence of totalitarian fascism, and from 1937 on he tried to focus public attention on the trend of events in Europe and Asia. As a result he was widely denounced as a warmonger. He was re-elected in 1936 over Alfred M. Landon by the overwhelming electoral margin of 523 to 8; and the gathering international crisis caused him to decide to run again in 1940, when he defeated Wendell L. Willkie, 449 to 82.

Roosevelt's program to bring maximum aid to Britain and, after June, 1941, to Russia was bitterly opposed by a small but organized minority, until the Japanese

attack on Pearl Harbor restored national unity. During the war Roosevelt shelved the New Deal in the interests of conciliating the business community, both in order to get full production during the war and to prepare the way for a united acceptance of the peace settlements after the war. A series of conferences with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin laid down the bases for the postwar world. In 1944 he was elected to a fourth term, with 432 electoral votes to 99 for Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

On April 12, 1945, Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Georgia, shortly after his return from the Yalta Conference. His wife, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, whom he married in 1905, is a woman of great ability who made significant contributions to her husband's policies. No President has been faced with so many staggering responsibilities, both at home and abroad, as Franklin Roosevelt. His success in bringing America safely through the greatest depression and the greatest war in world history was an accomplishment of the highest statesmanship; and his buoyant, fighting personality has left an indelible impression upon the national imagination.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

was born on a farm near Lamar, Missouri, on May 8, 1884. During the First World War he served in France with the 129th Field Artillery. After engaging briefly and unsuccessfully in the haberdashery business in Kansas City, Truman entered local politics. Under the sponsorship of Thomas Pendergast, Democratic boss of Missouri, he held a number of local offices, preserving his personal honesty in the midst of a notoriously corrupt political machine. In 1934 he was elected to the Senate and was re-elected in 1940. During his first term he was a loyal but quiet supporter of the New Deal; but in the course of his second term, an appointment as head of a Senate committee to investigate war production brought to the surface his special qualities of honesty, common sense and hard work, and he won widespread respect.

When opposition developed to the re-nomination of Henry Wallace for Vice President in 1944, Roosevelt, who doubtless had in mind the importance of conciliating the Senate for the ratification of the peace settlement, indicated that Truman would be acceptable. Since Roosevelt's death, Truman has nominally sought to continue the Roosevelt policies, but the New Dealers in the key Washington jobs have gradually been replaced by politicians and businessmen in a more orthodox tradition, many of them hailing from Missouri. Truman married Bess Wallace in 1919.

1947 U. S. Cabinet Personnel

Department of State

Secretary—George C. Marshall
Undersecretary—Robert A. Lovett
Counselor—Charles E. Bohlen
Undersecretary (for Economic Affairs)—William L. Clayton
Assistant Secretary (for Administration)—John E. Peurifoy.
Assistant Secretary (for Public Affairs)—Howland H. Sargeant (acting)
Assistant Secretary (for Political Affairs)—Norman Armour.
Assistant Secretary (for Occupied Areas)—Charles E. Saltzman.

Department of the Treasury

Secretary—John W. Snyder.
Undersecretary—Archibald L. M. Wiggins.
Assistant Secretary—Edward H. Foley, Jr.

Department of National Defense

Secretary—James Forrestal
Secretary of the Army—Kenneth C. Royall.*
Secretary of the Navy—John L. Sullivan.*
Secretary of the Air Force—W. Stuart Symington.*

Department of Justice

Attorney General—Tom C. Clark.
Solicitor General—Philip B. Perlman.
Assistant to the Attorney General—Douglas W. McGregor.

Assistant Solicitor General—George T. Washington.

Post Office Department

Postmaster General—Jesse M. Donaldson
Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General—Frank Pace, Jr.

Department of the Interior

Secretary—Julius A. Krug.
Undersecretary—Oscar L. Chapman.
Assistant Secretary—William E. Warne.
Assistant Secretary—C. Girard Davidson.

Department of Agriculture

Secretary—Clinton P. Anderson.
Undersecretary—Norris E. Dodd.
Assistant Secretary—Charles F. Brannan.

Department of Commerce

Secretary—W. Averell Harriman.
Undersecretary—William C. Foster.
Assistant Secretary—David K. E. Bruce.
Assistant Secretary (for Air)—John R. Alison.

Department of Labor

Secretary—Lewis B. Schwellenbach.
Undersecretary—David A. Morse.
Assistant Secretary—John W. Gibson.
Assistant Secretary—Philip Hannah.

*Although these Secretaries do not have cabinet rank, they have the right of direct access to the President.

Presidential Succession

Under the Constitution, the Vice President is next in line for the Presidency; and, according to the Presidential Succession Act of 1886, the Vice President was to be followed by the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior in that order, provided they were constitutionally eligible. The Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor were not included since their posts had not yet been created.

On July 18, 1947, President Truman

signed a bill making the Speaker of the House next in line after the Vice President, to be followed by the Senate President pro tempore, provided both are constitutionally eligible. They are followed by the cabinet members in the same order provided by the Act of 1886, with the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor added in that order after the Secretary of the Interior. Under the National Security Act of 1947, signed July 26, 1947, the new Secretary of Defense, replacing the Secretaries of War and the Navy, is third in the succession line in the cabinet.

Presidents of the United States Who Died in Office

Name	Date	Cause
1. William Henry Harrison	April 4, 1841	Pneumonia
2. Zachary Taylor	July 9, 1850	Typhus fever
3. Abraham Lincoln	April. 14, 1865	Assassinated by John Wilkes Booth
4. James A. Garfield	Sept. 19, 1881	Assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau
5. William McKinley	Sept. 14, 1901	Assassinated by Leon F. Czolgosz
6. Warren G. Harding	Aug. 2, 1923	Pneumonia
7. Franklin D. Roosevelt	Aug. 12, 1945	Cerebral hemorrhage

HOW A PRESIDENT IS ELECTED

Selection of Delegates

NOT A WORD APPEARS IN THE CONSTITUTION about nominating a candidate for President, but hardly has one Chief Executive been inaugurated before the country begins its great national guessing game—who are likely to be the candidates by the time of the next presidential election?

Actually the eventual choice of a candidate involves ponderous machinery. First, at full dress meetings some months before, the national committees decide the time and place of the conventions. Before the conventions meet each party selects delegates from every state and territory.

The Democrats allow each state twice as many delegates as the state has senators and representatives; the party has allowed four additional delegates from each state that went Democratic in the election of 1944. The Democrats also allow six delegates each to Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and the Canal Zone and two to the Virgin Islands.

The Republicans allot each state four delegates-at-large and two each for each Representative-at-large, as well as three additional delegates if the state went Republican in the previous presidential or senatorial election. In addition, each congressional district within the state that cast 1,000 Republican votes at the last election is permitted a delegate, with an additional delegate if that district cast 10,000 votes. The Republicans further allot two delegates to Puerto Rico and three to the District of Columbia; Alaska and Hawaii also get three delegates plus two if the territorial delegate to Congress is Republican.

Each party provides for the selection of an equal number of alternates to serve in the absence of regular delegates. Delegates are chosen differently in different states, mostly by party primary but in some cases by party conventions.

The Conventions

At each convention a temporary chairman is chosen, usually to deliver the party's keynote speech. After a credentials committee seats the various delegates, a permanent chairman is elected. The convention then votes on a platform, drawn up by the platform committee.

By the third or fourth day, presidential nominations begin. The chairman calls the roll of states alphabetically. A state may place a candidate in nomination or yield to another state.

Voting, again alphabetically by voice vote, begins after all nominations have

The Conventions, (cont.)

been made and seconded. A simple majority is required in each party, although this may require many ballots. Then, the vice presidential candidate is selected; he must come from a different state, since electors must vote for a President or a Vice President (either one) not a resident of his own state. A President and Vice President must not come from one state.

The Electoral College

The next step in the process is the nomination of electors in each state, according to its laws. These electors must not be federal office holders. In the November election, the voters cast their votes for electors, not for President. In some states, the ballots include only the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates; in others, they include only names of the electors. Nowadays, it is practically impossible for electors to be split between parties. It last occurred in West Virginia in 1916. On several occasions, the candidate with the largest popular vote nationally failed to obtain the necessary majority of the electoral vote.

Each state has as many electors as it has United States Senators and members of the House of Representatives. There are 96 Senators and 435 Representatives, a total of 531 electoral votes, of which 266 are needed to win.

On a designated day in December, the electors cast their votes in their respective state capitols. Constitutionally they may vote for someone other than the party candidate but practically they cannot since they are pledged to one party and its candidate on the ballot. Should the presidential or vice presidential candidate die during the interval between the November popular vote and the December meetings, new choices may be made to fill the tickets by the national committees or by conventions called by them. The votes of the electors, certified by the states, are sent to Congress where the President of the Senate opens the certificates and has them counted in the presence of both Houses in January. The new President is inaugurated at noon on January 20.

Should no candidate receive a majority of the electoral vote for President, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates, voting, not as individuals, but as states, with a majority (now 25) needed to elect.

Should no vice presidential candidate obtain the majority, the Senate, voting as individuals, chooses from the highest two.

DON'T STAY HOME ON ELECTION DAY!

by GEORGE GALLUP

Director, Institute of Public Opinion

ONE OF THE SCANDALS OF OUR American democracy is the shamefully low voter turnout on election day. Voting is an easy process—practically just walking across the street to cast your ballot. But a lot of people don't seem to think voting is important.

It is sad but true that a greater proportion of the eligible population voted forty years ago than votes today, even though it was harder to vote in those days because many people had to travel by horse and buggy to get to the polling places. In the presidential election of 1900, 75 percent of the eligible voters cast ballots. By contrast, in 1944 only 55 percent voted.

Illinois, New Hampshire and New York had the best voting rate of all the states in 1944, while Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina brought up the rear. The national average is lowered by the fact that most Southern Negroes don't vote. But there's a bigger reason, too, for the low turnout. It is apathy. Many of us just don't take the trouble to exercise our democratic right to vote.

For one of the world's leading champions of democracy, the United States compares very poorly with other countries in election-day turnout. Our voting rate is lower than that in any large democracy which has held an election recently. We rank far behind Australia, France, England and Canada, and even behind Italy, where the first democratic election after two decades of fascist control was held in 1946. France and Italy lead the list in high voter turnout in elections since the end of World War II, with 80 percent or more of the eligible voters participating. Britain and Canada rank next with 76 and 74 percent respectively. In the United States, which brings up the rear, only just a little more than half of the adult citizens took the trouble to vote in 1944.

Worse still is the record in the 1942 congressional election. That was held less than a year after Pearl Harbor and it came at a time when the country was facing probably the most pressing problems in all our

history—facing, indeed, a struggle for our very existence. Yet only one-third of the nation's adult citizens took the trouble to vote.

How the U. S. Compares with Other Nations*

Country and (election)	Eligible voters	Vote cast	Pct. of eligible voters
Italy (Monarchy referendum, 1946) ..	33,500,000	29,935,000	.89
France (Constituent Assembly, 1946) ..	25,000,000	20,323,000	.81
Britain (General election, 1945)	33,000,000	24,982,000	.76
Canada (General election, 1945)	6,952,000	5,155,000	.74
U. S. (Pres. election, 1944)	88,100,000†	48,000,000	.55
U. S. (Cong. election, 1946)	91,700,000†	34,400,000	.38

*Estimated figures. †Census Bureau estimate of total number of adult citizens.

In Australia, voting in federal elections is compulsory. A fine is levied on those who don't show up. The turnout in the 1943 general election was over 90 percent.

Political Effects of Low Turnout

The low turnout in the United States not only shows a lack of public interest in the government, but also has far-reaching political repercussions.

Often the outcome of an election is determined quite as much by those who stay at home as by those who go to the polls and vote. The stay-at-homes in the recent past have been mostly Democrats in the lower economic levels. The whole political picture of the United States might be changed if they turned out and voted in full strength. If there had been a full turnout in 1942, there would have been no appreciable change in seats in the House and no gain in Republican seats.

There are several reasons for low turnout besides apathy. In general, voters have to go to more trouble to vote in this country than in Britain, France or Canada. Here many states and communities make no arrangements for permanent registration, but require voters to register each time there is an election. Some forget to register and that cuts the vote down.

Poll taxes and local customs in the

South discourage not only Negroes but some poor whites from voting. Also, interest in general elections in the South is small because, with only one strong party, the contests are usually settled in primaries, not in general elections.

Voting Participation in 1900 and 1940 Presidential Elections

(Male Suffrage in 1900 and Equal Suffrage in 1940)

	Year	Potential voting pop.	Pres. vote	Voting rate, pct.
All U. S.	1900	18,605,000	13,964,000	.75
All U. S.	1940	79,388,000	49,901,000	.63
Southern States ..	1900	4,862,000	2,346,000	.48
Southern States ..	1940	19,698,000	6,554,000	.33
Northern States ..	1900	13,743,000	11,617,000	.85
Northern States ..	1940	59,690,000	43,347,000	.73

How You Can Forecast Election Turnout

Statisticians who work with election figures have discovered a fairly accurate way of telling in advance how many people are likely to vote in a national election.

They have found that there is a more or less steady ratio between total voter turnout for the nation and total registrations in New York City during registration week, which takes place about a month before

each election. Analysis of a great number of elections has shown that the national turnout is between 13 and 17 times larger than the New York City registration.

Therefore, if you multiply the New York registration figure by 13 to 17 you should get fairly close to what the total turnout will be for the nation the following month.

These registration figures have been extremely reliable over a 12-year period in forecasting the national vote. The reason is that since New Yorkers are required to register for every election (with no permanent registration permitted), each registration is a fairly good index of the amount of public interest in a coming election.

Comparison of New York City Registration and National Vote

Year	New York City registration	National vote	No. of times N.Y.C. divides into Natl. vote
1932	2,339,000	39,750,000	17.0
1934	1,977,000	32,487,000	16.4
1936	2,900,000	45,648,000	15.7
1938	2,433,000	36,224,000	14.9
1940	3,390,000	49,901,000	14.7
1942	2,145,000	28,043,000	13.1
1944	3,217,000	45,400,000	14.1

NOTE: Vote is for President in presidential years; for Congress in mid-term years.

Army and Navy Voting in 1944 Presidential Election

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

(Includes voting by members of the armed forces, the merchant marine, the American Red Cross, and other organizations attached to and serving with the armed forces.)

State	Number of applications for ballots	Total received	Total valid	Percent of total popular vote	State	Number of applications for ballots	Total received	Total valid	Percent of total popular vote
Alabama.....	28,423	5,445	5,000	2.0	Nevada.....	4,768	3,289	3,065	5.7
Arizona.....	11,967	6,932	6,776	4.9	New Hampshire..	22,009	13,514	12,812	5.6
Arkansas.....	24,382	6,400	5,500	2.6	New Jersey.....	511,000	168,072	164,186	8.4
California.....	238,865	186,811	181,421	5.2	New Mexico....	9,638	7,221	7,032	4.6
Colorado.....	43,525	30,044	28,348	5.6	New York.....	554,445	429,012	422,698	6.7
Connecticut.....	64,485	64,095	59,616	7.2	North Carolina...	86,999	49,837	49,541	6.3
Delaware.....	13,170	3,408	2,700	2.2	North Dakota....	16,318	11,016	10,440	4.7
Florida.....	45,965	30,540	29,423	6.1	Ohio.....	258,333	167,676	164,472	5.2
Georgia.....	43,100	36,528	32,941	10.0	Oklahoma.....	51,179	34,163	32,491	4.5
Idaho.....	18,846	13,037	11,276	5.4	Oregon.....	39,458	34,039	33,377	7.0
Illinois.....	101,191	173,244	162,256	4.0	Pennsylvania....	554,332	255,769	255,226	6.7
Indiana.....	95,528	79,513	77,060	4.6	Rhode Island.....	55,666	24,488	23,059	7.7
Iowa.....	69,896	50,290	47,362	4.5	South Carolina...	3,429	3,126	2,268	2.2
Kansas.....	41,156	31,303	30,593	4.2	South Dakota....	12,939	10,100	9,647	4.2
Kentucky.....	59,870	33,510	31,634	3.6	Tennessee.....	49,903	28,896	27,933	5.5
Louisiana.....	38,936	13,733	10,387	3.0	Texas.....	78,569	31,301	28,162	2.4
Maine.....	17,973	14,300	13,745	4.6	Utah.....	19,244	14,331	13,756	5.5
Maryland.....	43,209	35,244	34,534	5.7	Vermont.....	7,046	6,094	5,763	4.6
Massachusetts...	186,409	124,530	115,990	5.8	Virginia.....	70,355	38,579	38,475	9.9
Michigan.....	164,566	155,258	146,650	6.7	Washington.....	61,824	51,963	51,026	6.0
Minnesota.....	82,027	65,651	62,517	5.6	West Virginia....	54,237	40,162	38,993	5.4
Mississippi.....	19,360	7,121	5,270	2.9	Wisconsin.....	140,238	80,844	80,347	6.0
Missouri.....	103,305	77,671	74,439	4.7	Wyoming.....	8,945	8,319	8,150	8.0
Montana.....	12,568	9,425	9,340	4.5	Total.....	4,277,159	2,793,203	2,691,160	5.6
Nebraska.....	37,563	27,359	23,454	4.2					

VOTING STATISTICS



City, State and National Vote Percentages, Presidential Election, 1944

Source: Gallup Political Almanac.

	% Rep.	% Dem.	Electoral vote		% Rep.	% Dem.	Electoral vote
Republican States				Massachusetts	47.1	52.9	16
Kansas	60.6	39.4	8	New Mexico	46.5	53.5	4
Nebraska	58.6	41.4	6	Delaware	45.4	54.6	3
South Dakota	58.3	41.7	4	Kentucky	45.4	54.6	11
Vermont	57.1	42.9	3	Nevada	45.4	54.6	3
North Dakota	54.2	45.8	4	Montana	45.3	54.7	4
Colorado	53.4	46.6	6	West Virginia	45.1	54.9	8
Indiana	52.9	47.1	13	Oklahoma	44.3	55.7	10
Maine	52.5	47.5	5	California	43.2	56.8	25
Iowa	52.3	47.7	10	Washington	42.6	57.4	8
Wyoming	51.2	48.8	3	Rhode Island	41.3	58.7	4
Wisconsin	50.9	49.1	12	Arizona	41.0	59.0	4
Ohio	50.2	49.8	25	Utah	39.5	60.5	4
Total Republican			99	Tennessee	39.4	60.6	12
Democratic States				Virginia	37.5	62.5	11
Michigan	49.5	50.5	19	North Carolina . . .	33.3	66.7	14
New Jersey	49.3	50.7	16	Arkansas	29.9	70.1	9
Pennsylvania	48.6	51.4	35	Florida	29.7	70.3	8
Missouri	48.5	51.5	15	Louisiana	19.4	80.6	10
Idaho	48.3	51.7	4	Texas	18.9	81.1	23
Illinois	48.3	51.7	28	Alabama	18.3	81.7	11
Maryland	48.1	51.9	8	Georgia	18.3	81.7	12
New Hampshire . . .	47.9	52.1	4	Mississippi	6.8	93.2	9
New York	47.5	52.5	47	South Carolina . . .	4.8	95.2	8
Oregon	47.5	52.5	6	Total Democratic			432
Connecticut	47.3	52.7	8	Total both parties			531
Minnesota	47.2	52.8	11	Electoral vote needed to win ..			266

The Labor Vote, 1936-1944

(Based on Surveys)

Non-manual workers are not included among the labor union members whose vote is shown.

From 1936 to 1944, Democratic strength in presidential elections has been consistently greater among union members than among manual workers who were not in unions.

Among the labor union members a somewhat greater proportion of voters from C.I.O. unions favored the Democratic party than was the case among members of A.F.L. unions.

Union Labor Vote vs. Non-Union Labor Vote

Year	Percent Democratic of major party vote	
	Union members	Non-union labor
1936	80	72
1940	72	64
1944	72	56

Comparison of Electoral Vote and Popular Vote Percentages, 1900-1944

Year	% Democratic of electoral vote		% Democratic of popular major party vote	
1900	34.7		47.6	
1904	29.4		40.0	
1908	33.5		45.5	
1916	52.2		51.7	
1920	23.9		36.1	
1928	16.4		41.2	
1932	88.9		59.2	
1936	98.5		62.5	
1940	84.6		55.0	
1944	81.4		53.8	

In 1912 and 1924 the comparisons are as follows: (1912 the Progressive candidacy was that of Theodore Roosevelt; in 1924 of LaFollette).

	Electoral vote percentage			Popular vote percentage		
	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.	Rep.	Pro
1912	81.9	1.5	16.6	45.3	25.1	29.6
1924	25.6	72.0	2.4	29.0	54.3	16.7

How Voters Classified Themselves Politically, 1940 and 1944

	1944		1940	
	%	Number	%	Number
As Democrats	41	18,500,000	41	20,500,000
As Republicans	39	17,500,000	38	19,000,000
As Independents	20	9,000,000	20	10,000,000
As Socialists, or others	*	*	1	500,000

*Number amounted to less than 1% of the total, or less than 500,000 total.

A.F.L. Vote vs. C.I.O. Vote

Percent Democratic of major party vote
A.F.L. members C.I.O. members

1936	80	85
1940	71	79
1944	69	78

Percentage of Population Voting, Presidential Elections 1920-1940

	Est. total pop.	Total presidential vote	% of pop. voting
1920 ..	105,710,620	26,746,878	25
1924 ..	114,113,000	29,090,926	25
1928 ..	120,501,000	36,818,081	31
1932 ..	124,840,000	39,750,162	32
1936 ..	128,053,000	45,648,090	36
1940 ..	131,669,275	49,901,835	38

1944 not compared on same basis because of number in armed forces.

How "Independents" Voted in 1940 and 1944

	1944		1940	
	%	Number	%	Number
Democratic	62	5,500,000	61	6,000,000
Republican	38	3,500,000	39	4,000,000

Vote for Minor Parties in Presidential Elections, 1900-1944

Minor parties since 1900 have, with the exceptions of the Bull Moose party led by Theodore Roosevelt in 1912, and the Progressive party of Robert M. LaFollette in 1924, never amassed any large number of votes in national elections.

Year	All parties	Minor parties	Percent of total
	Vote cast	Vote cast	
1900	13,956,672	391,210	2.8
1904	13,523,632	816,389	6.0
1908	14,886,452	800,682	5.4
1912	15,036,442	5,258,467	35.0
Roosevelt		(4,119,507)	(27.4)
Others		(1,138,960)	(7.6)
1916	18,532,708	864,881	4.7
1920	26,746,878	1,458,765	5.5
1924	29,090,926	4,979,407	17.1
LaFollette		(4,822,856)	(16.6)
Others		(156,551)	(0.5)
1928	36,818,081	367,640	1.0
1932	39,750,162	1,166,862	2.9
1936	45,648,090	1,216,581	2.7
1940	49,901,835	239,274	0.5
1944	47,974,868	354,630	0.7

Sources: The totals from 1900 to 1924 are taken from the Pennsylvania Manual, 1943 edition. From 1928 to 1944 the results are those collected from state sources by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Voting Participation in 1900 and in 1940 Presidential Elections

Male Suffrage in 1900, and Equal Suffrage in 1940

		Potential voting pop.	Total presidential vote	Voting rate percent
United States	1900	18,605,754	13,964,567	75
United States	1940	79,388,658	49,901,835	63
Southern States	1900	4,862,279	2,346,928	48
Southern States	1940	19,698,541	6,554,815	33
Northern States	1900	13,743,475	11,617,639	85
Northern States	1940	59,690,117	43,347,020	73

Sources: Gallup Political Almanac.

Vote of Cities in Presidential Elections

(Cities with 100,000 or more population in 1940)

Source: Gallup Political Almanac.

	% Democratic of major party vote				Total major party vote 1944	Population 1940
	1944	1940	1936	1932		
New England						
Fall River, Mass.	69.3	70.8	72.0	64.4	45,084	115,42
New Bedford, Mass.	67.5	71.1	74.7	62.5	45,472	110,34
Hartford, Conn.	66.8	65.0	70.5	58.2	76,120	166,26
Lowell, Mass.	65.5	64.5	67.3	65.0	41,814	101,38
Providence, R. I.	65.4	62.1	62.7	62.0	96,775	253,50
Boston, Mass.	62.3	63.3	69.9	69.7	334,060	770,81
Bridgeport, Conn.	61.8	65.3	70.3	55.7	62,146	147,12
New Haven, Conn.	61.4	60.4	65.9	57.1	73,189	160,60
Cambridge, Mass.	60.0	60.4	62.6	63.5	46,037	110,87
Worcester, Mass.	58.5	59.5	61.0	51.2	83,866	193,69
Springfield, Mass.	56.0	53.5	56.1	48.3	68,951	149,55
Somerville, Mass.	54.4	54.4	55.6	55.4	41,672	102,17
Total	62.3	62.4	66.5	61.7	1,015,166	2,381,77
Middle Atlantic						
Camden, N. J.	77.2	77.1	80.7	52.5	54,495	117,53
Trenton, N. J.	67.1	65.2	69.4	54.9	47,368	124,69
Jersey City, N. J.	65.6	69.4	80.2	75.7	143,681	301,17
Newark, N. J.	65.4	62.2	72.6	63.1	146,966	429,76
Reading, Pa.	62.0	66.7	69.7	46.2	36,656	110,56
New York, N. Y.	61.6	61.2	75.4	71.4	3,313,787	7,454,99
Elizabeth, N. J.	61.2	61.1	68.6	56.5	47,605	109,91
Pittsburgh, Pa.	60.8	61.6	70.7	58.1	262,939	671,65
Albany, N. Y.	60.5	63.7	63.4	66.5	78,176	130,57
Wilmington, Del.	60.1	57.0	56.8	45.8	52,955	112,50
Baltimore, Md.	59.2	64.0	68.3	67.0	276,310	859,10
Philadelphia, Pa.	58.9	60.0	62.1	44.0	842,747	1,931,33
Utica, N. Y.	58.1	56.0	57.4	56.7	49,018	100,51
Rochester, N. Y.	56.6	56.0	60.6	50.4	162,682	324,97
Erie, Pa.	56.5	53.4	64.0	59.2	44,109	116,95
Paterson, N. J.	55.9	56.5	63.3	57.8	55,630	139,65
Buffalo, N. Y.	55.6	54.5	58.3	51.1	262,832	575,90
Scranton, Pa.	52.9	54.3	59.8	46.9	51,241	140,40
Syracuse, N. Y.	51.7	45.4	47.8	52.8	106,590	205,96
Yonkers, N. Y.	43.4	45.5	54.7	55.0	69,676	142,59
Total	60.5	60.5	69.8	62.8	6,105,463	14,100,78
East North Central						
Youngstown, Ohio	70.0	69.6	74.5	46.4	71,376	167,72
Cleveland, Ohio	67.9	69.9	76.5	58.7	359,695	878,33
Gary, Ind.	65.7	64.5	69.5	46.7	45,067	111,71
Detroit, Mich.	65.0	63.0	68.9	60.0	693,953	1,623,48
Chicago, Ill.	61.4	58.5	66.9	59.2	1,827,256	3,396,80
Akron, Ohio	60.1	59.6	71.4	54.4	110,342	244,79
Dayton, Ohio	60.1	62.5	65.3	59.7	98,219	210,71
Canton, Ohio	58.8	61.1	66.1	46.7	49,822	108,40
Flint, Mich.	58.8	57.4	71.9	56.3	61,893	151,54
South Bend, Ind.	57.2	58.6	62.3	57.9	55,820	101,26
Toledo, Ohio	51.6	52.1	62.9	57.7	123,064	282,34
Columbus, Ohio	50.1	52.9	59.6	46.4	141,817	306,08
Peoria, Ill.	49.9	54.8	65.6	61.5	45,180	105,08
Cincinnati, Ohio	49.7	49.9	59.2	51.2	207,879	455,61
Grand Rapids, Mich.	48.7	49.8	57.1	49.5	64,923	164,28
Indianapolis, Ind.	48.6	49.6	59.0	53.3	184,307	386,97
Fort Wayne, Ind.	43.1	42.6	61.0	57.5	57,022	118,41
Total	60.2	58.3	66.8	57.3	4,197,635	8,813,56

	% Democratic of major party vote				Total major party vote	Population
	1944	1940	1936	1932	1944	1940
West North Central						
Duluth, Minn.	65.0	62.5	72.5	48.9	45,472	101,065
Milwaukee, Wis.	61.7	64.1	82.1	77.7	259,235	587,472
St. Louis, Mo.	60.4	58.1	67.0	64.7	338,498	816,048
St. Paul, Minn.	59.9	58.1	73.8	63.1	120,092	287,736
Minneapolis, Minn.	58.2	55.9	65.0	56.8	223,388	492,370
Kansas City, Kans.	56.6	58.9	61.6	56.3	48,848	121,458
Omaha, Neb.	55.1	55.6	66.1	62.7	99,438	223,844
Kansas City, Mo.	55.0	57.6	74.3	68.0	168,929	399,178
Des Moines, Iowa	54.9	54.3	55.9	45.4	65,746	159,819
Wichita, Kans.	47.2	52.6	64.3	56.4	56,267	114,966
Total	58.4	58.3	70.1	63.8	1,425,913	3,303,956
South						
Fort Worth, Tex.	90.4	84.7	88.4	83.0	31,729	177,662
Atlanta, Ga.	86.3	85.3	89.1	88.8	42,604	302,288
Houston, Tex.	85.3	76.3	87.5	83.7	57,551	384,514
New Orleans, La.	81.7	85.7	91.3	94.0	110,601	494,537
Birmingham, Ala.	81.2	84.4	90.4*	87.1*	24,271	267,583
Memphis, Tenn.	80.2	87.4	95.9	85.8	47,778	292,942
Tampa, Fla.	77.4	80.0	79.0*	80.3*	23,378	108,391
Dallas, Tex.	77.3	72.5	85.7	79.9	54,615	294,734
Nashville, Tenn.	75.9	77.6	90.5	73.6	21,603	167,402
Jacksonville, Fla.	73.5	81.8	82.7	75.4	41,450	173,065
Charlotte, N. C.	72.2	78.6	84.2	76.8	25,770	100,899
Richmond, Va.	72.1	76.2	80.7	72.3	31,321	193,042
Norfolk, Va.	70.8	75.6	76.6	66.7	16,968	144,332
Miami, Fla.	67.1	68.7	72.7	65.5	56,823	172,172
Chattanooga, Tenn.	66.5	68.1	75.6	61.8	18,648	128,163
San Antonio, Texas	62.8	70.8	73.5	83.2	50,814	253,854
Oklahoma City, Okla.	58.2	60.2	66.7	65.2	80,898	204,424
Louisville, Ky.	57.9	59.4	62.1	51.3	115,203	319,077
Knoxville, Tenn.	54.2	65.0	68.4	54.4	23,597	111,580
Tulsa, Okla.	43.7	43.6	63.6	55.5	60,220	142,157
Total	70.4	72.5	79.2	73.7	935,842	4,432,818
Mountain						
Salt Lake City, Utah	61.2	64.2	71.9	59.3	75,980	149,934
Denver, Colo.	51.0	52.8	66.2	55.2	176,332	322,412
Total	54.1	56.3	67.9	56.4	252,312	472,346
Pacific						
Sacramento, Calif.	67.1	68.1	79.3	69.2	47,095	105,958
Tacoma, Wash.	63.8	66.0	72.5	64.7	56,080	109,408
Oakland, Calif.	61.0	59.5	68.4	58.2	156,578	302,163
San Francisco, Calif.	60.9	60.3	75.0	67.3	342,772	634,536
Los Angeles, Calif.	59.6	61.1	71.3	63.0	817,826	1,504,277
Seattle, Wash.	57.4	59.1	66.1	61.6	202,045	368,302
Spokane, Wash.	56.9	58.0	71.0	59.8	58,197	122,001
Portland, Oreg.	56.8	56.4	71.5	62.0	146,366	305,394
San Diego, Calif.	56.1	58.2	66.4	57.2	107,288	203,341
Long Beach, Calif.	55.6	56.1	63.5	55.5	98,885	164,271
Total	59.4	60.1	70.8	62.3	2,033,132	3,819,651
Total United States	60.7	60.6	69.5	61.9	15,965,463	37,324,898

*City figures not available; county figures used since city comprises majority of county population.

MOST REPUBLICAN COUNTY. McIntosh County, North Dakota, on the southern boundary of the State, was the most Republican county in 1944. This county, after going Democratic in 1932 by nearly 7 to 1, turned around and went Republican eight years later by more than 10 to 1. The 1944 vote: Dewey, Rep., 92.2% of the major party vote; Roosevelt, Dem., 7.8%.

MOST DEMOCRATIC BIG CITY. Fort Worth, Texas, had the highest proportion of Democratic votes in 1944 of any city of over 100,000 population. Roosevelt polled 90.4% of the major party vote. Outside the South, Camden, New Jersey, was the most Democratic big city in the 1944 presidential election, with a Democratic vote of 77.2%.

—Gallup Political Almanac

Democratic Percentage of Major Party Vote, 1900-1944

Source: Gallup Political Almanac.

	1900	1904	1908	1916	1920	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944
New England										
Connecticut	41.9	39.6	37.7	48.4	34.5	45.9	49.4	57.8	53.6	52.7
Maine	36.3	29.7	34.6	48.0	30.2	31.1	43.6	42.8	48.8	47.5
Massachusetts	39.7	39.1	36.9	48.0	28.9	50.5	52.1	55.1	53.4	52.9
New Hampshire	39.3	38.6	38.8	50.0	39.7	41.2	49.3	50.9	53.2	52.1
Rhode Island	37.0	37.4	36.0	47.4	33.9	50.3	56.0	56.9	56.8	58.7
Vermont	23.2	19.5	22.5	36.1	23.5	33.0	41.6	43.4	45.1	42.9
Total	38.4	37.0	36.1	47.5	31.1	46.5	50.4	53.9	53.0	52.5
M. Atlantic										
Delaware	45.6	44.9	46.9	48.8	43.1	33.9	48.8	56.3	54.8	54.6
Maryland	47.3	50.0-	49.9	54.1	43.3	42.6	63.1	62.7	58.8	51.9
New Jersey	42.6	40.2	40.8	44.0	29.6	40.0	51.0	60.1	51.8	50.7
New York	45.2	44.3	43.4	46.6	29.5	48.8	56.7	60.2	51.8	52.5
Pennsylvania	37.3	28.7	37.5	42.6	29.3	34.2	47.1	58.2	53.5	51.4
West Virginia	45.1	43.2	44.7	49.5	43.9	41.3	55.1	60.7	57.1	54.9
Total	42.5	39.0	41.7	45.8	31.7	42.1	53.3	59.7	53.0	52.1
E. N. Central										
Illinois	45.7	34.1	41.7	45.2	27.3	42.6	56.8	59.2	51.2	51.7
Indiana	48.0	42.7	49.2	49.5	42.3	39.9	56.0	57.5	49.3	47.1
Michigan	40.1	27.0	34.4	45.7	23.4	29.1	54.1	59.2	49.8	50.5
Ohio	46.6	36.5	46.8	54.0	39.8	34.7	51.5	60.8	52.2	49.8
Total	45.5	35.5	43.8	48.1	33.7	37.6	54.7	59.4	51.0	50.3
W. N. Central										
Iowa	40.5	32.6	42.2	44.1	26.4	37.8	59.1	56.0	47.8	47.7
Kansas	46.3	28.8	45.0	53.2	33.4	27.3	54.8	53.9	42.7	39.4
Minnesota	37.2	20.3	35.8	49.9	21.6	41.4	62.3	66.6	51.9	52.8
Missouri	52.8	48.0	50.0-	51.9	44.2	44.3	64.5	61.4	52.4	51.8
Nebraska	48.3	27.6	50.7	57.4	32.6	36.4	64.1	58.4	42.8	41.4
North Dakota	36.4	21.3	36.3	50.8	18.9	44.8	71.3	69.2	44.5	45.8
South Dakota	42.0	23.4	37.4	48.0	24.5	39.4	64.9	56.0	42.6	41.7
Wisconsin	37.5	30.7	40.2	46.5	18.5	45.3	67.0	67.8	50.9	49.7
Total	44.2	33.3	44.0	50.3	30.6	40.1	62.8	61.3	48.8	48.0
South										
Alabama	63.6	78.0	74.4	77.6	67.6	51.4	85.7	87.1	85.6	81.7
Arkansas	64.5	57.5	60.7	70.4	59.8	60.5	86.9	82.1	79.0	70.3
Florida	79.1	76.5	74.5	79.3	66.9	41.4	74.9	76.1	74.0	70.3
Georgia	70.3	77.6	63.6	91.9	71.2	56.0	92.2	87.4	85.1	81.7
Kentucky	50.9	51.4	50.9	52.7	50.2	40.6	59.5	59.4	57.6	54.4
Louisiana	79.0	90.2	87.7	92.5	69.4	76.3	93.0	88.8	85.9	80.3
Mississippi	89.8	94.2	93.3	95.0	85.7	82.6	96.4	97.3	95.8	93.3
North Carolina	54.3	60.1	54.4	58.2	56.7	45.1	70.5	73.4	74.0	66.7
Oklahoma .....	...	...	54.3	60.3	46.8	35.7	73.3	67.2	57.6	55.3
South Carolina	93.0	95.4	94.0	97.6	96.6	95.2	98.1	98.6	95.6	95.3
Tennessee	54.1	55.5	53.5	56.8	48.5	44.6	67.2	69.1	67.5	60.3
Texas	67.1	76.8	76.1	81.6	71.5	48.0	88.6	87.6	81.0	81.7
Virginia	55.8	62.6	61.2	67.6	61.8	46.0	69.5	70.5	68.3	62.2
Total	60.8	65.1	62.2	68.5	58.3	48.0	76.4	75.7	72.7	69.3
Mountain										
Arizona .....	...	...	...	61.8	44.4	42.3	68.7	72.2	63.8	59.3
Colorado	57.0	42.6	50.6	63.6	37.7	34.4	57.0	61.9	48.7	46.3
Idaho	51.9	27.9	40.7	55.9	34.4	34.8	60.6	65.5	54.5	51.3
Montana	59.4	38.4	47.6	60.2	34.4	41.0	62.0	71.5	59.4	54.4
Nevada	62.2	36.7	51.0	59.4	38.9	43.5	69.4	72.8	60.1	54.4
New Mexico .....	...	...	...	52.0	44.7	40.9	63.5	53.2	56.7	53.3
Utah	48.8	34.9	41.1	60.9	41.0	46.1	57.9	69.9	62.4	60.3
Wyoming	41.2	30.4	41.7	56.6	33.2	35.7	57.9	61.8	53.0	48.3
Total	54.3	37.8	46.4	60.0	38.1	38.7	60.3	66.1	55.6	52.3
Pacific										
California	43.1	30.3	37.3	50.2	26.8	34.6	61.0	67.9	58.1	56.3
Oregon	41.8	22.5	37.8	48.6	35.8	34.7	61.1	68.5	54.1	52.3
Washington	43.8	21.7	35.5	52.3	27.4	31.8	62.9	69.0	58.9	57.3
Total	43.1	26.9	36.9	50.4	28.4	34.1	61.3	68.1	57.8	56.3
Total U. S.	47.6	40.0	45.5	51.7	36.1	41.2	59.1	62.5	55.0	53.3

THE CABINET

BY ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.

Adapted from *The Congressional Directory*.

STATE. The Secretary of State has the principal responsibility, under the President, for the determination of the policy of the government in relation to international problems. He is charged with the conduct of negotiations pertaining to the protection of American rights and interests throughout the world, and the promotion of beneficial intercourse between the United States and other countries. He also performs certain domestic duties, such as having custody of the seal of the United States and publishing the laws enacted by Congress.

TREASURY. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He superintends the collection of the revenue; grants warrants for money drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts; prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; and submits a report annually to Congress on the condition of the public finances, and the results of activities under his supervision, which include, among others, the coinage and printing of money, and the administration of the Coast Guard, Narcotics and Secret Services.

DEFENSE. The Secretary of Defense is responsible for supporting and defending the Constitution against all enemies, either foreign or domestic, and maintaining, by timely and effective military action, the security of the United States and its possessions and areas vital to its interest. He is charged with advancing the national policies and interests of the United States, and with safeguarding internal security as directed by higher authority. For these purposes, he may conduct integrated military operations on the land, on the sea, and in the air.

JUSTICE. The Attorney General is the chief law officer of the Federal Government. He represents the United States in legal matters generally and gives advice and opinions when requested by the President or by the heads of the executive departments. He appears in the Supreme Court in cases of exceptional importance, exercises general superintendence over United States district attorneys and marshals in the various judicial districts, and provides special counsel for the United States when the character of the interests involved requires such action. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Prisons are under his direction.

POST OFFICE. The Postmaster General is executive head of the Postal Service. Subject to approval of the President, he makes postal treaties with foreign governments.

INTERIOR. The Secretary of the Interior has the primary task of developing and conserving the natural resources of the United States and its territories for this and future generations. He is charged with the supervision of public business relating to such offices as the General Land Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Geological Survey, Office of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, etc.

AGRICULTURE. The Secretary of Agriculture is charged with acquiring and diffusing among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the term. For that purpose he conducts a comprehensive research and educational program. He is also required to administer many other Federal laws which relate to marketing and distribution of agricultural products; the regulation of interstate commerce in food, fiber and related products; the protection and management of the national forests, farm credit, agricultural adjustment, conservation and land use, farm tenancy, and rural rehabilitation and electrification.

COMMERCE. The Secretary of Commerce directs such activities as population, agriculture and other censuses; collection, analysis and dissemination of commercial statistics; promotion of foreign and domestic commerce; coastal and geodetic surveys; establishment of commodity weights, measures, and standards; supervision of the issuance of patents and the registration of trade marks; maintenance of aids to air navigation; development of inland waterway transportation.

LABOR. The Secretary of Labor is charged with the duty of fostering, promoting and developing the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, improving their working conditions, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. He has the power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done. He directs the collection and collation of statistics concerning conditions of labor; the promulgation and enforcement of certain maximum hour, minimum wage, child labor, safety and health stipulations in connection with Government supply contracts; the investigation of matters pertaining to children.

U. S. Cabinet Members with Dates of Appointment, 1789 to 1947

President	Secretary of State	Secretary of War	Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of the Navy	Attorney-General	Postmaster-General
Washington	John Jay.....1789	Henry Knox.....1789	Alexander Hamilton.....1789	.....	Edmund Randolph.....1789	Samuel Osgood.....1789
Washington	Thomas Jefferson.....1789	Timothy Pickens.....1795	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.....1841	.....	William Bradford.....1794	Timothy Pickens.....1791
Washington	Edmund Randolph.....1794	James McHenry.....1796	.....	.....	Charles Lee.....1795	Joseph Habersham.....1795
Adams	Timothy Pickens.....1797	James McHenry.....1797	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.....1797	Benjamin Stoddert.....1798	Charles Lee.....1797	Joseph Habersham.....1797
Adams	John Marshall.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1800	Samuel Dexter.....1801	Benjamin Stoddert.....1801	Levi Lincoln.....1801	Joseph Habersham.....1801
Jefferson	James Madison.....1801	Henry Dearborn.....1801	Samuel Dexter.....1801	Robert Smith.....1802	John Breckinridge.....1805	Gideon Granger.....1801
Madison	Robert Smith.....1809	William Eustis.....1809	Albert Gallatin.....1809	Paul Hamilton.....1809	Caesar A. Rodney.....1809	Gideon Granger.....1809
Madison	James Monroe.....1811	John Armstrong.....1813	George W. Campbell.....1814	William Jones.....1813	William Pinkney.....1811	Return J. Meigs, Jr.....1814
Madison	James Monroe.....1814	James Monroe.....1814	Alexander J. Dallas.....1914	B. W. Crowninshield.....1814	Richard Rush.....1814	.....
Monroe	William H. Crawford.....1815	William H. Crawford.....1815	William H. Crawford.....1816	B. W. Crowninshield.....1817	Richard Rush.....1817	Return J. Meigs, Jr.....1817
Monroe	Geo. Graham (ad. in.).....1817	John C. Calhoun.....1817	William H. Crawford.....1817	Smith Thompson.....1818	William Wirt.....1817	John McLean.....1823
Monroe	John Quincy Adams.....1817	.....	.....	Samuel L. Southard.....1823	William Wirt.....1825	John McLean.....1825
Monroe	Henry Clay.....1825	James Barbour.....1825	Richard Rush.....1925	.....	.....	.....
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay.....1825	Peter B. Porter.....1828	.....	John Branch.....1829	John McP. Berrien.....1829	William T. Barry.....1829
J. Q. Adams	Martin Van Buren.....1829	John H. Eaton.....1829	Samuel D. Ingham.....1829	Lewis Woodbury.....1831	Roger B. Taney.....1831	Amos Kendall.....1835
Jackson	Edward Livingston.....1831	Lewis Cass.....1831	Louis McLane.....1831	Mahlon Dickerson.....1834	Benjamin F. Butler.....1833	.....
Jackson	Louis McLane.....1833	Benjamin F. Butler.....1837	William J. Duane.....1833	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	John Forsyth.....1834	Roger B. Taney.....1833	Roger B. Taney.....1833	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	John Forsyth.....1834	Levi Woodbury.....1834	Levi Woodbury.....1834	.....	.....	.....
Van Buren	John Forsyth.....1837	Joel R. Poinsett.....1837	Levi Woodbury.....1837	Mahlon Dickerson.....1837	Benjamin F. Butler.....1837	Amos Kendall.....1837
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	James K. Paulding.....1838	Felix Grundy.....1838	John M. Niles.....1840
Van Buren	.....	.....	.....	.....	Henry D. Gilpin.....1840	.....
Harrison	Daniel Webster.....1841	John Bell.....1841	Thomas Ewing.....1841	George E. Badger.....1841	John J. Crittenden.....1841	Francis Granger.....1841
Tyler	Daniel Webster.....1841	John C. Spencer.....1841	Thomas Ewing.....1841	George E. Badger.....1841	John J. Crittenden.....1841	Francis Granger.....1841
Tyler	Hugh S. Legare.....1843	James M. Porter.....1843	Walter Forward.....1841	Abel P. Upshur.....1841	Hugh S. Legaré.....1841	Chas. A. Wickliffe.....1841
Tyler	Abel P. Upshur.....1843	William Wilkins.....1844	John C. Spencer.....1843	David Henshaw.....1843	John Nelson.....1843	.....
Tyler	John C. Calhoun.....1844	.....	George M. Bibb.....1844	Thomas W. Gilmer.....1844	.....	.....
Tyler	.....	.....	.....	John Y. Mason.....1844	.....	.....
Tyler	James Buchanan.....1845	William L. Marcy.....1845	Robert J. Walker.....1845	George Bancroft.....1845	John Y. Mason.....1845	Cave Johnson.....1845
Polk	.....	.....	.....	John Y. Mason.....1846	Nathan Clifford.....1846	.....
Polk	.....	.....	.....	.....	Isaac Toucey.....1848	Jacob Collamer.....1849
Taylor	John M. Clayton.....1849	George W. Crawford.....1849	William M. Meredith.....1849	William B. Preston.....1849	Reverdy Johnson.....1849	Nathan K. Hall.....1850
Fillmore	Daniel Webster.....1850	Charles M. Conrad.....1850	Thomas Corwin.....1850	William A. Graham.....1850	John J. Crittenden.....1850	Sam'l D. Hubbard.....1852
Fillmore	Edward Everett.....1852	.....	.....	John P. Kennedy.....1852	.....	James Campbell.....1853
Pierce	William L. Marcy.....1853	Jefferson Davis.....1853	James Guthrie.....1853	James C. Dobbin.....1853	Caleb Cushing.....1853	Aaron V. Brown.....1857
Buchanan	Lewis Cass.....1857	John B. Floyd.....1857	Howell Cobb.....1857	Isaac Toucey.....1857	Jeremiah S. Black.....1857	Joseph Holt.....1859
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black.....1860	Joseph Holt.....1861	Phillip F. Thomas.....1860	John A. Dix.....1861	Edwin M. Stanton.....1860	Horatio King.....1861

President	Secretary of State	Secretary of War	Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of the Navy	Attorney-General	Postmaster-General
Lincoln.....	William H. Seward.....1861	Simon Cameron.....1861	Salmon P. Chase.....1861	Gideon Welles.....1861	Edward Bates.....1861	Montgomery Blair.....1861
Lincoln.....	William H. Seward.....1862	Edwin M. Stanton.....1862	William P. Fessenden.....1864	William P. Fessenden.....1864	James Speed.....1864	William Dennison.....1864
Lincoln.....	William H. Seward.....1865	U. S. Grant (ad. in.).....1867	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	James Speed.....1865	William Dennison.....1865
Johnson.....	William H. Seward.....1868	John M. Schofield.....1868	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	Hugh McCulloch.....1865	Henry Stanbery.....1866	Alex W. Randall.....1866
Johnson.....	John A. Rawlins.....1869	John A. Rawlins.....1869	George S. Boutwell.....1869	Adolph E. Borie.....1869	William M. Everts.....1868	John J. Creswell.....1869
Grant.....	William T. Sherman.....1869	William T. Sherman.....1869	Wm. A. Richardson.....1873	George M. Robeson.....1869	Ebenezer R. Hoar.....1869	James W. Marshall.....1874
Grant.....	William W. Belknap.....1869	William W. Belknap.....1869	Benjamin H. Bristow.....1874	Benjamin H. Bristow.....1874	Amos T. Akerman.....1870	Marshall Jewell.....1874
Grant.....	Alphonso Taft.....1876	Alphonso Taft.....1876	Lot M. Morrill.....1876	Lot M. Morrill.....1876	George H. Williams.....1871	James N. Tyner.....1876
Grant.....	James Don. Cameron.....1876	James Don. Cameron.....1876	John Sherman.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	Edwards Pierpont.....1875	James N. Tyner.....1876
Grant.....	George W. McCrary.....1877	George W. McCrary.....1877	John Sherman.....1877	R. W. Thompson.....1877	Alphonso Taft.....1876	Davis McK. Key.....1877
Hayes.....	Alexander Ramsey.....1879	Alexander Ramsey.....1879	William Windom.....1881	Nathan Goff, Jr.....1881	Charles Devens.....1877	Horace Maynard.....1880
Garfield.....	Robert T. Lincoln.....1881	Robert T. Lincoln.....1881	William Windom.....1881	William H. Hunt.....1881	Wayne MacVeagh.....1881	Thomas L. James.....1881
Arthur.....	James G. Blaine.....1881	James G. Blaine.....1881	Charles J. Folger.....1881	William E. Chandler.....1882	Ben. H. Brewster.....1881	Timothy O. Howe.....1881
Arthur.....	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	F. T. Frelinghuysen.....1881	Charles J. Folger.....1881	William E. Chandler.....1882	Ben. H. Brewster.....1881	Walter Q. Gresham.....1883
Arthur.....	Thomas F. Bayard.....1885	William C. Endicott.....1885	Charles J. Folger.....1881	William C. Whitney.....1885	Augustus H. Garland.....1885	Frank Halton.....1884
Cleveland.....	James G. Blaine.....1889	Redfield Proctor.....1889	Hugh McCulloch.....1884	William C. Whitney.....1885	Augustus H. Garland.....1885	William F. Vilas.....1885
Cleveland.....	John W. Foster.....1892	Stephen B. Elkins.....1891	Daniel Manning.....1885	Benjamin F. Tracy.....1889	William H. H. Miller.....1889	Don M. Dickinson.....1888
B. Harrison.....	Walter Q. Gresham.....1893	Daniel S. Lamont.....1893	Charles S. Fairchild.....1887	Hilary A. Herbert.....1893	Richard Olney.....1893	John Wanamaker.....1889
Cleveland.....	Richard Olney.....1895	Russell A. Alger.....1897	William Windom.....1889	John D. Long.....1897	Judson Harmon.....1895	Wilson S. Bissell.....1893
Cleveland.....	John Sherman.....1897	Elithu Root.....1899	Charles Foster.....1891	John D. Long.....1897	Joseph McKenna.....1897	William L. Wilson.....1895
McKinley.....	William R. Day.....1898	Elithu Root.....1899	John G. Carlisle.....1893	John D. Long.....1897	John W. Griggs.....1898	James A. Gary.....1897
McKinley.....	John Hay.....1898	William H. Taft.....1904	Lyman J. Gage.....1897	William H. Moody.....1902	Philander C. Knox.....1901	Charles E. Smith.....1898
McKinley.....	Elithu Root.....1905	William H. Taft.....1904	Leslie M. Shaw.....1902	William H. Moody.....1902	Philander C. Knox.....1901	Henry C. Payne.....1902
Roosevelt.....	Robert Bacon.....1909	Luke E. Wright.....1908	George B. Cortelyou.....1907	Paul Morton.....1904	Charles J. Bonaparte.....1905	Robert J. Wynne.....1904
Roosevelt.....	Philander C. Knox.....1909	Jacob M. Dickinson.....1909	Franklin MacVeagh.....1909	Charles J. Bonaparte.....1905	Charles J. Bonaparte.....1905	Geo. B. Cortelyou.....1905
Roosevelt.....	Philander C. Knox.....1909	Henry L. Stimson.....1911	William G. McAdoo.....1913	Victor H. Metcalf.....1906	George von L. Meyer.....1909	Geo. von L. Meyer.....1907
Roosevelt.....	William J. Bryan.....1913	Lindley K. Garrison.....1913	William G. McAdoo.....1913	T. H. Newberry.....1908	Geo. W. Wickereham.....1909	Frank H. Hitchcock.....1909
Roosevelt.....	Robert Lansing.....1915	Newton D. Baker.....1916	Carter Glass.....1919	George von L. Meyer.....1909	J. C. McReynolds.....1913	Albert S. Burleson.....1913
Roosevelt.....	Bainbridge Colby.....1920	John W. Weeks.....1921	David F. Houston.....1920	Josephus Daniels.....1913	Thomas W. Gregory.....1914	Will H. Hays.....1921
Harding.....	Charles E. Hughes.....1921	John W. Weeks.....1921	Andrew W. Mellon.....1921	Edwin Denby.....1921	A. M. Palmer.....1919	Hubert Work.....1922
Harding.....	Charles E. Hughes.....1921	John W. Weeks.....1921	Andrew W. Mellon.....1921	Edwin Denby.....1921	H. M. Daugherty.....1921	Harry S. New.....1923
Harding.....	Charles E. Hughes.....1923	Dwight F. Davis.....1925	Andrew W. Mellon.....1923	Edwin Denby.....1923	H. M. Daugherty.....1921	Harry S. New.....1923
Coolidge.....	Frank B. Kellogg.....1925	John W. Weeks.....1923	Andrew W. Mellon.....1923	Curtis D. Wilbur.....1924	H. M. Daugherty.....1921	Will H. Hays.....1921
Coolidge.....	Henry L. Stimson.....1929	James W. Good.....1929	Andrew W. Mellon.....1929	Charles F. Adams.....1929	Harlan F. Stone.....1924	Hubert Work.....1922
Hoover.....	Patrick J. Hurley.....1929	Patrick J. Hurley.....1929	Ogden L. Mills.....1932	Charles F. Adams.....1929	John G. Sargent.....1925	Hubert Work.....1922
Hoover.....	George H. Dern.....1933	George H. Dern.....1933	Wm. H. Woodin.....1933	Claude A. Swanson.....1933	William D. Mitchell.....1929	Harry S. New.....1923
Roosevelt.....	Cordell Hull.....1933	George H. Dern.....1933	Wm. H. Woodin.....1933	Claude A. Swanson.....1933	Homer S. Cummings.....1933	Harry S. New.....1923
Roosevelt.....	Cordell Hull.....1933	George H. Dern.....1933	Wm. H. Woodin.....1933	Claude A. Swanson.....1933	Homer S. Cummings.....1933	James A. Farley.....1933

President	Secretary of State	Secretary of War	Secretary of the Treasury	Secretary of the Navy	Attorney-General	Postmaster-General
Roosevelt.....	E. R. Stettinius, Jr. 1944	Harry H. Woodring.....1936 Henry L. Stimson.....1940	Henry Morgenthau, Jr. 1934	Charles Edison.....1940 Frank Knox.....1940 James Forrestal.....1944 James Forrestal.....1944 *	Frank Murphy.....1939 Robert H. Jackson.....1940 Francis Biddle.....1941 Tom C. Clark.....1945	Frank C. Walker.....1940 Robert E. Hannegan.1945 Robert E. Hannegan.1945 Jesse M. Donaldson.1947
Truman.....			Fred M. Vinson.....1945 John W. Snyder.....1946			
Truman.....	George C. Marshall.....1947					
President	Secretary of the Interior	Secretary of Agriculture	Secretary of Commerce and Labor	Secretary of Commerce	Secretary of Labor	
Taylor.....	Thomas Ewing.....1849	Lincoln.....	John P. Usher.....1863	Grant.....	Zachariah Chandler.....1875	
Fillmore.....	T. M. T. McKennan.....1850	Johnson.....	John P. Usher.....1865	Hayes.....	Carl Schurz.....1877	
Fillmore.....	Alex H. H. Stuart.....1850	Johnson.....	James Harlan.....1865	Garfield.....	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....1881	
Pierce.....	Robert McClelland.....1853	Johnson.....	Orville H. Browning.....1866	Arthur.....	Samuel J. Kirkwood.....1881	
Buchanan.....	Jacob Thompson.....1857	Grant.....	Jacob D. Cox.....1869	Arthur.....	Henry M. Teller.....1882	
Lincoln.....	Caleb B. Smith.....1861	Grant.....	Columbus Delano.....1870			
President	Secretary of the Interior	Secretary of Agriculture	Secretary of Commerce and Labor	Secretary of Commerce	Secretary of Labor	
Cleveland.....	Lucius Q. C. Lamar.....1885	Norman J. Colman.....1889	George B. Cortelyou.....1903	William C. Redfield.....1913	William B. Wilson.....1913	
Cleveland.....	William F. Vilas.....1888	Jeremiah M. Rusk.....1889	Victor H. Metcalf.....1904	Josh. W. Alexander.....1919		
B. Harrison.....	John W. Noble.....1889	J. Sterling Morton.....1893	Oscar S. Straus.....1906	Herbert C. Hoover.....1921	James J. Davis.....1921	
Cleveland.....	Hoke Smith.....1893	James Wilson.....1897	Charles Nagel.....1909			
Cleveland.....	David R. Francis.....1896	James Wilson.....1901		Herbert C. Hoover.....1923	James J. Davis.....1923	
McKinley.....	Cornelius N. Bliss.....1897	James Wilson.....1909		William F. Whiting.....1928		
McKinley.....	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....1898	James Wilson.....1913		Robert P. Lamont.....1929	James J. Davis.....1929	
Roosevelt.....	Ethan A. Hitchcock.....1901	David F. Houston.....1924		Roy D. Chapin.....1932	William N. Doak.....1930	
Roosevelt.....	James R. Garfield.....1907	Edw. T. Meredith.....1920		Daniel C. Roper.....1933	Frances Perkins.....1933	
Taft.....	Richard A. Ballinger.....1909	Henry C. Wallace.....1921		Harry L. Hopkins.....1938		
Taft.....	Franklin A. Fisher.....1911	Howard M. Gore.....1924		Jesse H. Jones.....1940		
Wilson.....	William K. Lane.....1913	W. M. Jardine.....1925		Henry A. Wallace.....1945		
Wilson.....	John B. Payne.....1920	Arthur M. Hyde.....1929		Henry A. Wallace.....1945	Lewis B. Schwellenbach.1945	
Harding.....	Albert B. Fall.....1921			W. Averill Harriman.....1946		
Harding.....	Hubert Work.....1923					
Coolidge.....	Hubert Work.....1923					
Coolidge.....	Roy O. West.....1928					
Hoover.....	Ray Lyman Wilbur.....1929					
Hoover.....						
Roosevelt.....	Harold Ickes.....1933	Henry A. Wallace.....1933				
Roosevelt.....	Roosevelt.....	Claude R. Wickard.....1940				
Roosevelt.....		Clinton P. Anderson.....1945				
Roosevelt.....						
Truman.....	Julius C. Krug.....1946					
Truman.....						

U. S. National Conventions

Date	Party	Where held	Nominated	Vote
June 17, 1856	R	Philadelphia	John C. Frémont	520
June 2, 1856	D	Cincinnati	James Buchanan	296
May 16, 1860	R	Chicago	Abraham Lincoln	364
April 23, 1860	D	Charleston & Balt.	S. A. Douglas	181
June 7, 1864	R	Baltimore	Abraham Lincoln	Unanimous
Aug. 29, 1864	D	Chicago	Geo. B. McClellan	202½
May 20, 1868	R	Chicago	U. S. Grant	Unanimous
July 4, 1868	D	New York City	Horatio Seymour	Unanimous
June 5, 1872	R	Philadelphia	U. S. Grant	Unanimous
June 9, 1872	D	Baltimore	Horace Greeley	688
June 14, 1876	R	Cincinnati	R. B. Hayes	384
June 28, 1876	D	St. Louis	S. J. Tilden	508
June 2, 1880	R	Chicago	J. A. Garfield	399
June 23, 1880	D	Cincinnati	W. S. Hancock	705
June 3, 1884	R	Chicago	J. G. Blaine	541
July 11, 1884	D	Chicago	Grover Cleveland	683
June 19, 1888	R	Chicago	Benjamin Harrison	544
June 6, 1888	D	St. Louis	Grover Cleveland	By acclamation
June 7, 1892	R	Minneapolis	Benjamin Harrison	535⅓
June 21, 1892	D	Chicago	Grover Cleveland	617½
June 16, 1896	R	St. Louis	William McKinley	661½
July 7, 1896	D	Chicago	William J. Bryan	500
June 19, 1900	R	Philadelphia	William McKinley	Unanimous
July 4, 1900	D	Kansas City	William J. Bryan	By acclamation
June 21, 1904	R	Chicago	Theodore Roosevelt	Unanimous
July 6, 1904	D	St. Louis	Alton B. Parker	678
June 16, 1908	R	Chicago	William H. Taft	702
July 7, 1908	D	Denver	William J. Bryan	892½
June 18, 1912	R	Chicago	William H. Taft	561
June 25, 1912	D	Baltimore	Woodrow Wilson	990
June 7, 1916	R	Chicago	Charles E. Hughes	949½
June 14, 1916	D	St. Louis	Woodrow Wilson	By acclamation
June 8, 1920	R	Chicago	Warren G. Harding	692⅓
June 28, 1920	D	San Francisco	James M. Cox	732½
June 10, 1924	R	Cleveland	Calvin Coolidge	1,065
June 24, 1924*	D	New York City	John W. Davis	839†
June 12, 1928	R	Kansas City	Herbert Hoover	837
June 26, 1928	D	Houston	Alfred E. Smith	849½
June 14, 1932	R	Chicago	Herbert Hoover	1,126½
June 27, 1932	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	945
June 9, 1936	R	Cleveland	Alfred M. Landon	984
June 23, 1936	D	Philadelphia	F. D. Roosevelt	By acclamation
June 24, 1940	R	Philadelphia	Wendell L. Willkie	Unanimous
July 15, 1940	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	Unanimous
June 26, 1944	R	Chicago	Thomas E. Dewey	1,056
July 19, 1944	D	Chicago	F. D. Roosevelt	1,086-90

*In session until July 10, 1924. †Nominated on 103d ballot.

National Committee Chairmen, 1900-47

Democratic

Years served	Chairman and state
1900-04...	James K. Jones, Ark.
1904-08...	Thomas Taggart, Ind.
1908-12...	Norman E. Mack, N. Y.
1912-16...	William F. McCombs, N. Y.
1916-20...	Vance C. McCormick, Pa.
1920-28...	Cordell Hull, Tenn.
1928...	Clem Shaver, W. Va.
1928-32...	John J. Raskob, Md.
1932-44...	James A. Farley, N. Y.
1944-47...	Robert E. Hannegan, Mo.
1947...	J. Howard McGrath, R. I.

Republican

Years served	Chairman and state
1900-04...	M. A. Hanna, Ohio
1904...	Henry C. Payne, Wis.
1904-07...	George B. Cortelyou, N. Y.
1907-08...	Harry S. New, Ind.
1908-09...	Frank H. Hitchcock, Mass.
1909-12...	John F. Hill, Me.
1912...	Victor Rosewater, Nebr.
1912-16...	Charles D. Hilles, N. Y.
1916-18...	William R. Willcox, N. Y.
1918-21...	Will Hays, Ind.
1921-24...	John T. Adams, Iowa
1924-28...	William M. Butler, Mass.
1928-29...	Hubert Work, Colo.
1929-30...	Claudius H. Huston, Tenn.
1930-32...	Simeon D. Fess, Ohio
1932-34...	Everett Sanders, Ind.
1934-36...	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.
1936-40...	John Hamilton, Kans.
1940-42...	Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Mass.
1942-44...	Harrison E. Spangler, Iowa
1944-46...	Herbert Brownell, Jr., N. Y.
1946...	Carroll Reece, Tenn.

Voting Statistics of the States

Source: Gallup Political Almanac.

State	Population (1945)	Percentage voted, 1944	Division of major party vote, 1944	Rank of voting participation	Electoral votes	Presidential elec- tions won since 19		
						Rep.	Dem.	3rd P
ALABAMA	2,728,000	9%	Dem. 81.7% Rep. 18.3%	47	11	0	12	0
ARIZONA	589,000	23%	Dem. 59.0% Rep. 41.0%	38	4	3	6	0
ARKANSAS	1,717,000	12%	Dem. 70.1% Rep. 29.9%	44	9	0	12	0
CALIFORNIA	8,120,000	43%	Dem. 56.8% Rep. 43.2%	21	25	6	5	1
COLORADO	1,060,000	48%	Dem. 46.6% Rep. 53.4%	8	6	6	6	0
CONNECTICUT	1,769,000	47%	Dem. 52.7% Rep. 47.3%	10	8	8	4	0
DELAWARE	277,000	45%	Dem. 54.6% Rep. 45.4%	16	3	8	4	0
FLORIDA	2,060,000	23%	Dem. 70.3% Rep. 29.7%	39	8	1	11	0
GEORGIA	3,003,000	11%	Dem. 81.7% Rep. 18.3%	45	12	0	12	0
IDAHO	460,000	45%	Dem. 51.7% Rep. 48.3%	14	4	5	7	0
ILLINOIS	7,548,000	54%	Dem. 51.7% Rep. 48.3%	1	28	7	5	0
INDIANA	3,387,000	49%	Dem. 47.1% Rep. 52.9%	4	13	9	3	0
IOWA	2,236,000	47%	Dem. 47.7% Rep. 52.3%	9	10	9	3	0
KANSAS	1,657,000	44%	Dem. 39.4% Rep. 60.6%	18	8	8	4	0
KENTUCKY	2,521,000	34%	Dem. 54.6% Rep. 45.4%	34	11	2	10	0
LOUISIANA	2,343,000	15%	Dem. 80.6% Rep. 19.4%	42	10	0	12	0
MAINE	773,000	35%	Dem. 47.5% Rep. 52.5%	33	5	11	1	0
MARYLAND	2,018,000	30%	Dem. 51.9% Rep. 48.1%	36	8	4	8	0
MASSACHUSETTS	4,086,000	48%	Dem. 52.9% Rep. 47.1%	6	16	6	6	0
MICHIGAN	5,435,000	41%	Dem. 50.5% Rep. 49.5%	28	19	8	3	1
MINNESOTA	2,485,000	45%	Dem. 52.8% Rep. 47.2%	15	11	7	4	1
MISSISSIPPI	1,990,000	9%	Dem. 93.2% Rep. 6.8%	46	9	0	12	0
MISSOURI	3,482,000	45%	Dem. 51.5% Rep. 48.5%	17	15	5	7	0
MONTANA	453,000	46%	Dem. 54.7% Rep. 45.3%	12	4	5	7	0
NEBRASKA	1,156,000	49%	Dem. 41.4% Rep. 58.6%	5	6	7	5	0
NEVADA	136,000	40%	Dem. 54.6% Rep. 45.4%	31	3	4	8	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	446,000	52%	Dem. 52.1% Rep. 47.9%	2	4	7	5	0
NEW JERSEY	4,104,000	48%	Dem. 50.7% Rep. 49.3%	7	16	7	5	0
NEW MEXICO	490,000	31%	Dem. 53.5% Rep. 46.5%	35	4	3	6	0

State	Population (1945)	Percentage voted, 1944	Division of major party vote, 1944	Rank of voting participation	Electoral votes	Presidential elec- tions won since 1900		
						Rep.	Dem.	3rd Pty.
NEW YORK	12,343,000	51%	Dem. 52.5% Rep. 47.5%	3	47	7	5	0
NORTH CAROLINA ...	3,334,000	24%	Dem. 66.7% Rep. 33.3%	37	14	1	11	0
NORTH DAKOTA	520,000	42%	Dem. 45.8% Rep. 54.2%	24	4	8	4	0
OHIO	6,823,000	46%	Dem. 49.8% Rep. 50.2%	11	25	7	5	0
OKLAHOMA	1,941,000	37%	Dem. 55.7% Rep. 44.3%	32	10	2	8	0
OREGON	1,194,000	40%	Dem. 52.5% Rep. 47.5%	30	6	7	5	0
PENNSYLVANIA	9,143,000	42%	Dem. 51.4% Rep. 48.6%	27	35	8	3	1
RHODE ISLAND	699,000	43%	Dem. 58.7% Rep. 41.3%	23	4	6	6	0
SOUTH CAROLINA ...	1,798,000	6%	Dem. 95.2% Rep. 4.8%	48	8	0	12	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	527,000	44%	Dem. 41.7% Rep. 58.3%	19	4	9	2	1
TENNESSEE	2,832,000	18%	Dem. 60.6% Rep. 39.4%	41	12	2	10	0
TEXAS	6,338,000	18%	Dem. 81.1% Rep. 18.9%	40	23	1	11	0
UTAH	592,000	42%	Dem. 60.5% Rep. 39.5%	25	4	7	5	0
VERMONT	310,000	40%	Dem. 42.9% Rep. 57.1%	29	3	12	0	0
VIRGINIA	2,810,000	14%	Dem. 62.5% Rep. 37.5%	43	11	1	11	0
WASHINGTON	1,954,000	44%	Dem. 57.4% Rep. 42.6%	20	8	6	5	1
WEST VIRGINIA	1,717,000	42%	Dem. 54.9% Rep. 45.1%	26	8	7	5	0
WISCONSIN	2,934,000	46%	Dem. 49.1% Rep. 50.9%	13	12	7	4	1
WYOMING	235,000	43%	Dem. 48.8% Rep. 51.2%	22	3	7	5	0

House of Representatives Elections, 1928-1944

Comparison of Seat Distribution and Division of the Major Party Vote

	No. of seats			Democratic percentage of major party seats and major party vote	
	Dem.	Rep.	Other parties	Seats	Popular vote
1928	164	270	1	37.8	42.6
1930	214	220	1	49.3	45.9
1932	313	117	5	72.8	56.6
1934	322	103	10	75.8	56.8
1936	333	89	13	78.9	58.5
1938	262	169	4	60.8	50.8
1940	267	162	6	62.2	53.1
1942	222	209	4	51.5	47.6
1944	243	190	2	56.1	52.2

Division of seats is on the basis of the general election results each year. After the 1930 elections the Republican party lost control of the House through deaths.

Primary Elections for State Officers

Source: Council of State Governments.

State	Mandatory or optional	1948 Primary	Party membership tests	Nonpartisan primaries
Alabama	M	May 7	Closed	.....
Arizona	M	Sept. 7	Closed	.....
Arkansas	O	July 27	Closed	School directors
California	M	June 1	Closed	Judges, school, county, townsh and city offices
Colorado	M	Sept. 14	Closed	.....
Connecticut ...	No primary	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	O	(¹)	Closed	.....
Florida	M	May 4	Closed	.....
Georgia	O	(²)	Closed	.....
Idaho	M	Aug. 10	Open	Judges
Illinois	M	April 6	Open	.....
Indiana	M	May 4	Open	.....
Iowa	M	June 7	Closed	.....
Kansas	M	Aug. 3	Closed	.....
Kentucky	M	(³)	Closed	.....
Louisiana	M	Jan. 20	Closed	.....
Maine	M	June 21	Closed	Judges
Maryland	M	May 3	Closed	.....
Massachusetts .	M	Sept. 14	Closed	.....
Michigan	M	Sept. 14	Closed	.....
Minnesota	M	Sept. 14	Open	Members of legislature
Mississippi	M	(⁴)	Closed	.....
Missouri	M	Aug. 3	Closed	.....
Montana	M	July 20	Open	Supreme court justices
Nebraska	M	Apr. 13	Closed	County judge and county sup district judges of supreme cou state supt. of public instructio members of legislature
Nevada	M	Sept. 7	Closed	Judicial and school offices
New Hampshire	M	Sept. 14	Closed	.....
New Jersey	M	June 1	Closed	.....
New Mexico	M	June 8	Closed	.....
New York	M	(⁵)	Closed	.....
North Carolina	M	May 29	Closed	.....
North Dakota .	M	June 29	Open	Judicial offices, state superinten ent of schools, tax commissione all city offices
Ohio	M	May 4	Closed	Judicial candidates and membe of board of education
Oklahoma	M	July 6	Closed	.....
Oregon	M	May 21	Closed	Judges, city supt. of schools, su of public instruction
Pennsylvania ..	M	April 27	Closed	.....
Rhode Island ..	(⁶)	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	O	Aug. 10	Closed	.....
South Dakota .	M	May 4	Open	Judges and state superintende of public instruction
Tennessee	M	Aug. 5	Closed	None
Texas	M	July 24	Closed	.....
Utah	M	Sept. 7	Open	.....
Vermont	M	(⁴)	Open	All elective offices
Virginia	O	(⁴)	Closed	.....
Washington ...	M	Sept. 14	Closed	Supreme and superior court judg supt. of public instruction
West Virginia .	M	May 11	Closed	City boards of education
Wisconsin	M	Sept. 21	Open	Certain judges and school bo members
Wyoming	M	Aug. 17	Closed	Superintendent and district co judges, county supt. of schools

¹Date set by party authority. ²Candidate nominated by state party convention. ³Primary for county officer and members of legislature held in odd years. ⁴No primary in 1948. ⁵Date not yet officially set. ⁶New primary law enacted in 1947; procedure not yet determined.

ELECTION RESULTS, 1789 to 1944

Candidates for President and Vice President

The Constitution does not provide for the popular election of either the President or Vice President. It merely states that they shall be chosen by electors who shall be chosen in a manner prescribed by the state legislatures. No set of popular vote returns is complete or entirely significant until 1872, because that was the first election in which all electors were chosen by popular vote. By referring to the returns in 1876 and 1888, it can be seen that the candidate with the largest number of votes need not necessarily be elected.

1789 to 1800

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1789 ^{1,2}	George Washington	No party	69	1796 ¹	John Adams	Fed.	71
	John Adams	No party	34		Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	68
	Scattering	No party	35		Thomas Pinckney	Fed.	59
	Votes not cast		4		Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.	30
1792 ¹	George Washington	Fed.	132		Scattering		48
	John Adams	Fed.	77	1800 ^{1,3}	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	73
	George Clinton	Anti-Fed.	50		Aaron Burr	Dem.-Rep.	73
	Thomas Jefferson	Anti-Fed.	4		John Adams	Fed.	65
	Aaron Burr	Anti-Fed.	1		Charles C. Pinckney	Fed.	64
	Votes not cast		3		John Jay	Fed.	1

¹In all elections prior to 1804, the candidate with the greatest number of electoral votes was President and the next highest was Vice President. Hence Washington became President and Adams Vice President.

²The N. Y. legislature chose no electors. N. Carolina and Rhode Island had not yet ratified the Constitution.

³Since Jefferson and Burr were tied, the House of Representatives chose the President. In a vote by states, 0 votes were cast for Jefferson, 4 for Burr and 2 were not cast.

1804 to 1868

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Vice-presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1804 ¹	Thomas Jefferson	Dem.-Rep.	162	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	162
	Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	14	Rufus King	Federalist	14
1808	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	122	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	113
	Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	47	Rufus King	Federalist	47
	George Clinton	Dem.-Rep.	6	John Langdon	Ind. (no party)	9
	Votes not cast		1	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	3
				James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	3
1812	James Madison	Dem.-Rep.	128	Elbridge Gerry	Dem.-Rep.	131
	De Witt Clinton	Federalist	89	Jared Ingersoll	Federalist	86
	Votes not cast		1			
1816	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	183	Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem.-Rep.	183
	Rufus King	Federalist	34	John E. Howard	Federalist	22
	Votes not cast		4	James Ross	Ind. (no party)	5
				John Marshall	Federalist	4
				Robert G. Harper	Ind. (no party)	3
1820	James Monroe	Dem.-Rep.	231	Daniel D. Tompkins	Dem.-Rep.	183
	John Quincy Adams	Ind. (no party)	1	Richard Stockton	Ind. (no party)	6
	Votes not cast		3			
				Daniel Rodney	Ind. (no party)	4
				Richard Rush	Ind. (no party)	1
				Robert G. Harper	Ind. (no party)	1
1824 ¹	John Quincy Adams	(no party)	84	John C. Calhoun	(no party)	182
	Andrew Jackson	(no party)	99	Nathan Sanford	(no party)	30
	William H. Crawford	(no party)	41	Nathaniel Macon	(no party)	24
	Henry Clay	(no party)	37	Andrew Jackson	(no party)	13
				Martin Van Buren	(no party)	9
				Henry Clay	(no party)	2
				Votes not cast		1
1828	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	178	John C. Calhoun	Democratic	171
	John Quincy Adams	Nat'l Rep.	83	Richard Rush	Nat'l Rep.	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Democratic	219	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	189
	Henry Clay	Nat'l Rep.	49	John Sergeant	Nat'l Rep.	49
	John Floyd	Ind. (no party)	11	Henry Lee	Ind. (no party)	11
	William Wirt ³	Antimasonic	7	Amos Ellmaker	Antimasonic	7
	Votes not cast		2	William Wilkins	Ind. (no party)	30
1836	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	170	Richard M. Johnson ⁴	Democratic	147
	William H. Harrison	Whig	73	Francis Granger	Whig	77
	Hugh L. White	Whig	26	John Tyler	Democratic	47
	Daniel Webster	Whig	14	William Smith	Ind. (no party)	23
	W. P. Mangum	Ind. (no party)	11			

Presidential Election Results—(cont.)—1804 to 1868

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Vice-presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote
1840	William H. Harrison ⁵	Whig	234	John Tyler	Whig	234
	Martin Van Buren	Democratic	60	Richard M. Johnson	Democratic	48
1844	James K. Polk	Democratic	170	L. W. Tazewell	Ind. (no party)	11
	Henry Clay	Whig	105	James K. Polk	Democratic	1
1848	Zachary Taylor ⁶	Whig	163	George M. Dallas	Democratic	170
	Lewis Cass	Democratic	127	Thomas Freylinghuysen	Whig	105
1852	Franklin Pierce	Democratic	254	Millard Fillmore	Whig	163
	Winfield Scott	Whig	42	William O. Butler	Democratic	12
1856	James Buchanan	Democratic	174	William R. King	Democratic	254
	John C. Frémont	Republican	114	William A. Graham	Whig	42
1860	Millard Fillmore	Am. or Know-Nothing	8	John C. Breckinridge	Democratic	174
	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	180	William L. Dayton	Republican	114
1864	John C. Breckinridge	Democratic	72	A. J. Donelson	Am. or Know-Nothing	8
	John Bell	Const. Union	39	Hannibal Hamlin	Republican	180
1868	Stephen A. Douglas	Democratic	12	Joseph Lane	Democratic	72
	Abraham Lincoln ⁷	Republican	212	Edward Everett	Const. Union	39
1868	George B. McClellan	Democratic	21	H. V. Johnson	Democratic	12
	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	214	Andrew Johnson	Republican	212
	Horatio Seymour	Democratic	80	G. H. Pendleton	Democratic	21
	Votes not counted ⁸		23	Schuyler Colfax	Republican	214
				Francis P. Blair, Jr.	Democratic	80
				Votes not counted		23

¹First election in which President and Vice President were voted on separate ballots.

²Since no candidate had a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives had to select President from the first three, voting as states. Thirteen votes were cast for Adams, 7 for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. ³The Antimasonic Party in 1831 was the first party to hold a nominating convention to choose candidates for President and Vice President. ⁴Since Johnson did not have a majority of the electoral votes, the Senate chose him over Granger, the others being legally out of the race. ⁵John Tyler became President upon the death of William H. Harrison on April 4, 1841. ⁶Millard Fillmore became President upon the death of Zachary Taylor on July 9, 1850. ⁷Andrew Johnson became President upon the death of Abraham Lincoln April 15, 1865. ⁸23 Southern electoral votes were excluded.

1872 to 1944

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Popular vote	Vice-presidential candidates and party
1872 ¹	Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	286	3,597,132	Henry Wilson—R
	Horace Greeley	Dem., Liberal Rep.		2,834,125	B. Gratz Brown—D, LR
	Thomas A. Hendricks	Democratic	42		George W. Julian—D
	B. Gratz Brown	Dem., Liberal Rep.	18		A. H. Colquitt, J. M. Palmer,
	Charles J. Jenkins	Democratic	2		T. E. Bramlette, W. S. Groesbeck,
	David Davis	Democratic	1		W. B. Machon, N. P. Banks
	Votes not counted		17		
1876 ²	Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	185	4,033,768	William A. Wheeler—R
	Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	4,285,992	Thomas A. Hendricks—D
1880	James A. Garfield ³	Republican	214	4,449,053	Chester A. Arthur—R
	Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	155	4,442,035	William H. English—D
1884	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	219	4,911,017	Thomas A. Hendricks—D
	James G. Blaine	Republican	182	4,848,334	John A. Logan—R
1888	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	233	5,440,216	Levi P. Morton—R
	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	168	5,538,233	A. G. Thurman—D
1892	Grover Cleveland	Democratic	277	5,556,918	Adlai E. Stevenson—D
	Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	5,176,108	Whitelaw Reid—R
1896	James B. Weaver	People's or Populist	22	1,041,028	James G. Field—P
	William McKinley	Republican	271	7,035,638	Garret A. Hobart—R
	William J. Bryan	Dem., People's or Pop.	176	6,467,946	Arthur Sewall—D
					Thomas E. Watson—P
1900	William McKinley ⁴	Republican	292	7,219,530	Theodore Roosevelt—R
	William J. Bryan	Dem., People's, or Pop.	155	6,358,071	Adlai E. Stevenson—D
1904	Eugene V. Debs	Social Democratic	0	94,768	Job Harriman—SD
	Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	336	7,628,834	Charles W. Fairbanks—R
	Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	5,084,491	Henry G. Davis—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	402,400	Benjamin Hanford—S
1908	William H. Taft	Republican	321	7,679,006	James S. Sherman—R
	William J. Bryan	Democratic	162	6,409,106	John W. Kern—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	420,820	Benjamin Hanford—S
	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	435	6,286,214	Thomas R. Marshall—D
1912	Theodore Roosevelt ⁴	Progressive	88	4,126,020	Hiram Johnson—Prog
	William H. Taft	Republican	8	3,483,922	Nicholas M. Butler—R ⁵
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	897,011	Emil Seidel—S

Year	Presidential candidates	Party	Electoral vote	Popular vote	Vice-presidential candidates and party
1916	Woodrow Wilson	Democratic	277	9,129,606	Thomas R. Marshall—D
	Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	8,538,221	Charles W. Fairbanks—R
	A. L. Benson	Socialist	0	538,221	G. R. Kirkpatrick—S
1920	Warren G. Harding ⁶	Republican	404	16,152,200	Calvin Coolidge—R
	James M. Cox	Democratic	127	9,147,353	Franklin D. Roosevelt—D
	Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	0	917,799	Seymour Stedman—S
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Republican	382	15,725,016	Charles G. Dawes—R
	John W. Davis	Democratic	136	8,385,586	Charles W. Bryan—D
	Robert M. LaFollette	Progressive, Socialist	13	4,822,856	Burton K. Wheeler—Prog, S
1928	Herbert Hoover	Republican	444	21,392,190	Charles Curtis—R
	Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	15,016,443	Joseph T. Robinson—D
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	267,420	James H. Maurer—S
1932	Verne L. Reynolds	Socialist Labor	0	21,603	Jeremiah D. Crowley—SL
	William F. Varney	Prohibition	0	20,106	James A. Edgerton—P
	Herbert Hoover	Republican	59	15,761,841	Charles Curtis—R
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	472	22,821,857	John N. Garner—D
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	884,781	James H. Maurer—S
	Verne L. Reynolds	Socialist Labor	0	33,276	John W. Aiken—SL
1940	William D. Upshaw	Prohibition	0	81,869	Frank S. Regan—P
	Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	16,679,583	Frank Knox—R
	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	523	27,751,597	John N. Garner—D
1944	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	187,720	George Nelson—S
	D. Leigh Colvin	Prohibition	0	37,661	Claude A. Watson—P
	Earl Browder	Communist	0	80,159	James W. Ford—C
1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	22,304,755	Charles L. McNary—R
	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	449	27,243,466	Henry A. Wallace—D
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	99,557	Maynard C. Krueger—S
1944	Roger W. Babson	Prohibition	0	57,812	Edgar V. Moorman—P
	Earl Browder	Communist	0	46,251	James W. Ford—C
	Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	22,006,278	John W. Bricker—R
1944	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democratic	432	25,602,505	Harry S. Truman ⁷
	Norman Thomas	Socialist	0	80,518	Darlington Hoopes—S
	Claude A. Watson	Prohibition	0	74,758	Andrew Johnson—P
1944	Edward A. Teichert	Socialist Labor	0	45,336	Arla A. Albaugh—SL

¹Horace Greeley died on Nov. 29, 1872, before his electors voted, and his 63 votes were scattered among several candidates. This was the first election in which every state chose its electors by popular vote.

²This election was disputed because of a double set of returns from La., S. C., Oreg., and Fla. A special electoral commission of 5 Supreme Court Justices, 5 Representatives and 5 Senators decided that the Republican electors were the men legally chosen.

³Chester A. Arthur became President on death of James A. Garfield on Sept. 19, 1881.

⁴Theodore Roosevelt became President on death of William McKinley on Sept. 14, 1901.

⁵James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice President, died on Oct. 30, and the Republican National Committee named Nicholas Murray Butler as vice presidential candidate in his stead.

⁶Calvin Coolidge became President on death of Warren G. Harding on August 2, 1923.

⁷Succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt on April 12, 1945.

Voters and Voting Percentages in Presidential Elections, 1824–1944

Year	Estimated no. of voters	Estimated population*	Voting percentage	Year	Estimated no. of voters	Estimated population*	Voting percentage
1824 ...	356,000	10,500,000	3.4	1888 ...	11,354,000	59,313,000	19.1
1828 ...	1,155,000	11,000,000	10.5	1892 ...	11,993,000	65,556,000	18.1
1832 ...	1,217,090	13,000,000	9.0	1896 ...	13,770,000	70,774,000	19.5
1836 ...	1,500,000	15,380,000	10.0	1900 ...	13,887,000	75,994,575	18.3
1840 ...	2,500,000	17,069,453	14.7	1904 ...	13,377,000	79,189,000	16.9
1844 ...	2,698,000	19,517,000	13.8	1908 ...	14,750,000	85,589,000	17.2
1848 ...	2,872,000	21,965,000	13.1	1912 ...	14,817,000	93,720,000	15.8
1852 ...	3,000,000	24,841,000	12.1	1916 ...	18,403,000	99,216,000	18.5
1856 ...	4,053,000	28,100,000	14.4	1920 ...	26,746,878	105,710,620	25.0
1860 ...	4,682,000	31,443,321	14.2	1924 ...	29,090,926	114,113,000	25.4
1864 ...	4,024,000	†	18.0	1928 ...	36,818,081	120,501,000	30.5
1868 ...	5,700,000	†	21.0	1932 ...	39,750,162	124,840,000	31.7
1872 ...	6,451,000	40,878,000	15.8	1936 ...	45,648,090	128,053,000	35.6
1876 ...	8,399,000	45,518,000	18.5	1940 ...	49,901,835	131,669,275	37.8
1880 ...	9,199,000	50,155,783	18.3	1944 ...	48,025,684	140,000,000	34.3
1884 ...	10,050,000	55,264,000	18.2				

*Official figures are used in census years. †Civil War years when the South was barred from voting. ‡Reconstruction period.

Vote for President, by States, Election of 1928

Source: Secretaries of State of the several states from records filed with the House of Representatives.

Candidates for President and Vice President:

Democratic, Alfred E. Smith, New York; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas.
 Republican, Herbert Hoover, California; Charles Curtis, Kansas.
 Socialist, Norman Thomas, New York; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania.
 Socialist Labor, Verne L. Reynolds, New York; Jeremiah D. Crowley
 Prohibition, William F. Varney, New York; James A. Edgerton, Virginia.
 Workers, William Z. Foster, Illinois; Benjamin Gitlow, New York.
 Farmer-Labor, Frank E. Webb, California.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		Soc.	Soc. Lab.*	Prohib.	Others
					D	R				
Alabama.....	248,982	127,797	120,725	7,072	D	12	460			
Arizona.....	91,254	38,537	52,533	13,996	R	3				18
Arkansas.....	197,693	119,196	77,751	41,445	D	9	429			31
California.....	1,796,656	614,365	1,162,323	547,958	R	13	19,595			37
Colorado.....	392,242	133,131	253,872	120,741	R	6	3,472			1,76
Connecticut.....	553,031	252,040	296,614	44,574	R	7	3,019	622		73
Delaware.....	105,891	36,643	68,860	32,217	R	3	329			5
Florida.....	253,674	101,764	144,168	42,404	R	6	4,036			3,70
Georgia.....	229,159	129,602	63,498	66,104	D	14	124			35,93
Idaho.....	154,230	53,074	99,848	46,774	R	4	1,308			
Illinois.....	3,107,489	1,313,817	1,769,141	455,324	R	29	19,138	1,812		3,58
Indiana.....	1,421,314	562,691	848,290	285,599	R	15	3,871	645	5,496	32
Iowa.....	1,009,362	378,936	623,818	244,882	R	13	2,960	230		3,41
Kansas.....	713,200	193,003	513,672	320,669	R	10	6,205			32
Kentucky.....	940,604	381,070	558,064	176,994	R	13	837	340		29
Louisiana.....	215,833	164,655	51,160	113,495	D	10				1
Maine.....	262,171	81,179	179,923	98,744	R	6	1,068			
Maryland.....	528,348	223,626	301,479	77,853	R	8	1,701	906		63
Massachusetts.....	1,577,827	792,758	775,566	17,192	D	18	6,262	773		2,46
Michigan.....	1,372,082	396,762	965,396	568,634	R	15	3,516	799	2,728	2,88
Minnesota.....	970,976	396,451	560,977	164,526	R	12	6,774	1,921		4,85
Mississippi.....	151,692	124,539	27,153	97,386	D	10				
Missouri.....	1,500,721	662,562	834,080	171,518	R	18	3,739	340		
Montana.....	194,108	78,578	113,300	34,722	R	4	1,667			56
Nebraska.....	547,138	197,959	345,745	147,786	R	8	3,434			
Nevada.....	32,417	14,090	18,327	4,237	R	3				
New Hampshire.....	196,747	80,715	115,404	34,689	R	4	455			17
New Jersey.....	1,549,381	616,517	926,050	309,533	R	14	4,897	500	160	1,23
New Mexico.....	118,014	48,211	69,645	21,434	R	3				15
New York.....	4,466,072	2,089,863	2,193,344	103,481	R	45	107,332	4,211		71,33
North Carolina.....	636,070	287,078	348,992	61,914	R	12				
North Dakota.....	239,867	106,648	131,441	24,793	R	5	842			93
Ohio.....	2,508,346	864,210	1,627,546	763,336	R	24	8,683	1,515	3,556	2,83
Oklahoma.....	618,427	219,174	394,046	174,872	R	10	3,924			1,28
Oregon.....	319,942	109,223	205,341	96,118	R	5	2,720	1,564		1,05
Pennsylvania.....	3,150,615	1,067,586	2,055,382	987,796	R	38	18,647	380	3,880	4,74
Rhode Island.....	242,784	118,973	117,522	1,451	D	5		416		5,83
South Carolina.....	68,605	62,700	3,188	59,512	D	9	47			2,63
South Dakota.....	261,865	102,660	157,603	54,943	R	5	443			1,15
Tennessee.....	363,473	167,343	195,388	28,045	R	12	631			13
Texas.....	708,999	341,032	367,036	26,004	R	20	722			20
Utah.....	176,604	80,985	94,618	13,633	R	4	954			
Vermont.....	135,191	44,440	90,404	45,964	R	4			338	
Virginia.....	305,358	140,146	164,609	24,463	R	12	250	180		1
Washington.....	500,840	156,772	335,844	179,072	R	7	2,615	4,068		1,53
West Virginia.....	642,752	263,784	375,551	111,767	R	8	1,313		1,703	4
Wisconsin.....	1,016,872	450,259	544,205	93,946	R	13	18,213	381	2,245	1,53
Wyoming.....	84,496	29,299	52,748	23,449	R	3	788			1,63
Total.....	36,879,414	15,016,443	21,392,190	6,375,747	R	87	267,420	21,603	20,106	161,63

*Labor Party in Maryland; Industrial Party in Minnesota; Industrialist Party in Pennsylvania.

†Breakdown of other votes: Workers 48,770; Anti-Smith 38,541; Farmer-Labor 6,390; void or scattering votes 60,700; blank or defective ballots 7,251.

Election of 1932

Candidates for President and Vice President:

Democratic, Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; John N. Garner, Texas.

Republican, Herbert Hoover, California; Charles Curtis, Kansas.

Socialist, Norman Thomas, New York; James H. Maurer, Pennsylvania.

Socialist Labor, Verne L. Reynolds, New York; John W. Aiken, Massachusetts.

Prohibition, William D. Upshaw, Georgia; Frank S. Regan, Illinois.

Communist, William Z. Foster, Illinois; James W. Ford, New York.

Liberty, W. H. Harvey, Arkansas; F. B. Hemenway, Washington.

Farmer-Labor, Jacob S. Coxey, Ohio.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral D R	Soc.	Soc. Lab.*	Prohib.	Others†
Alabama.....	245,034	207,910	34,675	173,235 D	11 ..	2,030	.....	13	406
Arizona.....	118,251	79,264	36,104	43,160 D	3 ..	2,618	.....	.....	265
Arkansas.....	220,562	189,602	28,467	161,135 D	9 ..	1,269	.....	.....	1,224
California.....	2,266,972	1,324,157	847,902	476,252 D	22 ..	63,299	.....	20,637	10,977
Colorado.....	457,696	250,877	189,617	61,260 D	6 ..	13,591	427	1,928	1,256
Connecticut.....	594,207	281,632	288,420	6,788 R	.. 8	20,480	2,287	.....	1,388
Delaware.....	112,901	54,319	57,073	2,754 R	.. 3	1,376	.....	.....	133
Florida.....	276,252	206,307	69,170	137,137 D	7 ..	775	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	255,590	234,118	19,863	214,255 D	12 ..	461	.....	1,125	23
Idaho.....	186,520	109,479	71,312	38,167 D	4 ..	526	.....	.....	5,203
Illinois.....	3,407,926	1,882,304	1,432,756	449,548 D	29 ..	67,258	3,638	6,388	15,582
Indiana.....	1,576,927	862,054	677,184	184,870 D	14 ..	21,388	2,070	10,399	3,822
Iowa.....	1,036,687	598,019	414,433	183,586 D	11 ..	20,467	.....	2,111	1,657
Kansas.....	791,978	424,204	349,498	74,706 D	9 ..	18,276	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	983,063	580,574	394,716	185,858 D	11 ..	3,853	1,396	2,252	272
Louisiana.....	268,804	249,418	18,853	230,565 D	10 ..	.....	.....	.....	533
Maine.....	298,444	128,907	166,631	37,724 R	.. 5	2,489	255	.....	162
Maryland.....	511,054	314,314	184,184	130,130 D	8 ..	10,489	1,036	.....	1,031
Massachusetts.....	1,580,114	800,148	736,959	63,189 D	17 ..	34,305	2,668	1,142	4,892
Michigan.....	1,664,628	871,700	739,894	131,806 D	19 ..	39,205	1,401	2,893	9,535
Minnesota.....	1,002,843	600,806	363,959	236,847 D	11 ..	25,476	.....	.....	12,602
Mississippi.....	146,034	140,168	5,180	134,988 D	9 ..	686	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,609,894	1,025,406	564,713	460,693 D	15 ..	16,374	404	2,429	568
Montana.....	216,479	127,286	78,078	49,208 D	4 ..	7,891	.....	.....	3,224
Nebraska.....	570,135	359,082	201,177	157,905 D	7 ..	9,876	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	41,430	28,756	12,674	16,082 D	3 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	205,520	100,680	103,629	2,949 R	.. 4	947	.....	.....	264
New Jersey.....	1,630,063	806,630	775,684	30,946 D	16 ..	42,998	1,062	774	2,915
New Mexico.....	151,606	95,089	54,217	40,872 D	3 ..	1,776	.....	.....	524
New York.....	4,753,698	2,534,959	1,937,963	596,996 D	47 ..	177,397	10,339	.....	93,040
North Carolina.....	711,501	497,566	208,344	289,222 D	13 ..	5,591	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	256,290	178,350	71,772	106,578 D	4 ..	3,521	.....	.....	2,647
Ohio.....	2,610,088	1,301,695	1,227,679	74,016 D	26 ..	64,094	1,968	7,421	7,231
Oklahoma.....	704,633	516,468	188,165	328,303 D	11 ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	368,751	213,871	136,019	77,852 D	5 ..	15,450	1,730	.....	1,681
Pennsylvania.....	2,859,002	1,295,948	1,453,540	157,592 R	.. 36	91,119	659	11,319	6,417
Rhode Island.....	266,170	146,604	115,266	31,338 D	4 ..	3,138	433	183	546
South Carolina.....	104,407	102,347	1,978	100,469 D	8 ..	82	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	288,438	183,515	99,212	84,303 D	4 ..	1,551	.....	463	3,697
Tennessee.....	390,638	259,817	126,806	133,011 D	11 ..	1,786	.....	1,995	234
Texas.....	863,426	760,348	97,959	662,389 D	23 ..	4,450	.....	.....	669
Utah.....	206,579	116,750	84,795	31,955 D	4 ..	4,087	.....	.....	947
Vermont.....	136,980	56,266	78,984	22,718 R	.. 3	1,533	.....	.....	197
Virginia.....	297,942	203,979	89,637	114,342 D	11 ..	2,382	.....	1,843	101
Washington.....	614,814	353,260	208,645	144,615 D	8 ..	17,080	1,009	1,540	33,280
West Virginia.....	743,774	405,124	330,731	74,393 D	8 ..	5,133	.....	2,342	444
Wisconsin.....	1,114,815	707,410	347,741	359,669 D	12 ..	53,379	494	2,672	3,119
Wyoming.....	96,962	54,370	39,583	14,787 D	3 ..	2,829	.....	.....	180
Totals.....	39,816,522	22,821,857	15,761,841	7,060,016 D	472 59	884,781	33,276	81,869	232,898

*Industrialist party in Pennsylvania.

†Breakdown of other votes: Communist 102,991; Liberty 53,425; Farmer-Labor 7,309; National 1,645; Industrialist (Minn.) 770; Jobless 725; Independent 533; Jacksonian 104; void or scattering 65,396.

Election of 1936

Candidates for President and Vice President:

Democratic, Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; John N. Garner, Texas.

Republican, Alfred M. Landon, Kansas; Frank Knox, Illinois.

Socialist, Norman Thomas, New York; George Nelson, Wisconsin.

Prohibition, D. Leigh Colvin, New York; Claude A. Watson, California.

Communist, Earl Browder, Kansas; James W. Ford.

Union, William Lemke, North Dakota; Thomas C. O'Brien, Massachusetts.

Socialist Labor, John W. Aiken, Massachusetts; Emil F. Teichert, New York.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral D R	Soc.	Prohib.	Comm.	Others
Alabama.....	275,744	238,196	35,358	202,838	D 11 ..	242	719	678	55
Arizona.....	124,163	86,722	33,433	53,289	D 3 ..	317	384	...	3,30
Arkansas.....	179,423	146,765	32,039	114,726	D 9 ..	446	...	169	...
California.....	2,638,882	1,766,836	836,431	930,405	D 22 ..	11,331	12,917	10,877	49
Colorado.....	488,676	295,021	181,267	113,754	D 6 ..	1,593	...	497	10,29
Connecticut.....	690,783	382,189	278,685	103,504	D 8 ..	5,683	...	1,193	23,03
Delaware.....	127,603	69,702	54,014	15,688	D 3 ..	172	...	51	3,66
Florida.....	327,365	249,117	78,248	170,869	D 7 ..	...	...	...	...
Georgia.....	293,178	255,364	36,942	218,422	D 12 ..	68	663	...	14
Idaho.....	199,623	125,683	66,256	59,427	D 4 ..	...	...	...	7,68
Illinois.....	3,956,522	2,282,999	1,570,393	712,606	D 29 ..	7,530	3,439	801	91,36
Indiana.....	1,650,897	934,974	691,570	243,404	D 14 ..	3,856	...	1,090	19,40
Iowa.....	1,142,733	621,756	487,977	133,779	D 11 ..	1,373	1,182	506	29,93
Kansas.....	865,013	464,520	397,727	66,793	D 9 ..	2,766	...	...	...
Kentucky.....	926,206	541,944	369,702	172,242	D 11 ..	632	929	204	12,79
Louisiana.....	329,778	292,894	36,791	255,103	D 10 ..	...	...	...	9
Maine.....	304,240	126,333	168,823	42,490	R .. 5	783	334	257	7,71
Maryland.....	624,896	389,612	231,435	158,177	D 8 ..	1,629	...	915	1,30
Massachusetts.....	1,840,357	942,716	768,613	174,103	D 17 ..	5,111	1,032	2,930	119,99
Michigan.....	1,805,093	1,016,794	699,733	317,061	D 19 ..	8,208	579†	3,384	76,39
Minnesota.....	1,129,975	698,811	350,461	348,350	D 11 ..	2,872	...	2,574	75,25
Mississippi.....	162,090	157,318	4,443	152,875	D 9 ..	329	...	...	...
Missouri.....	1,828,635	1,111,043	697,891	413,152	D 15 ..	3,454	908	417	14,99
Montana.....	230,512	159,690	63,598	96,092	D 4 ..	1,066	224	385	5,54
Nebraska.....	608,032	347,454	247,731	100,323	D 7 ..	...	...	...	12,84
Nevada.....	43,848	31,925	11,923	20,002	D 3 ..	...	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	218,114	108,460	104,642	3,798	D 4 ..	...	...	193	4,84
New Jersey.....	1,820,437	1,083,850	720,322	363,528	D 16 ..	3,931	926	1,639	9,79
New Mexico.....	168,920	105,838	61,710	44,128	D 3 ..	343	62	43	9
New York.....	5,596,398	3,293,222†	2,180,670	837,628	D 47 ..	86,897	...	35,609	...
North Carolina.....	839,462	616,141	223,283	392,858	D 13 ..	21	...	11	...
North Dakota.....	273,716	163,148	72,751	90,397	D 4 ..	552	197	360	36,79
Ohio.....	3,012,425	1,747,122	1,127,709	619,413	D 26 ..	117	...	5,251	132,29
Oklahoma.....	749,740	501,069	245,122	255,947	D 11 ..	2,221	1,328	...	...
Oregon.....	414,021	266,733	122,706	144,027	D 5 ..	2,143	4	104	22,39
Pennsylvania.....	4,138,105	2,353,788	1,690,300	663,488	D 36 ..	14,375	6,691	4,060	68,89
Rhode Island.....	311,149	165,233	125,012	40,221	D 4 ..	...	...	411	20,49
South Carolina.....	115,437	113,791	1,646	112,145	D 8 ..	...	...	...	...
South Dakota.....	296,452	160,137	125,977	34,160	D 4 ..	...	...	...	10,39
Tennessee.....	475,531	327,083	146,516	180,567	D 11 ..	685	632	319	2
Texas.....	843,482	734,485	103,874	630,611	D 23 ..	1,075	514	253	3,29
Utah.....	216,677	150,246	64,555	85,691	D 4 ..	432	43	280	1,19
Vermont.....	143,689	62,124	81,023	18,899	R .. 3	...	...	405	1
Virginia.....	334,590	234,980	98,336	136,644	D 11 ..	313	594	98	2
Washington.....	692,338	459,579	206,892	252,687	D 8 ..	3,496	1,041	1,907	19,49
West Virginia.....	830,073	502,582	325,486	177,096	D 8 ..	832	1,173	...	...
Wisconsin.....	1,258,712	802,984	380,828	422,156	D 12 ..	10,626	1,071	2,197	61,09
Wyoming.....	103,382	62,624	38,739	23,885	D 3 ..	200	75	91	1,69
Total.....	45,647,117	27,751,597	16,679,583	10,797,090	D 523 8	187,720	37,661	80,159	910,39

*Breakdown of other votes: Union (including Royal Oak, Independent, and Third) 892,479; Socialist Labor (including Labor, Industrial, and Independent Labor) 12,802; National Union for Social Justice 9,407; Independent Republican 3,222; Christian 1598; scattering 889.

†Commonwealth votes.

‡Includes 274,924 American Labor votes.

Election of 1940

Candidates for President and Vice President:

- Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Henry A. Wallace
- Republican—Wendell L. Willkie and Charles L. McNary
- Socialist—Norman Thomas and Maynard C. Krueger
- Prohibition—Roger W. Babson and Edgar V. Moorman
- Communist—Earl Browder and James W. Ford

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral D R		Soc.	Prohib.	Comm.	Others
Alabama.....	294,219	250,726	42,184	208,542 D	11	..	100	700	509	.....
Arizona.....	150,039	95,267	54,030	41,237 D	3	..	.....	742	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	200,743	158,622	42,121	116,501 D	9	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	3,268,791	1,877,618	1,351,419	526,199 D	22	..	.....	9,400	13,586	16,768
Colorado.....	549,004	265,554	279,576	14,022 R	..	6	1,899	1,597	378	.....
Connecticut.....	781,502	417,621	361,819	55,802 D	8	..	.....	.....	1,091	971
Delaware.....	136,374	74,599	61,440	13,159 D	3	..	115	220	.....	.....
Florida.....	485,492	359,334	126,158	233,176 D	7	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	312,539	265,194	23,934	241,260 D	12	..	.....	983	.....	22,428
Idaho.....	235,168	127,842	106,553	21,289 D	4	..	497	.....	276	.....
Illinois.....	4,217,935	2,149,934	2,047,240	102,694 D	29	..	10,914	9,190	.....	657
Indiana.....	1,782,747	874,063	899,466	25,403 R	..	14	2,075	6,437	.....	706
Iowa.....	1,215,430	578,800	632,370	53,570 R	..	11	.....	2,284	1,524	452
Kansas.....	860,297	364,725	489,169	124,444 R	..	9	2,347	4,056	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	970,063	557,222	410,384	146,838 D	11	..	1,014	1,443	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	372,305	319,751	52,446	267,305 D	10	..	.....	.....	.....	108
Maine.....	320,840	156,478	163,951	7,473 R	..	5	.....	.....	411	.....
Maryland.....	660,104	384,546	269,534	115,012 D	8	..	4,093	.....	1,274	657
Massachusetts.....	2,026,993	1,076,522	939,700	136,822 D	17	..	4,091	1,370	3,806	1,504
Michigan.....	2,085,925	1,032,991	1,039,917	6,926 R	..	19	7,593	1,795	2,834	795
Minnesota.....	1,251,188	644,196	596,274	47,922 D	11	..	5,454	.....	2,711	2,553
Mississippi.....	175,824	168,267	2,814	165,453 D	9	..	193	.....	.....	4,550
Missouri.....	1,833,729	958,476	871,009	87,467 D	15	..	2,226	1,809	.....	209
Montana.....	247,873	145,698	99,579	46,119 D	4	..	1,443	664	489	.....
Nebraska.....	615,878	263,677	352,201	88,524 R	..	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	53,174	31,945	21,229	10,716 D	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	235,419	125,292	110,127	15,165 D	4	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	1,972,552	1,016,808	945,475	71,333 D	16	..	2,433	873	6,508	455
New Mexico.....	183,014	103,699	79,315	24,384 D	3	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	6,301,596	3,251,918*	3,027,478	224,440 D	47	..	18,950	3,250	.....	1,492
North Carolina.....	822,648	609,015	213,633	395,382 D	13	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	280,775	124,036	154,590	30,554 R	..	4	1,279	325	.....	545
Ohio.....	3,319,912	1,733,139	1,586,773	146,366 D	26	..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	826,212	474,313	348,872	125,441 D	11	..	.....	3,027	.....	.....
Oregon.....	481,240	258,415	219,555	38,860 D	5	..	398	154	191	2,517
Pennsylvania.....	4,078,714	2,171,035	1,889,848	281,187 D	36	..	10,967	.....	4,519	2,345
Rhode Island.....	319,649	181,122	138,214	42,908 D	4	..	.....	74	239	.....
South Carolina.....	99,830	95,470	1,727	93,743 D	8	..	.....	.....	.....	2,633
South Dakota.....	308,427	131,362	177,065	45,703 R	..	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	522,823	351,601	169,153	182,448 D	11	..	463	1,606	.....	.....
Texas.....	1,041,168	840,151	199,152	640,999 D	23	..	728	925	212	.....
Utah.....	247,817	154,277	93,151	61,126 D	4	..	198	.....	191	.....
Vermont.....	143,062	64,269	78,371	14,102 R	..	3	.....	.....	411	11
Virginia.....	346,607	235,961	109,363	126,598 D	11	..	282	882	71	48
Washington.....	793,833	462,145	322,123	140,022 D	8	..	4,586	1,686	2,626	667
West Virginia.....	868,076	495,662	372,414	123,248 D	8	..	.....	.....	.....	1,882
Wisconsin.....	1,405,522	704,821	679,206	25,615 D	12	..	15,071	2,148	2,394	.....
Wyoming.....	112,240	59,287	52,633	6,654 D	3	..	148	172	.....	.....
Total.....	49,815,312	27,243,466	22,304,755	4,938,711 D	449	82	99,557	57,812	46,251	63,471

*Includes 417,418 American Labor (Roosevelt-Wallace), New York State.
Other votes: California, Progressive 16,506, scattering 262; Connecticut, Socialist Labor 971; Georgia, Independent Democrats 22,428; Illinois, scattering 657; Indiana, scattering 706; Iowa, Socialist Labor 452; Louisiana, Independents 108; Maryland, Labor Party of Maryland 657; Massachusetts, Socialist Labor 1,492, scattering 12; Michigan, Socialist Labor 795; Minnesota, Industrial 2,553; Mississippi, Independent Republicans 650; Missouri, Socialist Labor 209; New Jersey, Socialist Labor 455; North Dakota, Alfred Knutson 545; Oregon, Socialist Labor 2,487; Pennsylvania, Independent Government 1,518, scattering 827; South Carolina, Jeffersonian Democrats 2,496, Republican (Tolbert Faction) 137; Vermont, scattering 11; Virginia, Socialist Labor 687; Washington, Socialist Labor 667; Wisconsin, Socialist Labor 1,882.

Election of 1944

Candidates for President and Vice President:

Democratic—Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York; Harry S. Truman, Missouri.

Republican—Thomas E. Dewey, New York; John W. Bricker, Ohio.

Socialist—Norman Thomas, New York; Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania.

Prohibition—Claude A. Watson, California; Andrew Johnson, Kentucky.

Socialist Labor*—Edward A. Teichert, Pennsylvania; Arla A. Albaugh, Ohio.

State	Total	Dem.	Rep.	Plur.	Electoral		Soc.	Prohib.	Soc. Lab.	Others
					D	R				
Alabama.....	244,743	198,918	44,540	154,378 D	11	—	190	1,095	—	—
Arizona.....	137,634	80,926	56,287	24,639 D	4	—	—	421	—	—
Arkansas.....	212,954	148,965	63,551	85,414 D	9	—	438	—	—	—
California.....	3,520,875	1,988,564	1,512,965	475,599 D	25	—	3,923	14,770	327	32
Colorado.....	505,039	234,331	268,731	34,400 R	—	6	1,977	—	—	—
Connecticut....	831,990	435,146	390,527	44,619 D	8	—	5,097	—	1,220	—
Delaware.....	125,361	68,166	56,747	11,419 D	3	—	154	294	—	—
Florida.....	482,592	339,377	143,215	196,162 D	8	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	328,111	268,187	56,506	211,681 D	12	—	—	36	—	3,30
Idaho.....	208,321	107,399	100,137	7,262 D	4	—	282	503	—	—
Illinois.....	4,036,061	2,079,479	1,939,314	140,165 D	28	—	180	7,411	9,677	—
Indiana.....	1,672,091	781,403	875,891	94,488 R	—	13	2,223	12,574	—	—
Iowa.....	1,052,599	499,876	547,267	47,391 R	—	10	1,511	3,752	193	—
Kansas.....	733,776	287,458	442,096	154,638 R	—	8	1,613	2,609	—	—
Kentucky.....	867,921	472,589	392,448	80,141 D	11	—	535	2,023	326	—
Louisiana.....	349,383	281,564	67,750	213,814 D	10	—	—	—	—	—
Maine.....	296,400	140,631	155,434	14,803 R	—	5	—	—	335	—
Maryland.....	608,439	315,490	292,949	22,541 D	8	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts..	2,009,993	1,035,296	921,350	113,946 D	16	—	—	973	2,780	49,5
Michigan.....	2,205,217	1,106,899	1,084,423	22,476 D	19	—	4,598	6,503	1,264	1,5
Minnesota.....	1,125,529	589,864	527,416	62,448 D	11	—	5,073	—	3,176	—
Mississippi.....	180,080	158,515	3,742	154,773 D	9	—	—	—	—	17,8
Missouri.....	1,571,678	807,357	761,175	46,182 D	15	—	1,750	1,175	221	—
Montana.....	207,355	112,556	93,163	19,393 D	4	—	1,296	340	—	—
Nebraska.....	565,126	233,246	329,880	96,634 R	—	6	—	—	—	—
Nevada.....	54,234	29,623	24,611	5,012 D	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	229,625	119,663	109,916	9,757 D	4	—	46	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	1,963,761	987,874	961,335	26,539 D	16	—	3,358	4,255	6,939	—
New Mexico.....	152,225	81,389	70,688	10,701 D	4	—	—	148	—	—
New York.....	6,316,790	3,304,238†	2,987,647	316,591 D	47	—	10,553	—	14,352	—
North Carolina..	790,554	527,399	263,155	264,244 D	14	—	—	—	—	—
North Dakota....	220,171	100,144	118,535	18,391 R	—	4	943	549	—	—
Ohio.....	3,153,056	1,570,763	1,582,293	11,530 R	—	25	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma.....	722,636	401,549	319,424	82,125 D	10	—	—	1,663	—	—
Oregon.....	480,147	248,635	225,365	23,270 D	6	—	3,785	2,362	—	—
Pennsylvania....	3,794,787	1,940,479	1,835,048	105,431 D	35	—	11,721	5,750	1,789	—
Rhode Island....	299,276	175,356	123,487	51,869 D	4	—	—	433	—	—
South Carolina..	103,375	90,601	4,547	86,054 D	8	—	—	365	—	7,8
South Dakota....	232,076	96,711	135,365	38,654 R	—	4	—	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	510,792	308,707	200,311	108,396 D	12	—	892	882	—	—
Texas.....	1,150,330	821,605	191,425	630,180 D	23	—	594	1,017	—	135,6
Utah.....	248,319	150,088	97,891	52,197 D	4	—	340	—	—	—
Vermont.....	125,361	53,820	71,527	17,707 R	—	3	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	388,485	242,276	145,243	97,033 D	11	—	417	459	90	—
Washington.....	856,328	486,774	361,689	125,085 D	8	—	3,824	2,396	1,645	—
West Virginia...	715,596	392,777	322,819	69,958 D	8	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	1,339,152	650,413	674,532	24,119 R	—	12	13,205	—	1,002	—
Wyoming.....	101,340	49,419	51,921	2,502 R	—	3	—	—	—	—
Total.....	48,025,684	25,602,505	22,006,278	3,596,227 D	432	99	80,518	74,758	45,336	216,2

*Industrial Government candidates in Minnesota, New York and Pennsylvania.

†Breakdown of other votes: Texas Regulars 135,439; Regular Democrat 9,964; Independent Republican 7,800; Southern Democrat 7,799; Independent Democrat 3,373; America First 1,780; Independent 69; Republican (Tolbert Faction) 63; scattering 615; blank 49,328.

‡Includes 496,405 American Labor and 329,235 Liberal votes.

Popular Vote for President by Counties, 1944

Source: Official election returns.

ALABAMA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Autauga	1,242	117
Baldwin	2,002	695
Barbour	2,237	67
Bibb	1,287	244
Blount	2,134	998
Bullock	1,056	24
Butler	1,915	80
Calhoun	4,308	694
Chambers	3,458	194
Cherokee	1,774	408
Chilton	1,984	1,385
Choctaw	1,243	86
Clarke	2,263	142
Clay	1,535	741
Cleburne	948	504
Coffee	2,846	115
Colbert	3,386	496
Conecuh	1,498	127
Cosa	1,079	394
Covington	2,972	256
Crenshaw	1,980	118
Cullman	3,988	2,202
Dale	2,094	325
Dallas	2,883	149
De Kalb	4,366	2,627
Elmore	3,108	184
Escambia	2,077	266
Etowah	5,895	1,525
Fayette	1,648	913
Franklin	2,709	1,853
Geneva	2,004	385
Greene	676	45
Hale	1,265	33
Henry	1,635	46
Houston	3,349	282
Jackson	2,967	1,026
Jefferson	31,101	7,409
Lamar	2,025	310
Lauderdale	4,001	590
Lawrence	1,893	565
Lee	2,011	134
Limestone	2,605	129
Lowndes	802	16
Macon	1,032	82
Madison	4,951	455
Marengo	1,746	89
Marion	1,866	1,260
Marshall	3,356	1,200
Mobile	9,439	2,867
Monroe	1,991	46
Montgomery	9,143	381
Morgan	4,124	664
Perry	1,004	47
Pickens	1,482	209
Pike	2,328	90
Randolph	1,785	702
Russell	2,109	115
St. Clair	1,819	1,117
Shelby	1,955	945
Sumter	1,075	53
Talladega	3,102	675
Tallapoosa	3,326	136
Tuscaloosa	4,939	584
Walker	4,619	2,241
Washington	1,447	115
Wilcox	1,209	30
Winston	912	1,538
Totals	198,918	44,540

Prohibition 1,069; Social-
ist 190; total state vote:
244,717.

ARIZONA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Apache	1,238	728
Cochise	6,935	3,371
Cocoonino	2,236	1,786
Gila	4,818	2,260
Graham	2,393	1,151

County	Dem.	Rep.
Greenlee	1,956	739
Maricopa	32,197	24,853
Mohave	1,303	974
Navajo	2,660	1,579
Pima	13,006	10,850
Pinal	3,026	1,909
Santa Cruz	1,291	727
Yavapai	4,395	3,529
Yuma	3,472	1,631
Totals	80,926	56,287

Prohibition 421; total
state vote: 137,634.

ARKANSAS

County	Dem.	Rep.
Arkansas	1,711	1,031
Ashley	2,169	285
Baxter		
Benton	2,861	3,305
Boone	2,132	1,349
Bradley	1,710	162
Calhoun	906	122
Carroll	1,464	1,176
Chicot	1,552	270
Clark	1,981	637
Clay	1,934	1,422
Cleburne	839	582
Cleveland	960	150
Columbia	2,145	394
Conway	1,579	639
Craighead	3,582	1,474
Crawford	1,702	1,141
Crittenden	1,548	372
Cross	1,724	452
Dallas	1,238	266
Desha	1,175	186
Drew	1,370	320
Faulkner	2,332	897
Franklin	1,188	457
Fulton	660	525
Garland	3,596	2,069
Grant	1,088	334
Greene	2,565	928
Hempstead	2,157	624
Hot Spring	1,646	853
Howard	1,538	576
Independ- ence	1,779	1,192
Izard	853	402
Jackson	2,318	414
Jefferson	4,095	1,578
Johnson	1,311	593
Lafayette	1,150	177
Lawrence	1,810	927
Lee	1,118	275
Lincoln	1,034	141
Little River	961	326
Logan	2,269	1,279
Lonoke	2,064	697
Madison	1,788	2,125
Marion	842	414
Miller	2,873	972
Mississippi	3,938	1,292
Monroe	1,311	291
Montgomery	573	349
Nevada	1,353	415
Newton	710	934
Ouachita	3,154	473
Perry	710	265
Phillips	2,046	501
Pike	877	405
Polk	2,506	311
Polksett	999	764
Pope	2,048	805
Prairie	1,117	465
Pulaski	16,470	6,069
Randolph		
St. Francis	1,654	446
Saline	2,556	643
Scott	898	348
Searcy	891	1,409
Sebastian	6,008	3,452

County	Dem.	Rep.
Savler	1,356	389
Sharp		
Stone		
Union	4,624	549
Van Buren	1,000	833
Washington	3,089	655
White	2,532	3,084
Woodruff	1,377	1,366
Yell	1,642	279
Totals	145,438	61,791

Socialist 396; total state
vote: 207,625.

CALIFORNIA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Alameda	169,631	122,982
Alpine	45	98
Amador	1,976	1,191
Butte	8,811	7,852
Calaveras	1,893	1,455
Colusa	2,090	1,579
Contra		
Costa	47,831	26,816
Del Norte	818	1,011
El Dorado	3,016	1,990
Fresno	40,769	22,668
Glenn	2,452	2,409
Humboldt	12,083	9,127
Imperial	5,085	5,979
Inyo	1,647	1,699
Kern	26,205	20,730
Kings	6,591	3,468
Lake	1,671	2,059
Lassen	3,678	1,896
Los		
Los Angeles	866,252	666,441
Madera	4,276	2,865
Marin	14,516	13,304
Mariposa	1,203	965
Mendocino	5,452	4,655
Merced	9,192	6,518
Modoc	1,540	1,288
Mono	242	378
Monterey	14,342	12,246
Napa	7,748	7,092
Nevada	3,266	2,648
Orange	28,649	38,394
Placer	7,149	4,196
Plumas	2,625	1,126
Riverside	19,439	23,168
Sacramento	49,204	24,611
San Benito	1,998	2,253
San Ber- nardino	38,530	34,084
San Diego	89,959	75,746
San Fran- cisco	208,609	134,163
San		
Joaquin	27,074	24,357
San Luis		
Obispo	8,068	7,793
San Mateo	34,594	33,590
Santa		
Barbara	15,721	13,647
Santa		
Clara	43,669	39,409
Santa Cruz	9,357	11,102
Shasta	5,798	4,023
Sierra	682	443
Siskiyou	5,914	4,351
Solano	24,335	10,361
Sonoma	15,949	16,309
Stanislaus	15,537	14,297
Sutter	3,083	3,111
Tehama	3,130	2,903
Trinity	770	567
Tulare	16,221	16,005
Tuolumne	2,566	1,864
Ventura	16,342	11,071
Yolo	5,837	4,233
Yuba	3,254	2,379

County	Dem.	Rep.
Totals	1,988,564	1,512,965

Prohibition 14,770; Social-
ist Labor 327; Socialist
3,923; Others 326; total
state vote: 3,520,875.

COLORADO

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	4,101	4,933
Alamosa	1,808	1,933
Arapahoe	7,485	9,057
Archuleta	427	602
Baca	941	1,528
Bent	1,456	1,556
Boulder	7,442	10,054
Chaffee	1,731	1,675
Cheyenne	594	923
Clear Creek	636	795
Conejos	2,028	1,740
Costilla	1,515	896
Crowley	710	1,214
Custer	333	601
Delta	2,351	3,462
Denver	90,001	86,331
Dolores	300	429
Douglas	638	1,214
Eagle	952	922
Elbert	628	1,413
El Paso	11,679	16,392
Fremont	3,180	4,953
Garfield	1,865	2,588
Gilpin	213	272
Grand	554	968
Gunnison	1,411	1,221
Hinsdale	61	124
Huerfano	3,290	2,119
Jackson	252	463
Jefferson	7,277	9,815
Kiowa	522	970
Kitt Carson	937	2,471
Lake	1,687	1,236
La Plata	2,031	3,023
Larimer	5,172	9,914
Las Animas	6,800	4,179
Lincoln	1,147	1,689
Logan	2,471	3,998
Mesa	6,870	6,653
Mineral	150	170
Moffat	923	1,445
Montezuma	1,207	1,610
Montrose	2,258	2,952
Morgan	1,839	4,166
Otero	3,791	5,002
Ouray	303	503
Park	426	670
Phillips	761	1,455
Pitkin	355	368
Prowers	1,948	2,796
Pueblo	19,039	13,848
Rio Blanco	451	881
Rio Grande	1,325	2,567
Routt	1,940	1,869
Saguache	729	1,204
San Juan	258	328
San Miguel	630	536
Sedgwick	568	1,228
Summit	237	326
Teller	808	829
Washington	1,058	2,259
Weld	8,459	14,546
Yuma	1,374	2,847
Totals	234,331	268,731

Socialist 1,977; total state
vote: 505,039.

CONNECTICUT

County	Dem.	Rep.
Fairfield	99,181	103,693
Hartford	127,841	95,224
Litchfield	19,212	24,019
Middlesex	13,551	14,315
New Haven	123,450	108,883
New London	29,304	24,153
Tolland	7,721	8,208
Windham	14,886	12,032
Totals	435,146	390,527
Socialist 5,097; Socialist Labor 1,220; total state vote: 831,990.		

DELAWARE

County	Dem.	Rep.
Kent	7,900	7,066
New Castle	49,588	37,783
Sussex	10,678	11,895
Totals	68,166	56,747
Prohibition 294; Socialist 154; total state vote: 125,361.		

FLORIDA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Alachua	5,755	1,690
Baker	1,137	127
Bay	6,317	1,126
Bradford	1,775	355
Brevard	2,651	1,769
Broward	6,183	5,583
Calhoun	1,504	207
Charlotte	789	404
Citrus	1,328	264
Clay	1,251	520
Collier	640	180
Columbia	2,467	537
Dade	60,100	30,357
De Soto	1,722	543
Dixie	1,104	84
Duval	36,867	12,220
Escambia	16,240	3,191
Flagler	401	114
Franklin	1,176	102
Gadsden	2,574	462
Glenn	862	81
Grades	373	164
Gulf	1,267	83
Hamilton	1,200	262
Hardee	2,156	708
Hendry	933	347
Hernando	1,002	346
Highlands	2,113	874
Hillsborough	31,146	10,252
Holmes	2,652	908
Indian River	1,292	759
Jackson	4,633	951
Jefferson	1,071	188
Lafayette	825	140
Lake	4,323	2,693
Lee	3,353	1,865
Leon	4,505	835
Levy	2,107	225
Liberty	626	38
Madison	1,914	293
Manatee	4,544	2,218
Marion	5,597	1,642
Martin	960	530
Monroe	3,882	566
Nassau	1,892	527
Oakalosa	2,877	626
Okeechobee	753	119
Orange	12,008	8,826
Osceola	1,763	1,400
Palm Beach	11,093	7,628
Pasco	2,523	1,352
Pinellas	19,574	14,340
Polk	13,152	5,150

County	Dem.	Rep.
Putnam	2,926	1,163
St. Johns	3,764	1,582
St. Lucie	2,129	920
Santa Rosa	2,607	862
Sarasota	3,443	2,109
Seminole	2,940	1,352
Sumter	1,838	276
Suwannee	2,526	483
Taylor	1,828	165
Union	905	102
Volusia	8,233	6,161
Wakulla	1,018	73
Walton	2,569	689
Washington	1,699	507
Totals	339,377	143,215

GEORGIA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Appling	1,318	383
Atkinson	766	90
Bacon	763	213
Baker	478	24
Baldwin	1,307	283
Banks	490	125
Barrow	1,513	257
Bartow	1,915	504
Ben Hill	1,046	163
Berrien	1,481	215
Bibb	5,352	1,354
Bleckley	815	189
Brantley	540	122
Brooks	1,381	226
Bryan	688	85
Bulloch	1,921	253
Burke	909	135
Butts	1,330	62
Calhoun	736	28
Camden	556	74
Candler	653	132
Carroll	3,331	704
Catoosa	1,453	392
Charlton	462	85
Chatham	8,725	1,918
Chattahoochee	100	16
Chattooga	2,495	281
Cherokee	1,348	1,059
Clarke	3,112	264
Clay	442	33
Clayton	1,828	243
Clinch	582	60
Cobb	5,000	1,339
Coffee	1,625	349
Colquitt	2,308	681
Columbia	508	69
Cook	1,155	197
Coweta	2,649	127
Crawford	375	108
Cris	1,199	212
Dade	943	169
Dawson	469	342
Decatur	1,606	260
DeKalb	12,069	2,484
Dodge	1,437	191
Dooly	845	64
Dougherty	3,199	338
Douglas	828	277
Early	1,753	66
Echols	486	14
Effingham	433	333
Elbert	1,564	357
Emanuel	1,635	296
Evans	756	113
Fannin	1,298	1,980
Floyd	4,764	1,086
Forsyth	1,047	695
Franklin	1,377	324
Fulton	37,161	7,119
Gilmer	884	787
Glascok	318	157
Glynn	1,995	372
Gordon	1,457	605
Grady	1,661	212
Greene	1,246	136
Gwinnett	3,339	699
Habersham	1,842	494
Hall	3,066	789
Hancock	380	92
Haralson	1,248	911

County	Dem.	Rep.
Harris	893	76
Hart	1,161	179
Heard	557	183
Henry	1,461	122
Houston	535	161
Irwin	862	249
Jackson	1,754	218
Jeff	777	73
Jeff Davis	737	117
Jefferson	1,043	266
Jenkins	698	97
Johnson	978	288
Jones	661	153
Lamar	1,015	133
Landier	625	39
Laurens	2,544	452
Lee	447	21
Liberty	481	122
Lincoln	444	133
Long	318	101
Lowndes	2,092	381
Lumpkin	896	211
McDuffie	795	181
McIntosh	406	134
Macon	889	155
Madison	1,235	261
Marion	501	66
Meriwether	2,187	181
Miller	809	54
Mitchell	2,179	223
Monroe	1,132	326
Montgomery	575	90
Morgan	1,166	51
Murray	1,375	668
Muscogee	6,498	1,296
Newton	2,022	116
Oconee	570	194
Oglethorpe	922	71
Paulding	1,355	770
Peach	919	196
Pickens	780	789
Pierce	1,069	152
Pike	742	118
Polk	2,698	459
Polaski	592	46
Putnam	701	60
Quitman	355	13
Rabun	1,247	183
Randolph	1,159	106
Richmond	6,918	1,124
Rockdale	946	94
Schley	329	33
Screven	895	186
Seminole	1,076	83
Spalding	2,805	198
Stephens	1,158	203
Stewart	597	72
Sumter	1,550	161
Talbot	832	42
Taliaferro	389	6
Tattnall	1,215	488
Taylor	773	241
Telfair	1,187	142
Terrell	1,639	36
Thomas	1,747	408
Tift	1,630	380
Toombs	1,825	237
Towns	1,137	673
Treutlen	893	34
Troup	3,233	334
Turner	797	325
Twiggs	457	141
Union	1,288	760
Upson	2,362	203
Walker	2,757	757
Walton	2,046	142
Ware	2,306	423
Warren	449	144
Washington	1,094	284
Wayne	978	229
Webster	284	65
Wheeler	517	148
White	706	157
Whitfield	2,827	1,023
Wilcox	1,664	184
Wilkes	946	157
Wilkinson	763	242
Worth	1,096	203
Totals	268,187	56,506

Independent Democrats 3,373; Scattering 9; Prohibition 36; total state vote: 328,111.

IDAHO

County	Dem.	Rep.
Ada	10,667	13,410
Adams	721	642
Bannock	9,681	5,413
Bear Lake	1,732	1,613
Benewah	1,446	1,173
Bingham	3,428	3,223
Blaine	1,037	874
Boise	564	464
Bonner	3,116	2,924
Boonneville	4,935	4,048
Boundary	1,053	1,048
Butte	416	431
Camas	817	301
Canyon	7,306	9,215
Caribou	516	482
Cassia	2,325	2,563
Clark	180	317
Clearwater	1,744	865
Custer	613	565
Elmore	1,627	1,030
Franklin	1,971	1,950
Fronton	2,116	1,755
Good	1,866	1,363
Gem	1,659	2,049
Idaho	2,071	1,977
Jefferson	2,198	1,458
Jerome	1,741	2,157
Kootenai	5,792	4,388
Latah	3,514	3,526
Lemhi	988	1,048
Lewis	1,222	589
Lincoln	784	934
Madison	1,927	1,527
Minidoka	1,635	1,781
Nes Perce	5,453	3,155
Ozella	1,227	934
Owyhee	624	983
Payette	1,362	2,485
Power	801	895
Shoshone	5,290	3,162
Teton	1,741	552
Twin Falls	6,128	7,946
Valley	896	919
Washington	1,849	2,002
Totals	107,399	100,137

Prohibition 503; Socialist 282; total state vote: 208,321.

ILLINOIS

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	13,733	15,567
Alexander	4,767	4,791
Bond	2,607	3,901
Brown	2,074	5,701
Bureau	1,849	1,731
Calhoun	6,976	11,601
Carroll	1,271	1,951
Cass	2,843	6,101
Cass	3,909	3,641
Champaign	13,842	18,931
Christian	9,360	8,991
Clark	3,619	5,371
Clay	3,531	4,481
Clinton	3,944	6,751
Coles	8,936	9,471
Cook (see total)		
Crawford	4,482	6,051
DeKalb	2,391	2,701
DeWitt	3,658	12,151
Douglas	3,323	4,661
DuPage	16,711	41,891
Edgar	5,054	6,961
Edwards	1,197	3,011
Effingham	4,587	5,441
Fayette	5,435	6,631
Ford	2,270	5,311
Franklin	11,663	11,371
Gallatin	2,175	2,071
Greene	4,268	4,261
Grundy	3,544	6,361
Hamilton	2,914	5,511
Hancock	5,338	7,931
Hardin	1,370	2,031

ILLINOIS (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Henderson	1,550	2,695
Henry	9,130	13,389
Iroquois	5,168	10,389
Jackson	6,735	10,002
Jasper	3,142	3,453
Jefferson	8,496	7,916
Jersey	2,910	3,546
Jo Daviess	3,298	6,465
Johnson	1,522	3,298
Kane	23,362	38,698
Kankakee	11,342	15,256
Kendall	1,673	4,022
Knox	10,070	15,964
Lake	25,453	35,674
La Salle	21,489	28,179
Lawrence	4,003	5,191
Lee	4,899	10,397
Livingston	6,231	12,436
Logan	4,868	7,955
McDonough	4,497	9,028
McHenry	5,567	15,666
McLean	14,011	19,366
Macoupin	11,951	11,572
Madison	40,114	28,399
Marion	10,079	9,408
Marshall	2,596	4,195
Mason	3,282	3,959
Massac	1,758	3,814
Menard	1,888	3,013
Mercer	3,277	5,667
Monroe	2,068	4,032
Montgomery	7,855	8,989
Morgan	6,965	8,923
Moultrie	2,853	3,180
Ogle	3,951	10,680
Peoria	32,837	34,171
Perry	4,677	6,236
Piatt	2,641	3,912
Pike	5,833	5,633
Pope	813	2,305
Pulaski	2,311	3,248
Putnam	865	1,521
Randolph	6,199	7,518
Richland	2,858	4,577
Rock		
Island	30,102	23,980
St. Clair	48,325	33,557
Saline	7,351	9,083
Sangamon	28,713	32,871
Schuyler	2,555	2,801
Scott	1,864	2,185
Shelby	5,919	6,201
Stark	1,401	3,050
Stephenson	7,755	11,948
Tazewell	14,412	12,531
Union	4,367	4,114
Vermilion	18,387	20,794
Wabash	3,026	3,496
Warren	3,926	7,085
Washington	2,723	5,428
Wayne	4,019	5,683
White	4,822	5,139
Whiteside	5,555	14,162
Will	27,085	30,558
Williamson	9,974	12,594
Winnebago	27,831	30,837
Woodford	3,514	6,237
Total Down State	804,112	1,014,655
Cook County	1,275,367	924,659
Total Illinois	2,079,479	1,939,314

Socialist 180; Socialist Labor 9,677; Prohibition 7,411; total state vote: 4,036,061.

INDIANA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	3,804	5,648
Allen	30,445	41,907
Bartholomew	7,139	7,689
Benton	2,065	3,621

County Dem. Rep.

Blackford	3,207	3,079
Boone	5,292	6,823
Brown	1,352	1,174
Carroll	3,578	4,872
Cass	8,615	9,788
Clark	9,778	7,241
Clay	5,721	6,688
Clinton	6,381	8,087
Crawford	2,335	2,488
Daviess	5,523	7,458
Dearborn	5,157	5,487
Decatur	3,471	5,479
De Kalb	4,810	7,479
Delaware	18,780	17,340
Dubois	5,273	4,855
Elkhart	12,991	20,659
Fayette	5,299	5,603
Floyd	10,541	8,410
Fountain	4,022	5,557
Franklin	2,530	3,796
Fulton	3,201	5,190
Gibson	7,462	7,895
Grant	11,031	14,527
Greene	6,744	8,213
Hamilton	4,101	8,297
Hancock	4,652	5,139
Harrison	4,285	4,397
Hendricks	4,297	6,673
Henry	8,297	10,583
Howard	11,224	11,515
Huntington	6,128	8,668
Jackson	2,982	6,321
Jasper	5,166	6,207
Jay	5,166	6,207
Jefferson	4,376	5,748
Jennings	2,537	3,643
Johnson	5,426	6,194
Knox	10,297	10,023
Kosciusko	4,865	9,577
Lagrange	1,539	3,501
Lake	75,066	48,147
LaPorte	13,896	16,543
Lawrence	5,246	9,200
Madison	24,488	21,381
Marion	106,382	116,421
Marshall	5,254	8,225
Martin	2,515	2,467
Miami	6,379	8,207
Monroe	6,809	8,993
Montgomery	5,620	8,319
Morgan	4,156	6,115
Newton	1,583	3,398
Noble	4,174	7,200
Ohio	1,043	1,126
Orange	3,130	4,784
Owen	2,602	3,318
Parke	3,241	4,751
Perry	3,996	4,087
Pike	3,513	4,267
Porter	5,528	8,561
Posey	4,183	4,374
Pulaski	2,509	3,206
Putnam	4,857	5,886
Randolph	4,590	7,805
Ripley	3,835	5,642
Rush	3,891	5,853
St. Joseph	47,149	39,875
Scott	2,621	2,379
Shelby	6,798	6,816
Spencer	3,647	4,986
Starke	2,791	3,574
Steuben	1,837	4,739
Sullivan	6,420	5,855
Switzerland	2,191	2,019
Tippecanoe	10,229	15,888
Tipton	3,427	4,296
Union	1,154	1,998
Vanderburgh	34,440	30,684
Vermillion	4,912	4,998
Vigo	24,649	21,493
Wabash	4,665	8,357
Warren	1,555	2,870
Warwick	4,049	5,042
Washington	3,940	4,033
Wayne	12,432	15,295
Wells	4,475	4,708
White	3,570	5,039
Whitley	4,079	5,268
Totals	781,403	875,891

Socialist 2,223; Prohibition 12,574; total state vote: 1,672,091.

IOWA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adair	2,297	3,428
Adams	1,868	2,540
Allamakee	2,893	5,017
Appanoose	5,015	4,928
Audubon	3,094	2,346
Benton	4,619	4,378
Black Hawk	16,593	15,678
Boone	6,062	4,868
Bremer	2,764	4,861
Buchanan	3,841	4,653
Buena Vista	4,277	3,993
Butler	2,225	4,182
Calhoun	3,544	3,375
Carroll	4,799	4,833
Cass	2,928	5,610
Cedar	2,610	4,673
Cerro		
Gordo	9,088	8,311
Cherokee	3,197	3,723
Chickasaw	3,328	3,575
Clarke	1,946	2,603
Clay	3,639	3,055
Clayton	4,259	5,855
Clinton	8,028	11,533
Crawford	3,218	4,242
Dallas	5,316	5,413
Davis	2,727	2,559
Decatur	3,316	2,934
Delaware	2,498	5,164
Des Moines	7,543	9,488
Dickinson	2,473	2,133
Dubuque	12,867	12,502
Emmet	2,577	2,668
Fayette	5,105	6,693
Floyd	3,446	5,248
Franklin	2,851	3,150
Fremont	2,747	3,113
Greene	2,797	3,437
Grundy	2,191	3,625
Guthrie	2,899	4,042
Hamilton	4,302	3,837
Hancock	2,855	3,114
Hardin	3,975	5,059
Harrison	4,201	5,059
Henry	2,741	5,208
Howard	3,132	2,961
Humboldt	2,749	2,525
Ida	1,943	2,640
Iowa	3,119	3,959
Jackson	3,537	4,341
Jasper	6,978	6,413
Jefferson	2,926	4,335
Johnson	8,434	6,396
Jones	3,563	4,453
Keokuk	3,900	4,644
Kossuth	5,488	4,918
Lee	8,252	9,406
Linn	21,123	21,293
Louisa	1,884	2,745
Lucas	2,526	3,144
Lyon	1,970	3,065
Madison	2,550	3,737
Mahaska	4,652	5,123
Marion	6,365	4,874
Marshall	5,998	7,325
Mills	2,106	3,288
Mitchell	2,696	3,406
Monona	3,761	3,583
Monroe	3,258	2,625
Montgomery	2,572	4,165
Muscataine	4,801	7,104
O'Brien	3,138	4,033
Osceola	1,638	2,100
Page	3,279	6,300
Palo Alto	3,726	2,772
Plymouth	2,970	6,085
Pocahontas	3,577	2,600
Polk	46,072	36,629
Pottawattamie	11,752	14,007
Poweshiek	4,234	4,186
Ringgold	1,667	2,767
Sac	3,223	3,770
Scott	18,962	18,015
Shelby	2,978	3,873
Sioux	3,369	6,552
Story	6,554	7,163
Tama	5,286	5,249
Taylor	2,376	3,804
Union	2,861	4,566

County Dem. Rep.

Van Buren	1,997	3,095
Wapello	10,732	8,244
Warren	3,319	4,266
Washington	3,423	5,308
Wayne	3,025	3,098
Webster	9,477	6,935
Winnebago	2,654	2,808
Winneshek	4,557	5,318
Woodbury	20,448	18,544
Worth	2,629	2,086
Wright	4,232	3,916
Totals	499,876	547,267

Prohibition 3,752; Socialist 1,511; Socialist Labor 193; total state vote: 1,052,599.

KANSAS

County	Dem.	Rep.
Allen	2,282	5,032
Anderson	1,649	3,060
Atchison	3,325	4,731
Barber	1,501	2,140
Barton	3,761	5,547
Bourbon	3,622	4,790
Brown	1,817	4,947
Butler	6,084	7,064
Chase	998	1,510
Chautauque	1,106	2,305
Cherokee	4,468	5,458
Cheyenne	736	1,610
Clark	741	950
Clay	1,391	4,101
Cloud	2,391	4,377
Coffey	1,660	3,461
Comanche	742	1,048
Crowley	6,577	8,453
Crawford	8,211	9,017
Decatur	1,159	1,758
Dickinson	3,190	6,227
Doniphan	1,261	3,230
Douglas	3,888	6,224
Edwards	878	1,669
Elk	954	2,283
Ellis	2,218	3,369
Ellsworth	1,678	2,290
Finney	1,667	2,366
Ford	2,994	4,110
Franklin	2,880	5,375
Geary	2,107	2,833
Gove	420	1,125
Graham	814	1,651
Grant	282	566
Gray	775	1,057
Greenlee	215	378
Greenwood	2,187	3,959
Hamilton	471	795
Harper	1,573	2,849
Harvey	3,300	5,339
Haskell	342	520
Hodgeman	490	982
Jackson	1,567	3,665
Jefferson	1,575	3,504
Jewell	1,216	3,754
Johnson	5,771	11,951
Keary	365	612
Kingman	1,579	2,827
Kiowa	618	1,479
Labette	5,398	7,480
Lane	388	773
Leavenworth	5,097	7,282
Lincoln	910	2,405
Linn	1,442	3,185
Logan	406	1,107
Lyon	4,984	5,710
McPherson	3,321	5,840
Marion	1,925	5,219
Marshall	2,681	6,184
Meade	631	1,424
Miami	3,217	4,326
Mitchell	1,579	3,238
Montgomery	7,063	11,738
Morris	1,584	2,628
Morton	367	617
Nemaha	2,149	4,277
Neosho	3,233	5,420
Ness	876	1,745
Norton	1,159	2,890
Osage	2,212	4,107

KANSAS (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Osborne	1,078	2,827
Ottawa	1,378	2,428
Pawnee	1,727	2,057
Phillips	1,098	3,053
Pottawatomie	1,727	4,074
Pratt	2,334	2,658
Rawlins	955	1,569
Reno	7,604	11,004
Republic	1,891	3,802
Rice	2,505	4,024
Riley	2,659	6,511
Rooks	1,166	2,361
Rush	1,076	2,193
Russell	1,583	3,344
Saline	5,097	7,571
Scott	565	903
Sedgwick	34,442	38,896
Seward	1,342	1,590
Shawnee	14,678	21,396
Sheridan	658	1,342
Sherman	1,021	1,608
Smith	1,377	3,282
Stafford	1,908	2,493
Stanton	240	398
Stevens	414	760
Sumner	4,187	6,343
Thomas	1,097	1,651
Trego	883	1,459
Wabasha	673	2,839
Wallace	292	720
Washington	1,455	5,040
Wichita	329	608
Wichita	1,912	4,244
Woodson	999	2,308
Wyandotte	32,914	26,817
Totals	287,458	442,096

Socialist 1,613; Prohibition 2,609; total state vote: 733,776.

KENTUCKY

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adair	2,411	3,414
Allen	1,742	3,120
Anderson	2,148	1,409
Ballard	2,845	637
Barren	4,439	3,262
Bath	2,184	1,581
Bell	4,616	4,822
Boone	2,451	1,457
Bourbon	3,828	1,957
Boyd	8,130	6,868
Boyle	3,490	2,195
Bracken	1,915	1,483
Breathitt	2,922	1,230
Breckinridge	2,889	3,292
Bullitt	2,092	876
Butler	1,153	3,354
Caldwell	2,444	2,242
Calloway	4,888	1,121
Campbell	12,959	13,647
Carlisle	2,057	505
Carroll	2,662	755
Carter	2,733	4,117
Casey	1,520	3,869
Christian	6,260	4,506
Clark	3,608	1,929
Clay	1,165	4,307
Clinton	564	2,618
Crittenden	1,544	2,690
Cumberland	717	2,619
Davies	8,143	6,135
Edmonson	1,016	2,433
Elliott	1,721	514
Estill	2,000	2,493
Fayette	13,567	10,857
Fleming	2,612	2,666
Floyd	7,729	3,197

County Dem. Rep.

Franklin	6,358	2,050
Fulton	2,973	654
Gallatin	1,360	516
Garrard	1,764	2,042
Grant	2,413	1,621
Graves	8,057	2,172
Grayson	2,436	3,629
Green	1,809	2,379
Greenup	3,821	3,718
Hancock	1,129	1,365
Hardin	4,436	2,831
Harlan	8,000	5,815
Harrison	3,706	1,466
Hart	3,138	3,014
Henderson	5,887	2,683
Henry	3,548	1,497
Hickman	2,005	588
Hopkins	7,352	3,795
Jackson	328	3,578
Jefferson	80,236	60,905
Jessamine	2,426	1,790
Johnson	2,222	4,642
Kenton	17,524	12,654
Knott	3,867	803
Knox	2,385	5,178
Larue	2,065	1,550
Laurel	2,104	5,051
Lawrence	2,408	2,715
Lee	1,072	1,468
Leslie	499	2,679
Letcher	4,599	4,055
Lewis	1,434	3,275
Lincoln	3,087	2,793
Livingston	1,686	1,202
Logan	5,110	2,211
Lyon	1,743	924
McCracken	10,846	4,190
McCreary	880	3,419
McLean	2,222	1,752
Madison	5,769	5,468
Magoffin	2,031	2,135
Marion	2,996	1,673
Marshall	2,947	1,316
Martin	571	2,067
Mason	3,810	3,256
Meade	1,828	1,040
Menifee	976	568
Mercer	3,086	2,039
Mertsaife	1,694	2,306
Monroe	1,101	3,648
Montgomery	2,334	1,481
Morgan	3,242	1,217
Muhlenberg	3,657	4,618
Nelson	3,648	2,136
Nicholas	1,813	1,059
Ohio	3,131	4,494
Oldham	1,908	1,021
Owen	3,157	627
Owsley	325	2,033
Pendleton	2,096	1,977
Perry	5,527	4,333
Pike	9,757	8,092
Powell	1,023	902
Pulaski	3,934	8,318
Robertson	855	556
Rockcastle	1,327	3,810
Rowan	1,944	1,815
Russell	1,185	3,019
Scott	3,627	1,589
Shelby	4,415	1,997
Simpson	2,821	1,012
Spencer	1,443	646
Taylor	2,475	2,622
Todd	2,990	1,363
Trigg	2,511	1,332
Trimble	1,916	264
Union	3,489	935
Warren	7,528	4,944
Washington	2,283	2,353
Wayne	2,022	3,048
Webster	3,324	1,840
Whitley	2,352	6,378
Wolfe	1,450	889
Woodford	2,154	1,374
Totals	472,589	392,448

Prohibition 2,023; Socialist 535; total state vote: 887,921.

LOUISIANA

Parish	Dem.	Rep.
Acadia	4,439	1,023
Allen	2,205	336
Ascension	2,291	384
Assumption	1,419	428
Avoyesse	3,789	306
Beauregard	2,226	759
Blenville	1,801	705
Bossier	2,430	622
Caddo	12,896	5,885
Calcasieu	7,861	1,867
Caldwell	1,142	505
Cameron	1,025	86
Catahoula	1,208	291
Claiborne	2,266	578
Concordia	974	201
DeSoto	1,858	538
East Baton Rouge	14,757	3,025
East Carroll	925	357
East Feliciana	869	220
Evangeline	3,029	275
Franklin	2,476	597
Grant	1,939	556
Iberia	3,681	1,141
Iberville	2,265	432
Jackson	1,840	414
Jefferson	10,268	1,782
Jefferson Davis	2,329	1,156
Lafayette	4,801	742
Lafourche	4,980	875
LaSalle	2,018	504
Lincoln	1,705	1,032
Livingston	2,460	343
Madison	764	338
Morehouse	1,859	478
Natchitoches	2,536	1,105
Orleans	90,411	20,190
Ouachita	6,329	2,627
Plaquemine	1,755	335
Pointe Coupee	1,436	271
Rapides	9,132	1,712
Red River	975	409
Richland	2,087	488
Sabine	2,048	1,039
St. Bernard	2,044	60
St. Charles	1,945	174
St. Helena	683	108
St. James	1,387	265
St. John the Baptist	1,324	195
St. Landry	4,423	784
St. Martin	2,384	153
St. Mary	3,591	538
St. Tammany	3,450	703
Tangipahoa	4,419	1,572
Tensas	638	160
Terrebonne	3,539	550
Union	1,765	803
Vermilion	4,684	676
Vernon	3,075	1,022
Washington	4,810	406
Webster	3,655	899
West Baton Rouge	1,045	87
West Carroll	1,390	581
West Feliciana	426	178
Winn	1,403	881
Totals	281,564	67,750

Independent 69; total state vote: 349,383.

MAINE

County	Dem.	Rep.
Androscoggin	19,078	10,927
Aroostook	8,017	11,678
Cumberland	26,857	29,349
Franklin	2,646	4,127

County Dem. Rep.

Hancock	3,241	7,143
Kennebec	14,070	14,335
Knox	3,758	5,590
Lincoln	2,102	4,919
Oxford	6,377	8,053
Penobscot	13,292	16,934
Piscataquis	2,957	3,536
Sagadahoc	4,003	3,883
Somerset	5,331	7,167
Waldo	1,807	4,291
Washington	5,709	5,380
York	21,386	18,122
Totals	140,631	155,434

Socialist Labor 335; total state vote: 296,400.

MARYLAND

County	Dem.	Rep.
Allegany	15,345	15,589
Anne Arundel	10,269	10,860
Baltimore	26,275	34,047
Baltimore City	163,493	112,817
Calvert	1,549	2,184
Caroline	2,080	3,073
Carroll	4,483	8,999
Cecil	4,662	3,680
Charles	1,875	2,755
Dorchester	4,764	4,241
Frederick	8,528	11,367
Garrett	1,961	4,162
Harford	4,839	6,751
Howard	5,140	3,344
Kent	2,454	2,351
Montgomery	15,324	20,400
Prince Georges	14,006	13,750
Queen Anne's	3,027	2,619
St. Marys	1,891	2,673
Somerset	8,125	3,790
Talbot	2,768	3,712
Washington	11,365	12,227
Wicomico	5,674	5,040
Worcester	2,613	3,018
Totals	315,490	292,949

MASSACHUSETTS

County	Dem.	Rep.
Barnstable	4,938	11,543
Berkshire	31,212	24,830
Bristol	90,529	60,880
Dukes	861	1,372
Essex	118,228	111,958
Franklin	9,400	13,258
Hampden	91,819	63,293
Hampshire	17,676	14,907
Middlesex	210,253	236,102
Nantucket	569	779
Norfolk	69,606	97,490
Plymouth	32,290	47,245
Suffolk	234,475	139,285
Worcester	123,440	98,414
Totals	1,035,296	921,350

Socialist Labor 2,780; Prohibition 973; all others 49,594; total state vote: 2,009,993.

MICHIGAN

County	Dem.	Rep.
Alcona	716	1,503
Alger	2,519	1,504
Allegan	4,480	12,327
Alpena	2,856	4,453

Vote for President

MICHIGAN (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Antrim	1,206	2,626
Arenac	1,280	1,978
Baraga	1,874	1,829
Barry	3,010	7,057
Bay	15,602	15,459
Benzie	1,084	2,026
Berrien	15,886	24,832
Branch	3,406	7,155
Calhoun	16,611	20,664
Cass	3,417	6,566
Charlevoix	1,893	3,039
Cheboygan	2,141	2,943
Chippewa	4,344	5,335
Clare	1,078	2,636
Clinton	2,533	8,422
Crawford	550	797
Delta	7,375	5,213
Dickinson	6,740	4,987
Eaton	5,049	9,973
Emmet	2,206	3,538
Genesee	52,444	41,145
Gladwin	985	2,457
Gogebie	7,938	5,283
Grand		
Traverse	2,607	5,413
Gratiot	3,160	7,987
Hillsdale	3,153	9,364
Houghton	10,066	9,110
Huron	2,301	9,538
Ingham	23,655	34,255
Ionia	4,437	9,331
Iosco	1,127	2,340
Iron	4,537	3,945
Isabella	2,522	6,356
Jackson	13,859	22,992
Kalamazoo	16,223	24,974
Kalkaska	409	992
Kent	43,679	54,163
Keweenaw	965	866
Lake	794	1,145
Lapeer	3,002	7,769
Leelanau	944	2,063
Lenawee	6,750	16,382
Livingston	2,910	7,417
Luc	790	1,195
MacKinnac	1,488	2,268
Macomb	23,506	21,305
Manistee	3,398	4,095
Marquette	11,707	8,163
Mason	3,137	4,446
Mecosta	1,708	4,217
Menominee	4,632	4,869
Midland	3,559	6,850
Missaukee	759	9,979
Monroe	10,275	13,478
Montcalm	3,168	7,525
Montmorency	541	1,034
Muskegon	19,963	16,536
Newaygo	2,156	5,250
Oakland	55,272	59,627
Oceana	1,738	3,534
Ogemaw	1,006	2,339
Ontonagon	2,611	2,433
Oseola	1,338	3,787
Oscoda	332	615
Otsego	912	1,259
Ottawa	8,511	17,077
Presque Isle	2,092	2,209
Roscommon	464	1,292
Saginaw	20,383	27,289
St. Clair	11,813	19,175
St. Joseph	4,235	9,712
Sanilac	2,015	5,851
Schoolcraft	1,724	1,704
Shiawassee	5,292	11,601
Washtenaw	2,938	9,789
Van Buren	5,002	10,951
Washtenaw	14,922	24,740
Wayne	554,670	316,270
Wexford	2,489	4,074
Totals	1,106,899	1,084,423
Prohibition	6,503	
Social Labor	1,264	
Socialist	1,598	
America First Party	1,530	
Odd 6		
total state	2,205,223	

MINNESOTA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Aitkin	2,743	2,720
Anoka	5,431	3,958
Becker	4,889	3,803
Beltrami	5,490	2,705
Benton	2,258	2,988
Big Stone	2,120	1,608
Blue Earth	5,098	9,429
Brown	2,842	7,018
Carlton	6,153	2,653
Carver	1,585	5,823
Cass	3,377	3,135
Chippewa	3,264	2,967
Chisago	5,230	3,392
Clay	2,530	1,125
Clearwater	2,658	513
Cook	545	3,916
Cottonwood	2,354	4,500
Crow Wing	5,504	7,731
Dakota	8,562	2,902
Dodge	1,808	4,140
Douglas	3,681	5,882
Faribault	3,640	6,339
Fillmore	3,183	5,728
Freeborn	6,486	7,820
Goodhue	5,791	1,969
Grant	1,969	116,781
Hennepin	148,792	4,036
Houston	1,847	2,114
Hubbard	1,613	2,225
Isanti	2,225	4,227
Itasca	8,787	2,789
Jackson	3,417	1,913
Kanabec	1,776	3,784
Kandiyohi	6,462	883
Kittson	2,752	1,607
Koochiching	3,981	
Lac qui		3,104
Parle	2,779	792
Lake	2,401	642
Lake of the		4,560
Woods	1,168	1,600
Le Sueur	3,358	3,617
Lincoln	2,302	5,756
Lyon	4,640	748
McLeod	2,557	2,029
Mahnomen	1,494	5,182
Marshall	3,808	4,302
Martin	4,443	2,798
Meeker	3,159	5,035
Miller	2,872	6,588
Morrison	3,920	2,585
Mower	7,190	4,345
Murray	2,495	4,149
Nicollet	2,321	1,884
Nobles	3,413	8,355
Norman	2,846	12,351
Olmsted	6,873	1,525
Otter Tail	5,823	3,433
Pennington	3,330	2,844
Pine	4,332	4,402
Pipestone	2,129	2,607
Polk	8,808	53,052
Pope	2,781	757
Ramsey	78,759	5,428
Red Lake	1,642	5,160
Redwood	2,886	6,824
Renville	3,747	2,584
Rice	4,470	1,513
Rock	1,649	27,493
Roseau	3,697	3,326
St. Louis	63,369	2,046
Scott	2,786	4,311
Sherburne	1,447	13,208
Sibley	1,683	4,760
Stearns	8,647	2,377
Steele	3,307	2,519
Stevens	1,693	5,636
Swift	3,310	1,296
Todd	3,803	4,213
Traverse	1,721	2,653
Wabasha	2,482	4,146
Wadena	1,868	6,014
Waseca	2,207	3,146
Washington	5,599	1,945
Watonswan	2,324	8,296
Wilkin	1,819	
Winona	6,117	

County	Dem.	Rep.
Wright	3,678	6,961
Yellow		
Medicine	3,214	3,337
Totals	589,864	527,416

Industrial Government 3-178; Socialist 5,073; total state vote: 1,125,509.

MISSISSIPPI

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	1,431	72
Alcorn	2,569	88
Amite	1,348	25
Attala	1,990	25
Benton	800	19
Bolivar	2,119	119
Calhoun	2,006	39
Carroll	1,762	21
Chickasaw	1,762	42
Choctaw	1,066	46
Clalborne	667	12
Clarke	1,605	38
Clay	956	48
Coahoma	2,234	40
Copiah	2,320	22
Covington	1,615	18
DeSoto	1,469	52
Forrest	3,394	61
Franklin	1,137	35
George	1,025	18
Greene	879	63
Grenada	1,239	14
Hancock	1,536	80
Harrison	5,458	265
Hinds	9,575	215
Holmes	1,796	20
Humphreys	1,103	4
Issaquena	206	4
Itawamba	1,287	94
Jackson	2,496	92
Jasper	1,610	16
Jefferson	681	5
Davis	1,305	57
Jones	4,563	110
Kemper	1,309	26
Lafayette	2,041	26
Lamar	1,043	27
Lauderdale	5,653	168
Lawrence	1,456	30
Leake	2,736	8
Lee	3,279	52
LeFlore	2,200	23
Lincoln	2,380	47
Lowndes	1,969	49
Madison	1,805	28
Marion	2,415	21
Marshall	1,349	83
Monroe	2,927	61
Montgomery	1,238	20
Neshoba	2,869	60
Newton	2,448	31
Noxubee	934	36
Oktibbeha	1,821	22
Opalola	1,798	28
Pearl River	2,093	36
Perry	775	20
Pike	2,738	56
Pontotoc	1,647	43
Prentiss	1,585	58
Quitman	1,001	11
Rankin	2,331	32
Scott	2,105	28
Sharkey	666	5
Simpson	2,403	25
Smith	2,432	31
Stone	972	32
Sunflower	2,546	32
Tallahatchie	2,377	28
Tate	1,405	12
Tippah	2,439	59
Tishomingo	1,366	171
Tunica	649	73
Union	2,054	26
Walthall	1,170	76
Warren	3,018	101
Washington	1,535	36
Wayne	1,362	43
Webster	1,468	43

County	Dem.	Rep.
Wilkinson	773	17
Winston	1,757	15
Yalobusha	1,525	28
Yazoo	2,200	27
Totals	158,515	3,742

Independent Democrat 9-964; Independent Republican 7,859; total state vote: 180,080.

MISSOURI

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adair	3,606	4,909
Andrew	2,254	3,734
Atchison	2,214	2,803
Audrain	6,471	5,455
Barry	4,029	5,796
Barton	2,688	3,536
Bates	4,096	5,122
Benton	1,108	3,254
Bollinger	1,841	2,550
Boone	9,704	4,195
Buchanan	20,091	15,113
Butler	4,219	6,375
Caldwell	2,001	3,384
Callaway	5,757	3,143
Camden	990	2,180
Cape		
Girardeau	6,845	8,339
Carroll	3,283	5,127
Carter	1,207	1,033
Cass	4,347	4,687
Cedar	1,478	3,576
Chariton	3,930	3,802
Christian	1,134	4,167
Clark	2,155	2,707
Clay	8,682	6,724
Clinton	3,079	2,912
Cole	7,139	7,364
Cooper	3,729	4,928
Crawford	2,177	3,077
Dade	1,462	3,316
Dallas	1,064	3,332
Daviess	2,567	3,597
DeKalb	1,961	2,658
Dent	2,699	2,456
Douglas	746	3,570
Dunklin	6,431	4,274
Franklin	5,958	9,925
Gasconade	994	5,007
Gentry	3,022	2,970
Greene	17,287	21,531
Grundy	2,997	4,158
Harrison	2,623	4,330
Henry	4,587	5,564
Hickory	560	2,171
Holt	1,785	3,152
Howard	3,958	1,951
Howell	3,020	5,151
Iron	2,205	1,649
Jackson	20,957	19,323
Jasper	13,111	17,301
Jefferson	7,953	6,758
Johnson	4,419	5,949
Kansas		
City	92,846	76,083
Knox	1,943	2,057
Laclede	3,011	4,670
Lafayette	5,603	7,951
Lawrence	3,859	6,836
Lewis	2,883	1,988
Lincoln	3,773	2,910
Linn	5,242	4,942
Livingston	3,887	4,697
McDonald	2,523	3,520
Macon	4,772	4,796
Madison	2,203	2,277
Maries	1,824	1,519
Marion	8,575	4,560
Mercer	1,035	2,249
Miller	2,229	3,609
Mississippi	4,182	1,944
Moniteau	2,327	3,237
Monroe	5,000	1,098
Montgomery	2,743	3,527
Morgan	1,735	2,896
New Madrid	7,626	4,158
Newton	5,146	6,885
Nodaway	5,407	5,766

MISSOURI (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Oregon	2,734	1,573
Osage	2,121	3,284
Ozark	628	2,707
Pemiscot	7,380	4,333
Perry	2,014	4,207
Pettis	7,176	7,696
Phelps	4,256	3,180
Pike	4,659	3,351
Platte	3,741	2,344
Polk	2,527	5,040
Pulaski	3,048	2,345
Putnam	1,168	3,106
Ralls	2,799	1,164
Randolph	7,629	2,879
Ray	4,521	3,094
Reynolds	1,877	951
Ripley	1,923	1,841
St. Charles	4,880	7,050
St. Clair	2,119	3,306
St. Francois	6,745	7,320
St. Genevieve	1,878	2,214
St. Louis	57,780	64,131
City	204,687	134,411
Saline	6,715	6,022
Schuyler	1,729	1,526
Scotland	2,158	2,058
Scott	7,132	3,995
Shannon	3,493	1,110
Shelby	3,435	1,934
Stoddard	5,982	1,573
Stone	737	3,080
Sullivan	3,328	3,611
Taney	936	2,499
Texas	4,011	3,916
Vernon	4,885	5,171
Warren	815	3,017
Washington	2,065	2,900
Wayne	2,169	2,171
Webster	2,785	4,281
Worth	1,437	1,444
Wright	2,116	4,413
Totals	807,804	761,524

Socialist 1,751; Prohibition 1,175; Social-Labor 220; total state vote: 1,572,474.

MONTANA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Beaverhead	1,263	1,556
Big Horn	1,289	1,394
Blaine	1,469	990
Broadwater	558	760
Carbon	2,073	2,126
Carter	610	507
Cascade	10,924	6,372
Chouteau	1,906	1,220
Custer	2,038	1,830
Daniels	824	680
Dawson	1,362	1,549
Deer Lodge	4,347	2,176
Fallon	494	870
Fergus	3,164	2,229
Flathead	3,608	4,066
Gallatin	3,479	3,120
Garfield	478	553
Glacier	2,142	1,228
Golden Valley	266	395
Granite	574	702
Hill	2,986	1,646
Jefferson	803	797
Judith Basin	1,049	891
Lake	1,750	2,265
Lewis & Clark	4,737	4,482
Liberty	440	393
Lincoln	1,445	1,109
McCone	763	526
Madison	1,022	1,278
Meagher	482	509
Mineral	401	380
Missoula	5,558	5,371
Musselshell	1,342	1,004

County	Dem.	Rep.
Park	2,245	2,396
Petroleum	225	253
Phillips	1,435	1,089
Pondera	1,448	890
Powder River	476	650
Powell	1,527	1,100
Prairie	468	598
Ravalli	1,926	2,342
Richland	1,777	1,347
Roosevelt	1,848	1,281
Rosebud	1,114	1,154
Sanders	1,184	1,070
Sheridan	1,713	791
Silver Bow	13,228	7,610
Stillwater	934	1,201
Sweet Grass	533	897
Teton	1,508	1,074
Toole	1,545	1,113
Treasure	282	287
Valley	2,196	1,341
Wheatland	733	767
Wibaux	425	432
Yellowstone	8,140	8,706
Totals	112,556	93,163

Prohibition 340; Socialist 1,296; total state vote: 207,354.

NEBRASKA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	4,612	7,165
Antelope	1,618	3,888
Arthur	153	263
Banner	154	378
Blaine	248	366
Boone	1,665	2,865
Box Butte	1,736	2,994
Boyd	895	1,456
Brown	745	1,549
Buffalo	3,852	6,073
Burt	2,162	3,189
Butler	2,922	2,493
Cass	3,144	4,588
Cedar	1,839	3,616
Chase	648	1,444
Cherry	1,371	2,314
Cheyenne	1,752	2,654
Clay	1,530	3,375
Colfax	2,178	2,314
Cuming	1,401	4,008
Custer	3,321	5,330
Dakota	1,989	1,703
Dawes	1,447	2,747
Dawson	2,270	5,017
Deuel	406	1,125
Dixon	1,463	2,382
Dodge	4,278	6,083
Douglas	63,762	53,443
Dundy	613	1,320
Fillmore	1,788	3,362
Franklin	969	2,085
Frontier	758	1,855
Furnas	1,329	2,870
Gage	4,238	7,352
Garden	541	1,248
Garfield	408	896
Gosper	484	935
Grant	172	327
Greely	1,265	1,242
Hall	4,768	7,651
Hamilton	1,330	3,057
Harlan	1,006	1,991
Hayes	387	782
Hitchcock	877	1,556
Holt	2,565	4,198
Hooker	103	330
Howard	2,042	1,556
Jefferson	2,187	4,257
Johnson	1,019	2,649
Kearney	1,267	1,782
Keith	1,147	1,739
Keya Paha	334	781
Kimball	576	1,169
Knox	2,487	3,762
Lancaster	19,338	26,715

County	Dem.	Rep.
Lincoln	4,344	5,969
Logan	244	450
Loup	182	488
McPherson	118	310
Madison	3,373	6,892
Merrick	1,390	2,691
Morrill	1,108	1,998
Nance	1,113	1,697
Nemaha	1,785	3,267
Nuckolls	2,667	2,685
Otoe	1,654	5,291
Pawnee	1,275	2,254
Perkins	806	1,301
Phelps	1,451	2,460
Pierce	1,204	2,956
Platte	3,448	4,509
Polk	1,517	2,357
Red Willow	2,132	3,107
Richardson	3,483	4,482
Rock	506	984
Saline	3,899	3,255
Sarpy	2,654	2,641
Saunders	4,199	6,615
Scotts Bluff	3,733	6,947
Seward	2,083	3,721
Sheridan	1,031	2,570
Sherman	1,584	1,309
Sioux	408	876
Stanton	874	1,682
Thayer	1,644	3,554
Thomas	214	338
Thurston	1,632	1,584
Valley	1,475	2,096
Washington	2,274	2,844
Wayne	1,021	2,886
Webster	1,094	2,523
Wheeler	310	592
York	1,808	4,885
Totals	233,246	329,880

NEVADA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Churchill	1,046	1,130
Clark	7,350	4,543
Douglas	282	656
Elko	2,280	1,642
Esmeralda	223	150
Eureka	217	317
Humboldt	994	835
Lander	383	425
Lincoln	1,295	524
Lyon	708	895
Mineral	1,344	751
Nye	943	723
Ormsby	665	841
Pershing	524	538
Storey	173	163
Washoe	8,384	9,024
White Pine	2,812	1,554
Totals	29,623	24,611

NEW HAMPSHIRE

County	Dem.	Rep.
Belknap	5,325	6,188
Carroll	2,461	5,251
Cheshire	7,098	8,334
Coos	8,709	6,209
Grafton	8,743	10,947
Hillsboro	42,306	25,921
Merrimack	13,382	14,599
Rockingham	13,170	17,144
Strafford	12,497	9,388
Sullivan	5,972	5,935
Totals	119,663	109,916

Socialist 46; total state vote: 229,624.

NEW JERSEY

County	Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	28,972	25,569
Bergen	76,350	142,833
Burlington	22,623	18,760
Camden	85,691	42,195
Cape May	6,835	3,255
Cumberland	15,674	14,477
Essex	174,320	178,985
Gloucester	17,758	16,688
Hudson	191,354	117,085
Hunterdon	6,774	9,844
Monroe	52,383	36,644
Middlesex	60,504	45,235
Monmouth	34,720	49,344
Morris	21,454	39,735
Ocean	7,683	13,311
Passaic	68,737	67,855
Salem	10,367	7,944
Somerset	14,465	20,265
Sussex	5,237	8,811
Union	75,989	86,544
Warren	10,024	10,711
Totals	987,874	961,333

Prohibition 4,255; Socialist Labor 6,939; Socialists 3,358; total state vote: 1,963,761.

NEW MEXICO

County	Dem.	Rep.
Bernalillo	12,229	11,668
Catron	589	639
Chaves	3,350	3,144
Colfax	3,017	2,665
Curry	3,271	2,323
De Baca	660	555
Dona Ana	4,172	3,144
Eddy	5,228	2,065
Grant	3,472	1,977
Guadalupe	1,539	1,644
Harding	647	821
Hidalgo	807	1,365
Lea	2,938	1,228
Lincoln	1,342	1,455
Luna	1,383	1,021
McKinley	2,210	1,544
Mora	1,425	1,751
Otero	1,892	1,444
Quay	3,215	1,444
Rio Arriba	4,952	4,235
Roosevelt	3,190	1,331
Sandoval	2,060	1,975
San Juan	1,445	1,751
San Miguel	6,054	4,865
Santa Fe	6,482	6,282
Sierra	1,534	1,373
Socorro	2,489	2,760
Taos	3,463	3,344
Torrance	1,321	2,565
Union	1,987	1,945
Valencia	3,318	3,494
Totals	81,389	70,611

Prohibition 148; total state vote: 152,225.

NEW YORK

County	Dem.	Rep.
Albany	65,726	60,511
Allegany	4,404	13,404
Broomes	28,218	44,011
Cattaraugus	10,679	19,911
Cayuga	12,325	18,611
Chautauque	19,703	32,811
Chemung	12,894	22,111
Chenango	4,645	12,711
Columbia	6,220	13,011
Cortland	4,480	10,411
Delaware	4,473	14,911

NEW YORK (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Dutchess	20,488	32,890
Eric	176,554	185,975
Essex	4,103	10,128
Franklin	7,188	9,225
Fulton	7,882	13,195
Genesee	6,276	13,478
Greene	4,787	9,807
Hamilton	766	1,834
Herkimer	11,260	15,656
Jefferson	13,517	21,834
Lewis	3,141	6,256
Livingston	5,763	11,383
Madison	5,740	13,369
Monroe	108,972	111,725
Montgomery	13,202	4,726
Nassau	68,137	159,713
Niagara	31,008	37,614
Oneida	44,752	48,749
Onondaga	64,729	80,507
Ontario	8,421	16,859
Orange	21,465	39,041
Orleans	3,622	9,998
Oswego	11,510	19,427
Otsego	7,193	15,427
Putnam	3,644	7,010
Rensselaer	27,562	37,819
Rockland	11,711	19,471
St. Lawrence	13,896	21,919
Saratoga	12,056	20,197
Schenectady	30,262	35,178
Schoharie	3,688	6,546
Schuyler	1,566	4,506
Seneca	3,874	7,424
Steuben	12,762	25,538
Suffolk	27,577	65,650
Sullivan	7,218	11,258
Tioga	3,411	8,934
Tompkins	6,377	12,805
Ulster	15,222	26,703
Warren	6,124	12,144
Washington	6,466	13,861
Wayne	6,418	17,523
Westchester	91,461	174,635
Wyoming	4,248	10,219
Yates	1,792	6,338

NEW YORK CITY		
Bronx	265,591	211,158
Kings	472,020	393,926
New York	350,508	258,650
Queens	231,780	365,365
Richmond	27,855	42,188
Total N. Y. C.	1,347,754	1,271,287
Total N. Y. State	2,478,598	2,987,647
American Labor vote 496,405 (included in total N.Y. State Dem. vote); Socialist 14,352; Liberal 10,553; total state vote: 3,316,790.		

NORTH CAROLINA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Alamance	9,184	4,796
Alexander	2,282	2,971
Alleghany	1,610	1,495
Anson	3,582	510
Ashe	4,363	5,524
Avery	838	3,178
Beaufort	4,706	1,133
Bertie	3,142	124
Bladen	2,542	721
Brunswick	2,546	1,997
Buncombe	20,878	9,398
Burke	6,795	5,855
Cabarrus	9,064	4,365
Caldwell	5,419	4,233
Camden	722	193
Carteret	3,489	1,566
Caswell	1,923	492
Catawba	10,146	7,211

County	Dem.	Rep.
Chatham	3,856	2,431
Cherokee	2,582	2,625
Chowan	1,314	166
Clay	1,245	1,263
Cleveland	8,170	2,636
Columbus	5,717	1,552
Craven	4,872	826
Cumberland	6,615	2,014
Currituck	1,049	231
Dare	966	259
Davidson	9,455	9,445
Davie	2,266	3,244
Duplin	5,464	1,437
Durham	12,763	3,690
Edgecombe	6,762	448
Forsyth	16,390	10,014
Franklin	3,967	289
Gaston	13,744	6,023
Gates	1,105	153
Graham	1,889	1,356
Granville	3,215	325
Greene	2,528	113
Guilford	23,495	12,962
Halifax	6,989	440
Harnett	6,579	3,191
Haywood	7,755	2,919
Henderson	5,679	4,613
Hertford	1,996	125
Hoke	1,782	160
Hyde	824	323
Iredell	8,358	4,864
Jackson	4,109	2,694
Johnston	8,282	4,423
Jones	1,221	211
Lee	3,448	808
Lenoir	5,253	554
Lincoln	4,168	3,678
McDowell	4,008	2,258
Macon	2,552	2,510
Madison	2,291	4,388
Martin	4,408	133
Mecklenburg	25,950	9,434
Mitchell	1,024	3,192
Montgomery	2,665	1,963
Moore	3,711	2,663
Nash	7,577	876
New Hanover	9,476	2,829
Northampton	3,470	172
Onslow	2,711	433
Orange	2,711	1,467
Pamlico	1,295	719
Pasquotank	2,540	860
Pender	1,732	441
Perquimans	960	266
Person	2,507	607
Pitt	8,556	495
Polk	2,340	1,678
Randolph	7,277	7,876
Richmond	5,394	938
Robeson	7,278	1,118
Rockingham	8,755	3,024
Rowan	9,721	5,862
Rutherford	7,379	4,698
Sampson	4,220	6,062
Scotland	2,372	303
Stanly	5,499	6,083
Stokes	4,110	3,376
Surry	7,679	5,116
Swain	2,110	1,505
Transylvania	3,019	2,251
Tyrell	611	281
Union	5,729	1,114
Vance	4,110	528
Wake	18,050	3,996
Warren	2,480	242
Washington	1,782	497
Watauga	3,214	3,954
Wayne	6,228	1,914
Wilkes	5,578	9,121
Wilson	6,480	769
Yadkin	2,470	4,392
Yancey	3,301	2,402
Totals	527,399	263,155

NORTH DAKOTA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	668	966
Barnes	2,922	3,696
Benson	2,261	1,726
Billings	209	354
Bottineau	1,953	2,663
Bowman	609	785
Burke	1,226	1,540
Burlingame	3,061	4,616
Cass	10,390	10,661
Cavalier	2,274	2,011
Dickey	1,339	2,134
Divide	1,513	1,225
Dunn	919	1,374
Eddy	1,042	974
Emmons	656	2,255
Foster	1,102	891
Golden Valley	443	709
Grant	7,707	5,668
Grand Forks	410	1,745
Griggs	1,228	990
Hettinger	554	1,812
Kidder	693	1,397
LaMoure	1,422	2,298
Logan	294	1,904
McHenry	1,934	3,141
McIntosh	226	2,682
McKenzie	1,592	1,241
McLean	2,326	2,822
Mercer	445	2,504
Morton	1,850	2,537
Mountrail	1,981	1,666
Nelson	1,925	1,506
Oliver	219	756
Pembina	2,903	2,410
Pierce	1,307	1,992
Ramsey	2,539	2,505
Ransom	1,639	2,044
Renville	1,095	1,046
Richland	3,192	4,402
Rolette	1,745	1,070
Sargent	1,426	1,488
Sheridan	386	1,910
Sioux	445	673
Slope	439	434
Stark	1,534	2,852
Steele	1,320	1,042
Stutsman	3,243	4,220
Towner	1,185	1,097
Trail	2,479	2,370
Walsh	4,747	2,471
Ward	5,822	5,514
Wells	1,557	2,529
Williams	3,748	2,217
Totals	100,144	118,535

Prohibition 549; Socialist 943; total state vote: 220,171.

OHIO

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	3,998	5,590
Allen	12,564	21,024
Ashland	6,130	8,994
Ashtabula	13,319	17,181
Athens	7,438	10,326
Auglaize	4,888	8,980
Belmont	24,093	15,485
Brown	4,743	5,024
Butler	26,698	22,702
Carroll	2,907	4,898
Champaign	4,800	7,795
Clark	22,362	22,207
Clermont	7,937	9,125
Clinton	3,713	7,200
Columbiana	18,796	19,976
Coshocton	6,126	7,917
Crawford	7,079	10,464
Cuyahoga	330,659	217,824
Darke	8,036	11,135
Defiance	3,634	7,450
Delaware	4,569	9,186
Erie	7,753	10,663
Fairfield	8,439	11,135
Fayette	3,945	5,933

County	Dem.	Rep.
Franklin	89,394	99,292
Fulton	2,147	8,258
Gallia	2,968	6,464
Geauga	3,264	5,295
Greene	7,937	9,680
Guernsey	6,512	8,878
Hamilton	144,470	154,960
Hancock	6,252	13,450
Hardin	5,128	8,566
Harrison	3,381	5,194
Henry	2,605	7,241
Highland	5,336	7,963
Hocking	3,766	4,535
Holmes	2,563	3,093
Huron	5,879	11,442
Jackson	4,666	6,786
Jefferson	24,827	15,496
Knox	5,573	9,963
Lake	12,713	13,697
Lawrence	7,966	9,312
Licking	12,819	16,815
Logan	4,944	9,882
Lorain	25,254	23,866
Lucas	76,109	77,247
Madison	3,374	5,546
Mahoning	70,102	35,184
Marion	8,775	11,925
Medina	6,003	10,375
Meigs	3,399	6,401
Mercer	4,522	7,712
Miami	10,476	14,751
Monroe	3,574	3,617
Montgomery	82,367	63,336
Morgan	1,665	4,309
Morrow	2,356	5,439
Muskingum	12,729	17,577
Noble	2,235	4,130
Ottawa	4,941	6,922
Paulding	2,355	4,515
Perry	5,050	7,339
Pickaway	5,362	5,997
Pike	3,968	3,117
Portage	12,533	12,284
Preble	4,872	6,609
Putnam	3,145	8,004
Richland	15,406	18,055
Ross	9,928	11,424
Sandusky	6,129	13,763
Scioto	17,134	17,489
Seneca	6,224	15,137
Shelby	5,622	7,084
Stark	57,393	51,506
Summit	90,783	64,696
Tribune	34,312	25,150
Tuscarawas	16,184	14,357
Union	2,907	6,908
Van Wert	5,046	8,529
Vinton	1,826	2,719
Warren	5,765	8,598
Washington	7,023	11,676
Wayne	9,506	13,616
Williams	3,417	8,738
Wood	8,025	16,016
Wyandot	3,231	6,144
Totals	1,570,763	1,582,293

OKLAHOMA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adair	2,760	2,792
Alfalfa	1,716	3,434
Atoka	2,172	1,515
Beaver	1,355	1,913
Beckham	3,608	2,034
Blaine	2,097	3,480
Bryan	7,180	1,677
Caddo	6,850	5,529
Canadian	4,800	4,674
Carter	9,184	2,446
Cherokee	3,415	3,336
Choctaw	4,358	1,404
Cimarron	746	822
Cleveland	5,240	3,642
Coal	1,959	780
Comanche	7,342	1,709
Cotton	2,711	1,266
Craig	3,363	3,111
Creek	8,342	7,549
Custer	3,928	3,349
Delaware	2,373	2,660

OKLAHOMA (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Dewey ..	1,808	2,166
Ellis ..	1,104	1,939
Garfield ..	7,879	11,211
Garvin ..	5,328	2,086
Grady ..	7,689	4,069
Grant ..	2,045	3,021
Greer ..	2,984	1,075
Harmon ..	1,933	503
Harper ..	1,056	1,394
Haskell ..	2,924	2,102
Hughes ..	5,009	2,484
Jackson ..	4,866	1,313
Jefferson ..	2,948	974
Johnston ..	2,339	925
Key ..	8,656	9,498
Kingfisher ..	2,175	3,481
Kiowa ..	4,175	2,017
Latimer ..	1,948	1,296
Le Flore ..	5,660	3,667
Lincoln ..	3,910	4,801
Logan ..	1,955	4,586
Love ..	1,955	446
McClain ..	3,301	1,492
McCurtain ..	5,322	1,419
McIntosh ..	3,190	2,569
Major ..	985	3,019
Marshall ..	2,261	752
Mayes ..	3,830	3,022
Murray ..	2,602	1,855
Muskogee ..	11,679	8,280
Noble ..	2,500	3,060
Nowata ..	2,581	2,730
Okfuskee ..	3,291	2,177
Oklahoma ..	57,812	42,464
Okmulgee ..	9,737	5,430
Osage ..	6,840	5,557
Ottawa ..	5,876	5,056
Pawnee ..	2,460	3,310
Payne ..	5,624	6,048
Pittsburg ..	8,535	4,068
Pontotoc ..	6,552	2,960
Pottawatomie ..	9,130	6,486
Pushmataha ..	2,848	1,181
Roger Mills ..	2,015	1,148
Rogers ..	3,209	3,739
Seminole ..	7,116	4,560
Sequoyah ..	3,571	2,893
Stephens ..	6,189	2,766
Texas ..	2,119	1,731
Tillman ..	3,902	1,496
Tulsa ..	33,436	42,663
Wagoner ..	2,373	3,467
Washington ..	5,090	6,533
Washita ..	3,524	2,706
Woods ..	2,426	3,226
Woodward ..	2,152	3,055
Totals ..	401,549	319,424

Prohibition 1,663; total state vote: 722,636.

OREGON

County	Dem.	Rep.
Baker ..	3,116	2,494
Benton ..	2,830	5,242
Clackamas ..	14,060	12,492
Clatsop ..	6,038	3,921
Columbia ..	5,213	2,696
Coos ..	6,476	4,609
Crook ..	1,145	932
Curry ..	678	827
Deschutes ..	3,807	2,547
Douglas ..	4,563	6,134
Gilliam ..	567	492
Grant ..	1,072	1,006
Harney ..	997	787
Hood River ..	1,960	2,008
Jackson ..	6,668	8,598
Jefferson ..	297	410
Josephine ..	3,214	4,019
Klamath ..	6,656	5,969
Lake ..	1,147	1,008
Lane ..	14,375	17,690
Lincoln ..	2,947	2,801
Linn ..	6,480	6,877
Malheur ..	2,234	2,797

County	Dem.	Rep.
Marion ..	11,807	16,176
Morrow ..	836	747
Multnomah ..	105,516	78,279
Polk ..	3,318	8,904
Sherman ..	518	475
Tillamook ..	2,634	2,477
Umatilla ..	4,967	5,379
Union ..	3,951	2,413
Wallowa ..	1,544	1,152
Wasco ..	2,313	2,429
Washington ..	9,110	9,362
Wheeler ..	414	544
Yamhill ..	5,067	5,672
Totals ..	248,635	225,365

Socialist 3,785; Independent 2,362; total state vote: 480,147.

PENNSYLVANIA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams ..	5,881	8,787
Allegheny ..	350,690	261,218
Armstrong ..	10,202	13,656
Beaver ..	32,743	23,555
Bedford ..	5,175	8,703
Berk ..	43,889	35,274
Blair ..	18,003	24,925
Bradford ..	5,523	13,472
Bucks ..	17,823	25,634
Butler ..	12,377	19,341
Cambria ..	39,676	28,203
Cameron ..	1,115	1,729
Carbon ..	11,060	9,837
Centre ..	8,064	10,048
Chester ..	18,548	26,655
Clarion ..	5,263	8,098
Clearfield ..	13,617	13,986
Clinton ..	5,703	5,915
Columbia ..	9,647	9,336
Crawford ..	9,216	15,205
Cumberland ..	12,068	17,782
Dauphin ..	30,684	44,725
Delaware ..	64,021	78,533
Elk ..	6,097	5,645
Erie ..	32,912	35,247
Fayette ..	35,093	21,945
Forest ..	673	1,344
Franklin ..	8,807	13,380
Fulton ..	1,758	2,084
Greene ..	8,392	5,747
Huntingdon ..	4,131	8,106
Indiana ..	8,863	14,388
Jefferson ..	6,425	10,970
Juniata ..	2,666	3,512
Lackawanna ..	59,190	47,261
Lancaster ..	27,353	44,888
Lawrence ..	17,331	18,886
Lebanon ..	11,818	15,206
Lehigh ..	29,134	51,584
Luzerne ..	73,674	67,984
Lycoming ..	15,658	19,886
McKean ..	6,492	11,988
Mercer ..	16,589	19,606
Mifflin ..	5,693	6,205
Monroe ..	5,490	6,202
Montgomery ..	47,815	78,260
Montour ..	2,212	2,727
Northampton ..	32,584	26,643
Northumberland ..	20,333	21,995
Perry ..	3,265	5,722
Philadelphia ..	496,367	346,380
Pike ..	1,408	2,674
Potter ..	1,894	4,474
Schuylkill ..	35,852	40,671
Snyder ..	1,795	5,696
Somerset ..	10,287	16,039
Sullivan ..	1,329	1,858
Susquehanna ..	4,212	8,819
Tioga ..	3,248	10,381
Union ..	1,704	5,585

County	Dem.	Rep.
Venango ..	6,426	14,916
Warren ..	4,440	9,276
Washington ..	46,023	27,615
Wayne ..	2,793	8,242
Westmoreland ..	61,057	43,202
Wyoming ..	1,982	4,581
York ..	38,226	32,617
Totals ..	1,840,479	1,835,054

Socialist 11,721; Prohibition 5,750; Socialist Labor 7,789; total state vote: 3,794,793.

RHODE ISLAND

County	Dem.	Rep.
Bristol ..	6,287	4,919
Kent ..	14,059	13,710
Newport ..	11,375	9,435
Providence ..	137,216	87,190
Washington ..	6,419	8,233
Totals ..	175,356	123,487

Other party votes: 433; total state vote: 299,276.

SOUTH CAROLINA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Abbeville ..	789	19
Aiken ..	2,403	58
Allendale ..	678	87
Anderson ..	2,687	106
Bamberg ..	737	8
Barnwell ..	1,482	107
Beaufort ..	594	32
Berkeley ..	521	1
Calhoun ..	602	1
Charleston ..	6,260	1,184
Cherokee ..	1,620	68
Chester ..	1,441	89
Chesterfield ..	3,222	15
Clarendon ..	1,053	27
Colleton ..	1,653	45
Darlington ..	1,808	46
Dillon ..	864	27
Dorchester ..	1,181	65
Edgefield ..	654	3
Fairfield ..	798	20
Florence ..	2,822	111
Georgetown ..	1,197	52
Greenville ..	7,107	711
Greenwood ..	2,381	71
Hampton ..	575	3
Horry ..	2,403	137
Jasper ..	230	18
Kershaw ..	1,872	21
Lancaster ..	2,383	13
Laurens ..	1,924	38
Lee ..	764	50
Lexington ..	1,986	20
McCormick ..	307	1
Marion ..	858	9
Marlboro ..	874	33
Newberry ..	1,940	68
Oconee ..	1,316	106
Orangeburg ..	2,440	70
Pickens ..	1,662	217
Richland ..	6,590	140
Saluda ..	924	12
Spartanburg ..	8,092	402
Sumter ..	2,111	69
Union ..	3,041	30
Williamsburg ..	1,118	24
York ..	2,637	127
Totals ..	90,601	4,547

Prohibition 365; Southern Democrats 7,799; Tolbert Faction 63; total state vote: 103,375.

SOUTH DAKOTA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Aurora ..	1,011	1,166
Beadle ..	3,842	3,611
Bennett ..	566	49
Bon Homme ..	1,981	2,555
Brookings ..	2,073	4,133
Brown ..	6,352	5,611
Brule ..	1,412	1,001
Butte ..	250	32
Butte ..	928	1,822
Campbell ..	208	1,193
Charles Mix ..	2,701	2,177
Clark ..	1,209	1,933
Clay ..	1,796	1,977
Codington ..	3,120	3,343
Corson ..	786	1,008
Custer ..	712	2,282
DeWitt ..	3,222	2,929
Day ..	2,487	2,599
Deuel ..	1,180	1,811
Dewey ..	511	911
Douglas ..	719	1,489
Edmunds ..	961	1,776
Fall River ..	1,122	1,933
Faulk ..	896	909
Grant ..	1,475	2,227
Gregory ..	1,613	2,066
Haakon ..	381	63
Hamlin ..	1,020	1,811
Hand ..	1,146	1,057
Hanson ..	864	1,575
Harding ..	493	503
Hughes ..	938	1,677
Hutchinson ..	699	3,799
Hyde ..	454	84
Jackson ..	213	34
Jerauld ..	731	1,211
Jones ..	264	46
Kingsbury ..	1,156	2,544
Lake ..	1,543	2,955
Lawrence ..	1,866	3,525
Lincoln ..	1,625	3,255
Lynn ..	630	86
McCook ..	1,163	2,511
McPherson ..	1,410	2,225
Marshall ..	1,363	1,511
Meade ..	1,164	1,911
Mellette ..	410	54
Miner ..	1,090	1,544
Minnehaha ..	10,216	13,925
Moody ..	1,420	2,048
Pennington ..	3,517	5,242
Perkins ..	995	1,531
Potter ..	717	1,077
Roberts ..	3,024	2,731
Sanborn ..	998	1,211
Shannon ..	480	51
Spink ..	2,285	2,301
Stanley ..	234	31
Sully ..	300	6
Todd ..	683	73
Tripp ..	1,640	1,911
Turner ..	1,304	3,545
Union ..	2,057	2,501
Walworth ..	1,222	1,511
Washabaugh ..	146	13
Yankton ..	2,359	3,311
Ziebach ..	354	31
Totals ..	96,711	135,311

TENNESSEE

County	Dem.	Rep.
Anderson ..	3,476	3,411
Armstrong ..	4	7
Bedford ..	2,651	711
Benton ..	1,901	1,111
Bledsoe ..	795	611
Blount ..	2,836	6,111
Bradley ..	1,312	2,611
Campbell ..	2,008	3,611
Cannon ..	1,002	2,611
Carroll ..	2,077	2,611
Carter ..	1,662	4,811
Cheatham ..	1,398	2,611
Chester ..	1,156	911
Claiborne ..	1,649	2,611
Clay ..	754	611
Cocke ..	989	3,611

TENNESSEE (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.
Coffee	2,703	568	Archer	1,674	194	Red River	2,991	466
Crockett	1,421	782	Armstrong	623	132	Reeves	1,157	201
Cumberland	1,174	1,786	Atascosa	1,757	885	Refugio	991	376
Davidson	26,493	10,174	Austin	1,316	619	Roberts	289	89
Decatur	1,515	1,235	Bailey	943	358	Robertson	2,681	126
DeKalb	2,341	2,161	Bandera	532	634	Rockwall	1,153	98
Dickson	2,379	600	Bastrop	2,604	385	Runnels	2,657	685
Dyer	3,368	1,190	Baylor	1,568	102	Rusk	5,232	637
Fayette	1,417	172	Bee	1,306	848	Sabine	1,169	203
Fentress	657	1,696	Bell	6,960	763	San		
Franklin	3,958	600	Belz	35,024	23,588	Augustine	1,176	102
Gibson	4,632	1,568	Blanco	846	533	San		
Giles	4,249	751	Borden	237	34	Jacinto	522	53
Grainger	605	1,938	Bosque	2,502	504	San		
Greene	2,726	4,922	Bowie	7,045	790	Patricio	2,712	878
Grundy	1,482	406	Brazoria	5,543	850	San Saba	2,109	177
Hambien	1,723	2,001	Brazos	3,353	464	Schleicher	520	84
Hamilton	17,527	10,379	Brewster	864	237	Scurry	1,761	285
Hancock	431	1,929	Briscoe	615	80	Shelby	1,007	135
Hardeman	1,949	444	Brooks	403	142	Shelbyford	2,927	428
Hardin	1,358	2,124	Brown	2,426	430	Sherman	454	97
Hawkins	1,756	3,692	Burleson	1,992	158	Smith	6,671	936
Haywood	2,525	208	Burnet	1,697	228	Someville	406	87
Henderson	1,009	2,570	Calladwell	2,916	704	Starr	1,312	68
Henry	3,111	702	Calhoun	732	158	Stephens	2,104	217
Hickman	2,223	618	Callahan	1,962	224	Sterling	330	18
Houston	976	248	Cameron	5,998	5,309	Stonewall	902	89
Humphreys	1,327	367	Camp	977	180	Sutton	449	118
Jackson	1,407	695	Carson	1,216	446	Swisher	1,275	331
Jefferson	966	3,159	Cass	2,866	541	Tarrant	36,791	4,113
Johnson	450	2,699	Castro	838	222	Taylor	7,975	602
Knox	18,482	20,742	Chambers	1,038	179	Terrell	329	156
Lake	1,440	150	Cherokee	3,918	598	Terry	2,304	273
Lauderdale	3,732	381	Childress	2,295	299	Throckmorton	970	76
Lawrence	4,662	4,359	Clay	2,307	311	Titus	2,612	265
Lewis	955	252	Cochran	716	123	Town Green	6,272	1,125
Lincoln	3,735	573	Coke	824	65	Travis	14,384	2,324
Loudon	1,632	3,147	Coleman	2,887	498	Trinity	1,132	127
McMinn	4,435	3,091	Collins	6,574	974	Tyler	1,037	219
McNairy	1,712	2,697	Collingsworth	1,725	261	Upshur	2,369	446
Macon	701	2,322	Colorado	1,517	638	Upton	742	105
Madison	5,706	1,793	Comal	787	2,021	Uvalde	1,322	858
Marion	2,666	1,761	Comanche	2,941	356	Val Verde	1,210	676
Marshall	3,812	500	Concho	1,090	151	Walker	2,331	936
Maury	4,814	747	Cooke	3,270	919	Walker	1,638	145
Meliss	727	532	Coryell	2,518	413	Wallace	1,007	190
Monroe	3,385	3,424	Cottle	2,551	130	Ward	1,449	268
Montgomery	2,971	702	Crane	552	58	Washington	1,387	534
Moore	742	143	Crockett	323	112	Webb	4,742	776
Morgan	1,201	1,399	Crosby	1,691	201	Wharton	3,754	529
Obion	3,670	615	Culberson	200	17	Wheeler	1,869	511
Overton	1,449	935	Dallas	1,118	323	Wichita	11,392	1,597
Perry	771	387	Dallas	60,909	21,099	Wilbarger	3,382	1,517
Pickett	416	761	Dawson	2,149	472	Willacy	846	754
Polk	4,842	378	Deaf Smith	1,117	508	Williamson	5,284	1,239
Putnam	2,768	1,770	Delta	1,706	133	Wilson	2,666	676
Rhea	1,561	1,880	Denton	558	771	Winkler	1,004	120
Roane	1,971	2,711	DeWitt	1,884	1,879	Wise	3,114	444
Robertson	3,074	622	Dickens	1,617	141	Wood	3,045	485
Rutherford	4,730	879	Dimmit	554	328	Yaakum	646	106
Scott	850	1,971	Donley	1,170	280	Young	3,183	827
Sequatchie	851	417	Duval	3,353	136	Zapata	501	43
Sovier	711	4,930	Eastland	4,607	643	Zavala	696	342
Shelby	48,625	10,839	Ector	2,265	432	Totals	821,605	191,425
Smith	2,107	867	Edwards	348	167			
Stewart	1,916	835	Ellis	7,065	666	Prohibition 1,017; Social-		
Sullivan	6,290	5,225	El Paso	11,426	2,072	ist 594; Texas Regulars		
Sumner	4,076	990	Erath	3,330	411	135,669; total state vote:		
Tipton	4,046	310	Falls	3,191	377	1,150,330.		
Trousdale	1,170	131	Fannin	5,984	677			
Union	779	1,992	Fayette	3,156	1,611			
Van Buren	627	1,768	Fisher	2,041	154			
Warren	526	291	Floyd	1,756	370			
Washington	2,560	848	Ford	925	84			
Wayne	4,060	6,485	Fort Bend	2,781	442			
Weakley	630	2,185	Franklin	1,336	147			
White	1,339	1,595	Freestone	2,427	277			
Williamson	2,656	602	Frio	951	293			
Wilson	3,148	942	Gaines	1,173	173			
Totals	308,707	200,311	Galveston	11,751	1,542			
			Garza	842	144			
			Gillespie	333	2,950			
			Glasscock	185	34			
			Goliad	641	609			
			Gonzales	2,805	841			
			Gray	3,067	1,739			
			Grayson	11,636	1,372			
			Gregg	6,401	1,412			
			Grimes	1,559	137			
			Guadalupe	1,583	2,556			
			Hale	3,066	712			
			Hall	1,812	164			
			Hamilton	1,790	344			
			Hansford	590	203			

TEXAS

County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.
			Gregg	6,401	1,472	Polk	6,519	2,759
			Grimes	1,559	137	Potter	6,519	2,759
			Guadalupe	1,583	2,556	Presidio	648	211
Anderson	4,342	467	Hale	3,066	712	Rains	628	137
Andrews	329	48	Hall	1,812	164	Randall	1,439	409
Angelina	4,387	1,001	Hamilton	1,790	344	Reagan	426	53
Aransas	456	150	Hansford	590	203	Real	326	163

UTAH (cont.)

County	Dem.	Rep.
Salt Lake	66,114	39,327
San Juan	367	513
Sanpete	3,071	3,196
Sevier	2,095	2,345
Summit	1,761	1,479
Tooele	2,802	1,753
Uintah	1,519	1,479
Utah	15,722	9,946
Wasatch	1,249	1,058
Washington	1,694	1,575
Wayne	430	325
Weber	19,639	9,518
Totals	150,088	97,891

Socialist 340; total state vote: 248,319.

VERMONT

County	Dem.	Rep.
Addison	2,079	4,097
Bennington	3,709	5,252
Calodonia	2,804	5,086
Chittenden	10,788	7,513
Essex	1,126	1,064
Franklin	6,036	4,374
Grand Isle	801	667
Lamoille	1,031	2,212
Orange	1,464	4,117
Orleans	2,657	3,801
Rutland	7,111	9,544
Washington	5,749	7,162
Windham	3,376	6,708
Windsor	5,089	9,930
Totals	53,820	71,527

Scattering 14; total state vote: 125,361.

VIRGINIA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Accomack	1,747	1,045
Albemarle	1,725	964
Alleghany	1,985	1,308
Amelia	553	295
Amherst	2,585	442
Appomattox	1,109	270
Arlington	2,913	2,319
Augusta	7,122	8,317
Bath	581	504
Bedford	2,534	1,066
Bland	762	744
Botetourt	1,275	1,272
Brownswick	1,239	208
Buchanan	2,826	1,971
Buckingham	723	286
Campbell	1,995	634
Carroll	1,004	383
Charles City	1,375	2,352
Charlotte	1,473	356
Chesterfield	2,860	901
Clarke	816	415
Craig	564	327
Culpeper	1,022	750
Cumberland	463	218
Dickenson	2,786	1,762
Dinwiddie	1,096	279
Elizabeth City	2,563	1,128
Essex	508	179
Fairfax	3,582	4,046
Fauquier	2,110	1,089
Floyd	630	1,424
Flyvanna	577	291
Franklin	2,002	1,206
Frederick	1,213	938
Giles	1,703	1,203
Gloucester	934	410
Goehland	691	230
Grayson	2,607	3,298
Greene	282	393
Greensville	954	279
Halifax	3,351	512

County	Dem.	Rep.
Hanover	1,471	575
Henrico	3,056	1,263
Henry	1,538	727
Highland	535	641
Isle of Wight	1,178	430
James City	317	161
King and Queen	363	166
King George	348	340
King William	718	280
Lancaster	666	390
Lee	4,470	3,921
Loudoun	1,802	1,485
Louisa	930	634
Lunenburg	1,205	184
Madison	616	811
Mathews	615	491
Mecklenburg	2,561	430
Middlesex	627	186
Montgomery	1,652	1,936
Nansemond	1,398	351
Nelson	1,390	427
New Kent	329	158
Norfolk	5,467	1,527
Northampton	1,108	381
Northumberland	695	525
Nottoway	1,453	472
Orange	1,199	694
Page	1,653	2,574
Patrick	1,383	706
Pittsylvania	3,492	1,224
Powhatan	461	230
Prince Edward	1,063	425
Prince George	796	301
Prince William	1,340	763
Princess Anne	1,959	993
Pulaski	2,155	1,302
Rappahannock	497	237
Richmond	364	336
Roanoke	3,380	3,146
Rockbridge	1,638	961
Rockingham	2,104	3,714
Russell	2,945	2,385
Scott	2,888	3,089
Shenandoah	1,962	3,517
Smyth	2,266	2,726
Southampton	1,599	284
Spotsylvania	744	504
Stafford	698	713
Surry	602	124
Sussex	773	201
Tazewell	2,832	2,271
Warren	1,034	761
Warwick	1,849	807
Washington	2,849	2,792
Westmoreland	808	532
Wise	4,588	1,817
Wythe	1,465	1,822
York	760	318
Total counties	159,820	107,376
Total ind. cities	82,456	37,867
Total Va.	242,276	145,243

Prohibition 450; Socialist 417; Socialist Labor 90; total state vote: 388,476.

WASHINGTON

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	1,062	1,666
Asotin	1,838	1,367
Benton	4,233	3,905
Chelan	6,557	7,081
Clallam	5,441	3,551
Clark	18,861	12,312
Columbia	1,039	1,211
Cowlitz	10,485	6,157
Douglas	1,832	1,809

County	Dem.	Rep.
Ferry	792	518
Franklin	1,974	1,381
Garfield	677	925
Grant	2,354	1,530
Grays Harbor	13,803	7,834
Island	1,662	1,487
Jefferson	1,829	1,415
King	165,308	118,719
Kitsap	24,016	11,224
Kittitas	4,227	3,423
Klickitat	2,089	1,980
Lewis	7,706	8,896
Lincoln	2,328	2,723
Mason	3,379	1,976
Okanogan	4,642	4,084
Pacific	3,745	2,419
Pend Oreille	1,385	1,052
Pierce	53,269	31,626
San Juan	644	703
Skagit	9,409	7,805
Skamania	968	668
Snohomish	27,345	15,182
Spokane	45,491	36,359
Stevens	3,951	3,151
Thurston	9,708	7,900
Wahkiakum	1,003	532
Walla Walla	5,793	7,364
Whatcom	14,787	12,890
Whitman	5,449	6,000
Yakima	15,643	20,864
Totals	486,774	361,689

Socialist Labor 1,645; Prohibition 2,396; Socialist 3,824; total state vote: 856,328.

WEST VIRGINIA

County	Dem.	Rep.
Barbour	3,718	3,993
Berkeley	5,819	6,151
Boone	6,366	3,449
Braxton	4,313	3,023
Brooke	5,726	3,588
Cabell	23,020	19,861
Calhoun	2,254	1,687
Clay	2,395	2,114
Doddridge	1,000	2,611
Fayette	17,529	7,932
Gilmer	2,509	1,651
Grant	570	2,896
Greenbrier	7,231	4,790
Hampshire	2,485	1,638
Hancock	7,334	4,285
Hardy	2,111	1,489
Harrison	18,028	14,408
Jackson	2,401	4,486
Jefferson	47,400	2,103
Kanawha	3,654	36,488
Lewis	3,350	4,984
Lincoln	3,654	4,175
Logan	14,692	8,000
McDowell	19,300	11,023
Marion	17,640	11,584
Marshall	7,174	7,800
Mason	3,662	5,609
Mercer	14,861	10,334
Mineral	3,989	4,635
Mingo	9,550	4,711
Monongalia	10,429	9,647
Monroe	2,615	3,130
Morgan	895	2,303
Nicholas	4,305	3,259
Ohio	17,445	16,165
Pendleton	2,177	1,838
Pleasants	1,507	1,622
Pocahontas	2,897	2,340
Preston	2,997	6,785
Putnam	3,918	4,025
Raleigh	17,988	10,323
Randolph	6,299	3,681
Ritchie	1,650	3,963
Roane	3,787	4,650
Summers	4,399	2,967
Taylor	3,653	3,890
Tucker	2,673	2,220
Tyler	1,428	3,429
Upshur	2,026	5,332

County	Dem.	Rep.
Wayne	6,627	4,515
Webster	3,285	1,515
Wetzel	4,335	3,363
Wirt	1,170	1,414
Wood	13,676	14,515
Wyoming	6,748	4,215
Totals	392,777	322,815

WISCONSIN

County	Dem.	Rep.
Adams	1,478	1,515
Ashland	4,609	3,101
Barron	5,585	7,141
Bayfield	3,362	2,415
Brown	17,576	17,715
Burnett	1,948	3,415
Burnett	1,868	2,615
Calumet	1,966	5,168
Chippewa	6,567	7,615
Clark	4,612	7,915
Columbia	5,997	7,915
Crawford	3,130	4,115
Dane	37,076	23,015
Dodge	7,667	14,115
Door	2,559	5,615
Douglas	12,985	7,115
Dunn	3,853	5,915
Eau Claire	8,962	9,415
Florence	897	715
Fond du Lac	9,378	16,715
Forest	2,436	1,315
Grant	6,091	10,215
Green	4,101	5,515
Green Lake	2,190	4,515
Iowa	3,585	4,615
Iron	2,894	1,315
Jackson	3,040	3,015
Jefferson	6,988	10,215
Juneau	2,857	4,715
Kenosha	18,325	12,415
Kewaunee	2,611	4,115
La Crosse	12,247	12,715
Lafayette	3,696	4,415
Langlade	4,310	4,415
Lincoln	2,938	5,515
Manitowish	11,949	10,415
Marathon	13,192	15,715
Marquette	6,483	7,215
Marquette	1,016	2,815
Milwaukee	205,282	142,415
Monroe	4,013	7,215
Oconto	4,348	5,915
Oneida	4,076	3,315
Outagamie	9,955	18,215
Ozaukee	3,579	5,615
Pepin	1,029	1,315
Pierce	3,033	5,115
Polk	4,489	5,315
Portage	8,678	5,515
Price	3,515	3,215
Racine	25,697	18,215
Richland	3,109	5,015
Rock	16,766	18,415
Rusk	3,238	3,015
St. Croix	4,930	5,615
Sauk	5,690	9,215
Sawyer	1,947	2,415
Shawano	4,015	8,415
Sheboygan	15,062	15,215
Taylor	3,215	3,415
Trempealeau	4,496	4,415
Vernon	5,409	5,515
Vilas	2,079	2,215
Walworth	5,696	10,415
Washington	2,059	2,215
Washington	3,840	8,715
Waukesha	13,038	17,415
Waupaca	3,879	11,415
Waushara	1,485	4,415
Winnebago	12,841	19,415
Wood	6,861	9,915
Totals	650,413	674,415

Socialist 13,205; Socialist Labor 1,002; total state vote: 1,349,152.

WYOMING			County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.	County	Dem.	Rep.
County	Dem.	Rep.	Converse	979	1,601	Laramie	7,542	7,326	Sublette	470	683
Albany	3,229	2,970	Crook	690	1,244	Lincoln	2,140	1,649	Sweetwater	5,599	2,623
Big Horn	2,314	2,659	Freemont	2,177	3,193	Natrona	4,890	5,196	Teton	499	637
Campbell	894	1,514	Goshen	1,514	2,674	Niobrara	826	1,312	Uinta	1,754	1,305
Carbon	2,983	2,698	Hot Springs	969	877	Park	2,257	2,571	Washakie	777	1,130
			Johnson	756	1,384	Platte	1,544	1,776	Weston	754	1,097
						Sheridan	3,862	3,802	Totals	49,419	51,921

Electoral Vote for President, 1904-1944

Compiled from official state records.

States	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944
	Roosevelt, Rep. Parker, Dem.	Taft, Rep. Bryan, Dem.	Wilson, Dem. Taft, Rep. Roosevelt, Prog.	Wilson, Dem. Hughes, Rep.	Harding, Rep. Cox, Dem.	Coolidge, Rep. Davis, Dem.	Hoover, Rep. Smith, Dem.	Roosevelt, Dem. Hoover, Rep.	Roosevelt, Dem. Landon, Rep.	Roosevelt, Dem. Willkie, Rep.	Roosevelt, Dem. Dewey, Rep.
Alabama	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Arizona			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Arkansas	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
California	10	10	2 11	13	13	13	13	22	22	22	25
Colorado	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Connecticut	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Florida	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8
Georgia	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	12	12
Idaho	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Illinois	27	27	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	28
Indiana	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	13
Iowa	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	10
Kansas	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	8
Kentucky	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11
Louisiana	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Maine	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Maryland	1 7	2 6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Massachusetts	16	16	18	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	16
Michigan	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	19	19	19	19
Minnesota	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Mississippi	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9
Missouri	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	15	15
Montana	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nebraska	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6
Nevada	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Jersey	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16
New Mexico			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
New York	39	39	45	45	45	45	45	47	47	47	47
North Carolina	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14
North Dakota	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Ohio	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	25
Oklahoma		7	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
Oregon	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Pennsylvania	34	34	38	38	38	38	38	36	36	36	35
Rhode Island	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
South Carolina	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
South Dakota	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Tennessee	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	12
Texas	18	18	20	20	20	20	20	23	23	23	23
Utah	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Vermont	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
Virginia	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11
Washington	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
West Virginia	7	7	8	1 7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Wisconsin	13	13	13	13	13	*	13	12	12	12	12
Wyoming	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Total	336 140	321 162	435 8 88	277 254	404 127	382 136	444 87	472 59	523 8	449 82	432 99

*LaFollette, Progressive and Socialist candidate, 13 electoral votes.

Congress

Representatives Under Each Apportionment

Source: The Congressional Directory.

Note.—The apportionment based on the Sixteenth Census (1940) distributes the 435 seats in the House among the States according to the method of equal proportions. By this method the percent difference between the average number of Representatives per million people in any 2 States is made as small as possible. Also, the percent difference between the average districts, i. e., the average number of persons per Representative, in any 2 States is made as small as possible. By equalizing the representation of all pairs of States, the method gives as nearly equal representation as possible to all States in proportion to their population.

State	Constitutional apportionment	First Census, 1790	Second Census, 1800	Third Census, 1810	Fourth Census, 1820	Fifth Census, 1830	Sixth Census, 1840	Seventh Census, 1850	Eighth Census, 1860	Ninth Census, 1870	Tenth Census, 1880	Eleventh Census, 1890	Twelfth Census, 1900	Thirteenth Census, 1910*	Fifteenth Census, 1930	Sixteenth Census, 1940
Alabama				1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10	9	
Arizona														1	1	
Arkansas						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	
California							2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11	20	2
Colorado										1	1	2	3	4	4	
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Florida							1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12	10	1
Idaho											1	1	1	2	2	
Illinois				1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27	27	
Indiana				1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	1
Iowa							2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11	9	
Kansas									1	3	7	8	8	8	7	
Kentucky		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11	9	
Louisiana				1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8	8	
Maine				7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16	15	1
Michigan						1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13	17	1
Minnesota								2	2	3	5	7	9	10	9	
Mississippi				1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	7	
Missouri					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16	13	1
Montana											1	1	1	2	2	
Nebraska									1	1	3	6	6	6	5	
Nevada									1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12	14	
New Mexico														1	1	
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43	45	4
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10	11	1
North Dakota											1	1	2	3	2	
Ohio			1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22	24	2
Oklahoma													5	8	9	
Oregon								1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36	34	3
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7	6	
South Dakota											2	2	2	3	2	
Tennessee		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10	9	
Texas							2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18	21	
Utah												1	1	2	2	
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10	9	
Washington											1	2	3	5	6	
West Virginia										3	4	4	5	6	6	
Wisconsin							2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11	10	
Wyoming											1	1	1	1	1	
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	391	435	435	4

*No apportionment was made in 1920.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Source: Congressional Directory.

Name and state	Congress	Dates served	Name and state	Congress	Dates served
F. A. C. Muhlenburg (Pa.)	1	1789-1791	James L. Orr (S. C.)	35	1857-1859
Jonathan Trumbull (Conn.)	2	1791-1793	William Pennington (N. J.)	36	1859-1861
F. A. C. Muhlenburg (Pa.)	3	1793-1795	Galusha A. Grow (Pa.)	37	1861-1863
Jonathan Dayton (N. J.)	4-5	1795-1799	Schuyler Colfax (Ind.)	38-40	1863-1869
Theodore Sedgwick (Mass.)	6	1799-1801	Theodore M. Pomeroy (N. Y.)	40	1869-1869
Nathaniel Macon (N. C.)	7-9	1801-1807	James G. Blaine (Maine)	41-43	1869-1875
Joseph B. Varnum (Mass.)	10-11	1807-1811	Michael C. Kerr (Ind.)	44	1875-1876
Henry Clay (Ky.)	12-13	1811-1814	Samuel J. Randall (Pa.)	44-46	1876-1881
Langdon Cheves (S. C.)	13	1814-1815	J. Warren Kelfer (Ohio)	47	1881-1883
Henry Clay (Ky.)	14-16	1815-1820	John G. Carlisle (Ky.)	48-50	1883-1889
John W. Taylor (N. Y.)	16	1820-1821	Thomas B. Reed (Maine)	51	1889-1891
Philip P. Barbour (Va.)	17	1821-1823	Charles F. Crisp (Ga.)	52-53	1891-1895
Henry Clay (Ky.)	18	1823-1825	Thomas B. Reed (Maine)	54-55	1895-1899
John W. Taylor (N. Y.)	19	1825-1827	David B. Henderson (Iowa)	56-57	1899-1903
Andrew Stevenson (Va.)	20-23	1827-1834	Joseph G. Cannon (Ill.)	58-61	1903-1911
John Bell (Tenn.)	23	1834-1835	Champ Clark (Mo.)	62-65	1911-1919
James K. Polk (Tenn.)	24-25	1835-1839	Frederick H. Gillett (Mass.)	66-68	1919-1925
Robert M. T. Hunter (Va.)	26	1839-1841	Nicholas Longworth (Ohio)	69-71	1925-1931
John White (Ky.)	27	1841-1843	John N. Garner (Tex.)	72	1931-1933
John W. Jones (Va.)	28	1843-1845	Henry T. Rainey (Ill.)	73	1933-1934
John W. Davis (Ind.)	29	1845-1847	Joseph W. Byrns (Tenn.)	74	1935-1936
Robert C. Winthrop (Mass.)	30	1847-1849	William B. Bankhead (Ala.)	74-76	1936-1940
Howell Cobb	31	1849-1851	Sam Rayburn (Tex.)	76-79	1940-1946
Linn Boyd	32-33	1851-1855	Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (Mass.)	80	1947-
Nathaniel P. Banks (Mass.)	34	1855-1857			

¹George Dent (Md.) was elected Speaker pro tempore for Apr. 20 and May 28, 1798.²Resigned during 2d session of 13th Congress.³Resigned between 1st and 2d sessions of 16th Congress.⁴Resigned during 1st session of 23d Congress.⁵Elected Speaker and served the day of adjournment.⁶Died between 1st and 2d sessions of 44th Congress. During 1st session, there were two Speakers pro tempore: Samuel S. Cox (N. Y.), appointed for Feb. 17, May 12 and June 19, 1876; and Milton Saylor (Ohio), appointed for June 4, 1876.⁷Died during 2d session of 74th Congress. ⁸Died during 3d session of 76th Congress.

VOTERS. The county with the greatest number of voters is Cook County, Illinois, which contains the city of Chicago. In 1944, Cook County had a greater total of Democratic and Republican voters (2,200,026) than any single state, except New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. Despite the fact that 58% of the voters in the county were Democrats, only six states (outside of Illinois) had more Republican voters.

New York City, which contains five counties, had more voters in the two major parties than any state (outside of New York), except Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California. One of its five counties, Queens, was the largest county in the country carried by the Republican ticket in 1944.

AS GOES MAINE. The old saw, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation," has probably gained currency only because Maine is now the only state to hold its general elections in September, prior to the election for president in November. As the following table shows, the September Maine elections are not even a good guide to Maine's own vote in the presidential elections in recent years:

	% Democratic of major party vote Governor (Sept.)	President (Nov.)
1928	30.7	31.1
1932	50.5	43.6
1936	42.9	42.8
1940	36.1	48.8
1944	29.7	47.5

—Gallup Political Almanac

The Eightieth Congress

80TH CONGRESS (As of Nov. 5, 1946)

The Senate

	(Necessary to majority—49)
Republicans	51
Democrats	45
Progressive	0
Total	96

House of Representatives

	(Necessary to majority—218)
Republicans	246
Democrats	188
Progressive	0
American Labor	1
Total	435

79TH CONGRESS (As of Nov. 7, 1944)

The Senate

Republicans	38
Democrats	57
Progressive	1
Total	96

House of Representatives

Republicans	190
Democrats	243
Progressive	1
American Labor	1
Total	435

THE SENATE

(Republicans are in roman type; Democrats in *italic*. Expiration dates of terms are indicated in parentheses.)

President pro tempore of the Senate: Arthur H. Vandenberg.

ALABAMA

Lister Hill (1951)
John J. Sparkman (1949)

ARIZONA

Carl Hayden (1951)
Ernest W. McFarland
(1953)

ARKANSAS

John L. McClellan (1949)
J. William Fulbright (1951)

CALIFORNIA

Sheridan Downey (1951)
William F. Knowland
(1953)

COLORADO

Edwin C. Johnson (1949)
Eugene D. Millikin (1951)

CONNECTICUT

Brien McMahon (1951)
Raymond E. Baldwin
(1953)

DELAWARE

C. Douglass Buck (1949)
John J. Williams (1953)

FLORIDA

Claude Pepper (1951)
Spessard L. Holland (1953)

GEORGIA

Walter F. George (1951)
Richard B. Russell (1949)

IDAHO

Glen H. Taylor (1951)
Henry C. Dworshak (1949)

ILLINOIS

Scott W. Lucas (1951)
C. Wayland Brooks (1949)

INDIANA

Homer E. Capehart (1951)
William E. Jenner (1953)

IOWA

George A. Willson (1949)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper
(1951)

KANSAS

Arthur Capper (1949)
Clyde M. Reed (1951)

KENTUCKY

Alben W. Barkley (1951)
John Sherman Cooper
(1949)

LOUISIANA

John H. Overton (1951)
Allen J. Ellender (1949)

MAINE

Wallace H. White, Jr.
(1949)
Owen Brewster (1953)

MARYLAND

Millard E. Tydings (1951)
Herbert R. O'Connor (1953)

MASSACHUSETTS

Leverett Saltonstall (1949)
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
(1953)

MICHIGAN

Homer Ferguson (1949)
Arthur H. Vandenberg
(1953)

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball (1949)
Edward J. Thye (1953)

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland (1949)
John Cornelius Stennis
(1953)*

MISSOURI

Forrest C. Donnell (1951)
James P. Kem (1953)

MONTANA

James E. Murray (1949)
Zales N. Ecton (1953)

NEBRASKA

Kenneth S. Wherry (1949)
Hugh Butler (1953)

NEVADA

Patrick McCarran (1951)
George W. Malone (1953)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges (1949)
Charles W. Tobey (1951)

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes (1949)
H. Alexander Smith (1953)

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch (1949)
Dennis Chavez (1953)

NEW YORK

Robert F. Wagner (1951)
Irving M. Ives (1953)

NORTH CAROLINA

William B. Umstead
(1949)†
Clyde R. Hoey (1951)

NORTH DAKOTA

Milton R. Young (1951)
William Langer (1953)

OHIO

Robert A. Taft (1951)
John W. Bricker (1953)

OKLAHOMA

Elmer Thomas (1951)
Edward H. Moore (1949)

OREGON

Guy Cordon (1949)
Wayne L. Morse (1951)

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis J. Myers (1951)
Edward Martin (1953)

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore F. Green (1949)
J. Howard McGrath (1953)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank (1949)
Olin D. Johnston (1951)

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chan Gurney (1951)
Harlan J. Bushfield (1949)

TENNESSEE

Tom Stewart (1949)
Kenneth McKellar (1953)

TEXAS

W. Lee O'Daniel (1949)
Tom Connally (1953)

UTAH

Elbert D. Thomas (1951)
Arthur V. Watkins (1953)

VERMONT

George D. Aiken (1951)
Ralph E. Flanders (1953)

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson (1949)
Harry Flood Byrd (1953)

WASHINGTON

Warren G. Magnuson
(1951)
Harry P. Cain (1953)

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb
(1949)
Harley M. Kilgore (1953)

WISCONSIN

Alexander Wiley (1951)
Joseph R. McCarthy (1953)

WYOMING

Edward V. Robertson
(1949)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney
(1953)

*Elected Nov. 4, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Theodore G. Bilbo.
†Appointed by Governor to fill vacancy caused by death of Josiah W. Bailey until successor is elected.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Republicans are in roman type; Democrats in *italic*; American Labor in SMALL CAPS. The numerals indicate the Congressional Districts of the states, and the designation At-L means At-Large.)

Speaker of the House: Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

ALABAMA

- 1. Frank W. Boykin
- 2. George M. Grant
- 3. George W. Andrews
- 4. Sam Hobbs
- 5. Albert Rains
- 6. Pete Jarman
- 7. Carter Manasco
- 8. Robert E. Jones, Jr.¹
- 9. Laurie C. Battle

ARIZONA

At-L. Richard F. Harless
At-L. John R. Murdock

ARKANSAS

- 1. E. C. Gathings
- 2. Wilbur D. Mills
- 3. James W. Trimble
- 4. Fado Cravens
- 5. Brooks Hays
- 6. W. F. Norrell
- 7. Oren Harris

CALIFORNIA

- 1. Clarence F. Lea
- 2. Clair Engle
- 3. Leroy Johnson
- 4. Franck R. Havenner
- 5. Richard J. Welch
- 6. George P. Miller
- 7. John J. Allen, Jr.
- 8. Jack Z. Anderson
- 9. Bertrand W. Gearhart
- 10. Alfred J. Elliott
- 11. Ernest K. Bramblett
- 12. Richard M. Nixon

- 13. Norris Poulson
- 14. Helen Gahagan Douglas
- 15. Gordon L. McDonough
- 16. Donald L. Jackson
- 17. Cecil R. King
- 18. Willis W. Bradley
- 19. Chet Holifield
- 20. Carl Hinshaw
- 21. Harry R. Sheppard
- 22. John Phillips
- 23. Charles K. Fletcher

COLORADO

- 1. John A. Carroll
- 2. William S. Hill
- 3. J. Edgar Chenoweth
- 4. Robert F. Rockwell

CONNECTICUT

- 1. William J. Miller
- 2. Horace Seely-Brown, Jr.
- 3. Ellsworth B. Foote
- 4. John Davis Lodge
- 5. James T. Patterson
- At-L. Antoni N. Sadlak

DELAWARE

At-L. J. Caleb Boggs

FLORIDA

- 1. J. Hardin Peterson
- 2. Emory H. Price
- 3. Robert L. F. Sikes
- 4. George A. Smathers
- 5. Joe Hendricks
- 6. Dwight L. Rogers

GEORGIA

- 1. Prince H. Preston, Jr.
- 2. E. E. Cox
- 3. Stephen Pace
- 4. A. Sidney Camp
- 5. James C. Davis
- 6. Carl Vinson
- 7. Henderson Lanham
- 8. W. M. (Don) Wheeler
- 9. John S. Wood
- 10. Paul Brown

IDAHO

- 1. Abe McGreggor Goff
- 2. John Sanborn

ILLINOIS

- 1. William L. Dawson
- 2. Richard B. Vail
- 3. Fred E. Busbey
- 4. Martin Gorski
- 5. Adolph J. Sabath
- 6. Thomas J. O'Brien
- 7. Thomas L. Owens
- 8. Thomas S. Gordon
- 9. Robert J. Twyman
- 10. Ralph E. Church
- 11. Chauncey W. Reed
- 12. Noah M. Mason
- 13. Leo E. Allen
- 14. Anton J. Johnson
- 15. Robert B. Chipfield
- 16. Everett M. Dirksen
- 17. Leslie C. Arends
- 18. Edward H. Jenison
- 19. Rolla C. McMillen
- 20. Sid Simpson

House of Representatives—(cont.)

21. (12)
22. *Melvin Price*
23. Charles W. Vursell
24. Roy Clippinger
25. C. W. (Runt) Bishop
- At-L. William G. Stratton

INDIANA

1. *Ray J. Madden*
2. Charles A. Halleck
3. Robert A. Grant
4. George W. Gillie
5. Forest A. Harness
6. Noble J. Johnson
7. Gerald W. Landis
8. Edward A. Mitchell
9. Earl Wilson
10. Ralph Harvey²
11. *Louis Ludlow*

IOWA

1. Thomas E. Martin
2. Henry O. Talle
3. John W. Gwynne
4. Karl M. LeCompte
5. Paul Cunningham
6. James I. Dolliver
7. Ben F. Jensen
8. Charles B. Hoeven

KANSAS

1. Albert M. Cole
2. Errett P. Scrivner
3. Herbert A. Meyer
4. Edward H. Rees
5. Clifford R. Hope
6. Wint Smith

KENTUCKY

1. *Noble J. Gregory*
2. *Earle C. Clements*
3. Thruston B. Morton
4. *Frank L. Chelf*
5. *Brent Spence*
6. *Virgil Chapman*
7. W. Howes Meade
8. *Joe B. Bates*
9. John M. Robson

LOUISIANA

1. *F. Edward Hébert*
2. *Hale Boggs*
3. *James Domengeaux*
4. *Overton Brooks*
5. *Otto E. Passman*
6. *James H. Morrison*
7. *Henry D. Larcade, Jr.*
8. *A. Leonard Allen*

MAINE

1. Robert Hale
2. Margaret Chase Smith
3. Frank Fellows

MARYLAND

1. Edward T. Miller
2. *Hugh A. Meade*

3. *Edward A. Garmatz²*
4. *George H. Fallon*
5. *Lansdale G. Sasscer*
6. J. Glenn Beall

MASSACHUSETTS

1. John W. Heselton
2. Charles R. Clason
3. *Philip J. Philbin*
4. *Harold D. Donohue*
5. Edith Nourse Rogers
6. George J. Bates
7. *Thomas J. Lane*
8. Angler L. Goodwin
9. Charles L. Gifford
10. Christian A. Herter
11. *John F. Kennedy*
12. *John W. McCormack*
13. Richard B. Wigglesworth
14. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

MICHIGAN

1. *George G. Sadowski*
2. Earl C. Michener
3. Paul W. Shafer
4. Clare E. Hoffman
5. Bartel J. Jonkman
6. William W. Blackney
7. Jesse P. Wolcott
8. Fred L. Crawford
9. Albert J. Engel
10. Roy O. Woodruff
11. Charles E. Potter⁴
12. John B. Bennett
13. Howard A. Coffin
14. Harold F. Youngblood
15. *John D. Dingell*
16. *John Lesinski*
17. George A. Dondero

MINNESOTA

1. August H. Andresen
2. Joseph P. O'Hara
3. George MacKinnon
4. Edward J. Devitt
5. Walter H. Judd
6. Harold Knutson
7. H. Carl Andersen
8. *John A. Blatnik*
9. Harold C. Hagen

MISSISSIPPI

1. *John E. Rankin*
2. *Jamie L. Whitten*
3. *William M. Whittington*
4. *Thomas G. Abernethy*
5. *Arthur Winstead*
6. *William M. Colmer*
7. *John Bell Williams*

MISSOURI

1. Wat Arnold
2. Max Schwabe
3. William C. Cole
4. *C. Jasper Bell*
5. Albert L. Reeves, Jr.

6. Marlon T. Bennett
7. Dewey Short
8. Parke M. Banta
9. *Clarence Cannon*
10. *Orville Zimmerman*
11. Claude I. Bakewell
12. Walter C. Ploeser
13. *Frank M. Karsten*

MONTANA

1. *Mike Mansfield*
2. Wesley A. D'Ewart

NEBRASKA

1. Carl T. Curtis
2. Howard H. Buffett
3. Karl Stefan
4. A. L. Miller

NEVADA

At-L. Charles H. Russell

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Chester E. Merrow
2. Norris Cotton

NEW JERSEY

1. Charles A. Wolverton
2. T. Millet Hand
3. James C. Auchincloss
4. Frank A. Mathews, Jr.
5. Charles A. Eaton
6. Clifford P. Case
7. J. Parnell Thomas
8. Gordon Canfield
9. Harry L. Towe
10. Fred A. Hartley, Jr.
11. Frank L. Sundstrom
12. Robert W. Kean
13. Mary T. Norton
14. *Edward J. Hart*

NEW MEXICO

At-L. Antonio M. Fernandez
At-L. *Georgia L. Lusk*

NEW YORK

1. W. Kingsland Macy
2. Leonard W. Hall
3. Henry J. Latham
4. Gregory McMahon
5. Robert Tripp Ross
6. Robert Nodar, Jr.
7. *John J. Delaney*
8. *Joseph L. Pfeifer*
9. *Eugene J. Keogh*
10. *Andrew L. Somers*
11. *James J. Heffernan*
12. *John J. Rooney*
13. *Donald L. O'Toole*
14. *Abraham J. Multer¹⁴*
15. *Emanuel Celler*
16. *Ellsworth B. Buck*
17. *Frederic R. Coudert, Jr.*
18. VITO MARCANTONIO

19. *Arthur G. Klein*
20. *Sol Bloom*
21. *Jacob K. (Jack) Javits*
22. *Adam C. Powell, Jr.*
23. *Walter A. Lynch*
24. *Benjamin J. Rabin*
25. *Charles A. Buckley*
26. *David M. Potts*
27. *Ralph W. Gwinn*
28. *Ralph A. Gamble*
29. *Katharine St. George*
30. *Jay LeFevre*
31. *Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney*
32. *William T. Byrne*
33. *Dean P. Taylor*
34. *Clarence E. Kilburn*
35. *Hadwen C. Fuller*
36. *R. Walter Riehlman*
37. *Edwin Arthur Hall*
38. *John Taber*
39. *W. Sterling Cole*
40. *Kenneth B. Keating*
41. *James W. Wadsworth*
42. *Walter G. Andrews*
43. *Edward J. Elsaesser*
44. *John C. Butler*
45. *Daniel A. Reed*

NORTH CAROLINA

1. *Herbert C. Bonner*
2. *John H. Kerr*
3. *Graham A. Barden*
4. *Harold D. Cooley*
5. *John H. Folger*
6. *Carl T. Durham*
7. *J. Bayard Clark*
8. *Charles B. Deane*
9. *Robert L. Doughton*
10. *Hamilton C. Jones*
11. *Alfred L. Bulwinkle*
12. *Monroe M. Redden*

NORTH DAKOTA

- At-L. *William Lemke*
At-L. *Charles R. Robertson*

OHIO

1. *Charles H. Elston*
2. *William E. Hess*
3. *Raymond H. Burke*
4. *William M. McCulloch⁵*
5. *Cliff Clevenger*
6. *Edward O. McCowen*
7. *Clarence J. Brown*
8. *Frederick C. Smith*
9. *Homer A. Ramey*
10. *Thomas A. Jenkins*
11. *Walter E. Brehm*
12. *John M. Vorys*
13. *Alvin F. Weichel*
14. *Walter B. Huber*
15. *P. W. Griffiths*
16. *Henderson H. Carson*
17. *J. Harry McGregor*
18. *Earl R. Lewis*
19. *Michael J. Kirwan*

20. *Michael A. Feighan*
21. *Robert Crosser*
22. *Frances P. Bolton*
- At-L. *George H. Bender*

OKLAHOMA

1. *George B. Schwabe*
2. *William G. Stigler*
3. *Carl Albert*
4. *Glen D. Johnson*
5. *A. S. Mike Monroney*
6. *Toby Morris*
7. *Preston E. Peden*
8. *Ross Rizley*

OREGON

1. *Walter Norblad*
2. *Lowell Stockman*
3. *Homer D. Angell*
4. *Harris Ellsworth*

PENNSYLVANIA

1. *James Gallagher*
2. *Robert N. McGarvey*
3. *Hardie Scott*
4. *Franklin J. Maloney*
5. *George W. Sarbacher, Jr.*
6. *Hugh D. Scott, Jr.*
7. *E. Wallace Chadwick*
8. *Franklin H. Lichten-walter⁶*
9. *Paul B. Dague*
10. *James P. Scoblick*
11. *Mitchell Jenkins*
12. *Ivor D. Fenton*
13. *Frederick A. Muhlen-berg*
14. *Wilson D. Gillette*
15. *Robert F. Rich*
16. *Samuel K. McConnell, Jr.*
17. *Richard M. Simpson*
18. *John C. Kunkel*
19. *Leon H. Gavin*
20. *Francis E. Walter*
21. *Chester H. Gross*
22. *James E. Van Zandt*
23. *William J. Crow*
24. *Thomas E. Morgan*
25. *Louis E. Graham*
26. *Harve Tibbott*
27. *Augustine B. Kelley*
28. *Carroll D. Kearns*
29. *John McDowell*
30. *Robert J. Corbett*
31. *James G. Fulton*
32. *Herman P. Eberharter*
33. *Frank Buchanan*

RHODE ISLAND

1. *Aime J. Forand*
2. *John E. Fogarty*

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. *L. Mendel Rivers*
2. *John J. Riley*
3. *W. J. Bryan Dorn*
4. *Joseph R. Bryson*
5. *James P. Richards*
6. *John L. McMillan*

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. *Karl E. Mundt*
2. *Francis Case*

TENNESSEE

1. *Dayton E. Phillips*
2. *John E. Jennings, Jr.*
3. *Estes Kefauver*
4. *Albert Gore*
5. *Joe L. Evins*
6. *J. Percy Priest*
7. *Wirt Courtney*
8. *Tom Murray*
9. *Jere Cooper*
10. *Clifford Davis*

TEXAS

1. *Wright Patman*
2. *J. M. Combs*
3. *Lindley Beckworth*
4. *Sam Rayburn*
5. *J. Frank Wilson*
6. *Olin E. Teague*
7. *Tom Pickett*
8. *Albert Thomas*
9. *Clark W. Thompson⁷*
10. *Lyndon B. Johnson*
11. *W. R. Poage*
12. *Wingate H. Lucas*
13. *Ed Gossett*
14. *John E. Lyle*
15. *Milton H. West*
16. *Ken Regans⁸*
17. *Omar Burleson*
18. *Eugene Worley*
19. *George H. Mahon*
20. *Paul J. Kilday*
21. *O. C. Fisher*

UTAH

1. *Walter K. Granger*
2. *William A. Dawson*

VERMONT

- At-L. *Charles A. Plumley*

VIRGINIA

1. *Schuyler Otis Bland*
2. *Porter Hardy, Jr.*
3. *J. Vaughan Gary*
4. *Patrick H. Drewry*
5. *Thomas B. Stanley*
6. *J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.*
7. *Burr P. Harrison*
8. *Howard W. Smith*
9. *John W. Flannagan, Jr.*

WASHINGTON

1. *Homer R. Jones*
2. *Henry M. Jackson*
3. *Russell V. Mack⁹*
4. *Hal Holmes*
5. *Walt Horan*
6. *Thor C. Tollefson*

House of Representatives—(cont.)

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Francis J. Love
2. Melvin C. Snyder
3. Edward G. Rohrbough
4. Hubert S. Ellis
5. John Kee
6. E. H. Hedrick

WISCONSIN

1. Lawrence H. Smith
2. Glenn R. Davis¹⁰

3. William H. Stevenson
4. John C. Brophy
5. Charles J. Kersten
6. Frank B. Keefe
7. Reid F. Murray
8. John W. Byrnes
9. Merlin Hull
10. Alvin E. O'Konski

WYOMING

At-L. Frank A. Barrett

ALASKA

Deleg. E. L. Bartlett¹¹

HAWAII

Deleg. J. R. Farrington¹¹

PUERTO RICO

Res. Comm. A. Fernós
Isern^{11, 12}¹Elected Jan. 28, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of John J. Sparkman.²Elected Nov. 4, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Raymond S. Springer.³Elected July 15, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr.⁴Elected Aug. 26, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Fred Bradley.⁵Elected Nov. 4, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Robert F. Jones.⁶Elected Sept. 9, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles L. Gerlach.⁷Elected Aug. 23, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Joseph J. Mansfield.⁸Elected Aug. 23, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of R. Ewing Thomason.⁹Elected June 6, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Fred Norman.¹⁰Elected Apr. 22, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert K. Henry. ¹¹Does not have a vote.¹²Popular Democrat. Appointed Sept. 11, 1946, to fill vacancy in term ending Jan. 3, 1949, caused by resignation of Jesús T. Piñero. ¹³Vacancy caused by resignation of Evan Howell.¹⁴Elected Nov. 4, 1947, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Leo F. Rayfield.

Congressional Committees

Source: Congressional Directory.

Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the number of standing committees of the Senate was reduced from thirty-three to fifteen, and committees of the House of Representatives from forty-five to nineteen. This reduction became effective January 3, 1947, the opening date of the 80th Congress.

Committees	Senate		House	
	Chairman	Members	Chairman	Members
Agriculture .....	.....	..	Hope (R, Kans.)	30
Agriculture and Forestry	Capper (R, Kans.)	13	.....	..
Appropriations	Bridges (R, N.H.)	21	Taber (R, N.Y.)	43
Armed Services	Gurney (R, S. Dak.)	13	Andrews (R, N.Y.)	36
Banking and Currency ..	Tobey (R, N.H.)	13	Wolcott (R, Mich.)	27
Civil Service	Langer (R, N. Dak.)	13	.....	..
District of Columbia ...	Buck (R, Del.)	13	Dirksen (R, Ill.)	25
Education and Labor ...	.....	..	Hartley (R, N.J.)	25
Expenditures in Executive Departments ..	Aiken (R, Vt.)	13	Hoffman (R, Mich.)	25
Finance	Millikin (R, Colo.)	13	.....	..
Foreign Affairs .....	.....	..	Eaton (R, N.J.)	25
Foreign Relations	Vandenberg (R, Mich.)	13	.....	..
House Administration ..	.....	..	LeCompte (R, Iowa)	25
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	White (R, Maine)	13	Wolverton (R, N.J.)	27
Judiciary	Wiley (R, Wis.)	13	Michener (R, Mich.)	27
Labor and Public Welfare	Taft (R, Ohio)	13	.....	..
Merchant Marine and Fisheries .....	.....	..	Weichel (R, Ohio)	25
P. O. and Civil Service ..	.....	..	Rees (R, Kans.)	25
Public Lands	Butler (R, Nebr.)	13	Welch (R, Calif.)	25
Public Works	Revercomb (R, W. Va.)	13	Dondero (R, Mich.)	27
Rules .....	.....	..	Allen (R, Ill.)	12
Rules and Administration	Brooks (R, Ill.)	13	.....	..
Un-American Activities ..	.....	..	Thomas (R, N.J.)	27
Veterans' Affairs .....	.....	..	Rogers (R, Mass.)	27
Ways and Means .....	.....	..	Knutson (R, Minn.)	25

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

(Republicans are in roman type; Democrats in *italic*. Expiration dates of terms are indicated in parentheses.)

Alabama: <i>James E. Folsom</i> (1951)	New Mexico: <i>Thomas J. Mabry</i> (1949)
Arizona: <i>Sidney P. Osborn</i> (1949)	New York: <i>Thomas E. Dewey</i> (1951)
Arkansas: <i>Ben T. Laney</i> (1949)	North Carolina: <i>R. Gregg Cherry</i> (1949)
California: <i>Earl Warren</i> (1951)	North Dakota: <i>Fred G. Aandahl</i> (1949)
Colorado: <i>William Lee Knous</i> (1949)	Ohio: <i>Thomas J. Herbert</i> (1949)
Connecticut: <i>James L. McConaughy</i> (1949)	Oklahoma: <i>Roy J. Turner</i> (1951)
Delaware: <i>Walter W. Bacon</i> (1949)	Oregon: <i>John H. Hall</i> (1951)
Florida: <i>Millard F. Caldwell</i> (1949)	Pennsylvania: <i>James H. Duff</i> (1951)
Georgia: <i>Melvin E. Thompson</i> (1951)	Rhode Island: <i>John O. Pastore</i> (1949)
Idaho: <i>C. A. Robins</i> (1949)	South Carolina: <i>J. Strom Thurmond</i> (1951)
Illinois: <i>Dwight H. Green</i> (1949)	South Dakota: <i>George T. Mickelson</i> (1949)
Indiana: <i>Ralph E. Gates</i> (1949)	Tennessee: <i>Jim Nance McCord</i> (1949)
Iowa: <i>Robert D. Blue</i> (1949)	Texas: <i>Beauford H. Jester</i> (1949)
Kansas: <i>Frank Carlson</i> (1949)	Utah: <i>Herbert B. Maw</i> (1949)
Kentucky: <i>Earle C. Clements</i> (1951)	Vermont: <i>Ernest W. Gibson</i> (1949)
Louisiana: <i>J. H. Davis</i> (1948)	Virginia: <i>William M. Tuck</i> (1950)
Maine: <i>Horace A. Hildreth</i> (1949)	Washington: <i>Mon C. Wallgren</i> (1949)
Maryland: <i>William Preston Lane, Jr.</i> (1951)	West Virginia: <i>Clarence W. Meadows</i> (1949)
Massachusetts: <i>Robert F. Bradford</i> (1949)	Wisconsin: <i>Oscar Rennebohm</i> (1949)
Michigan: <i>Kim Sigler</i> (1949)	Wyoming: <i>Lester C. Hunt</i> (1951)
Minnesota: <i>Luther W. Youngdahl</i> (1949)	Alaska: <i>Ernest Gruening</i> ^{1,2}
Mississippi: <i>Fielding L. Wright</i> (1948)	Hawaii: <i>Ingram M. Stainback</i> (1950) ²
Missouri: <i>Phil M. Donnelly</i> (1949)	Puerto Rico: <i>Jesús T. Piñero</i> ^{1,3}
Montana: <i>Sam C. Ford</i> (1949)	Virgin Islands: <i>William H. Hastie</i> ^{1,2}
Nebraska: <i>Val Peterson</i> (1949)	
Nevada: <i>Vail Pittman</i> (1951)	
New Hampshire: <i>Charles M. Dale</i> (1949)	
New Jersey: <i>Alfred E. Driscoll</i> (1950)	

¹No political affiliation, and term is indefinite.²Governor nominated by President and approved by Senate.³Governor hitherto nominated by President; will be elected by people of Puerto Rico, beginning 1948.

National Convention Delegates, 1948

State	Electoral votes	Delegates		State	Electoral votes	Delegates	
		Dem.	Rep.			Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	11	26	14	New Mexico	4	12	8
Arizona	4	12	8	New York	47	98	97
Arkansas	9	22	14	North Carolina	14	32	26
California	25	54	53	North Dakota	4	8	11
Colorado	6	12	15	Ohio	25	50	53
Connecticut	8	20	19	Oklahoma	10	24	20
Delaware	3	10	9	Oregon	6	16	12
Florida	8	20	16	Pennsylvania	35	74	73
Georgia	12	28	15	Rhode Island	4	12	8
Idaho	4	12	11	South Carolina	8	20	6
Illinois	28	60	56	South Dakota	4	8	11
Indiana	13	26	29	Tennessee	12	28	22
Iowa	10	20	23	Texas	23	50	33
Kansas	8	16	19	Utah	4	12	11
Kentucky	11	26	25	Vermont	3	6	9
Louisiana	10	24	13	Virginia	11	26	21
Maine	5	10	13	Washington	8	20	19
Maryland	8	20	16	West Virginia	8	20	16
Massachusetts	16	36	35	Wisconsin	12	24	27
Michigan	19	42	41	Wyoming	3	6	9
Minnesota	11	26	25	Alaska		6	3
Mississippi	9	22	8	Dist. of Columbia		6	3
Missouri	15	34	33	Hawaii		6	5
Montana	4	12	11	Puerto Rico		6	2
Nebraska	6	12	15	Canal Zone		6	
Nevada	3	10	9	Virgin Islands		2	
New Hampshire	4	12	8				
New Jersey	16	36	35	Total	531	2,300	1,093

Tabulated Data on State Governments

Source: The Council of State Governments.

State	Governor		Legislature						
	Term	Salary	Membership Sen. Rep.		Term Sen. Rep.		Meets	Limit on reg. session	Salaries of members
Alabama.....	4*	\$6,000	35	106	4	4	Biennial	60 days	\$10 per day
Arizona.....	2	10,000	19	58	2	2	Biennial	60 days	\$8 per day
Arkansas.....	2	10,000	35	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$1,200 per 2 years
California.....	4	25,000	40	80	4	2	Biennial	none	\$100 monthly during term
Colorado.....	2	10,000	35	65	4	2	Biennial	none	\$1,000 per regular session
Connecticut.....	2	12,000	36	272	2	2	Biennial	↑	\$600 per regular session
Delaware.....	4	7,500	17	35	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$10 per day, 60 days
Florida.....	4*	12,000	38	95	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$6 per day
Georgia.....	4*	12,000	54	205	2	2	Biennial	70 days	\$10 per day
Idaho.....	2	7,500	44	59	2	2	Biennial	60 days	\$10 per day, 60 days
Illinois.....	4	12,000	51	153	4	2	Biennial	none	\$5,000 per 2 years
Indiana.....	4*	8,000	50	100	4	2	Biennial	61 days	\$1,200 per year
Iowa.....	2	12,000	50	108	4	2	Biennial	none	\$1,000 per regular session
Kansas.....	2	8,000	40	125	4	2	Biennial	none	\$3 per day
Kentucky.....	4*	10,000	38	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$15 per day
Louisiana.....	4	12,000	39	100	4	4	Biennial	60 days	\$20 per day
Maine.....	2	5,000	33	151	2	2	Biennial	none	\$850 per session
Maryland.....	4	4,500	29	123	4	4	Biennial	90 days	\$1,000 per year
Massachusetts.....	2	20,000	40	240	2	2	Annual	none	\$2,500 per session
Michigan.....	2	7,500	32	100	2	2	Biennial	none	\$3 per day
Minnesota.....	2	12,000	67	131	4	2	Biennial	90 days	\$2,000, per 2 years
Mississippi.....	4*	10,000	49	140	4	4	Biennial	none	\$1,000 per regular session
Missouri.....	4*	10,000	34	154	4	2	Biennial	none	\$125 per month
Montana.....	4	7,500	56	90	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$10 per day
Nebraska.....	2	7,500	..	43‡	..	2	Biennial	none	\$1,744.18, per 2 years
Nevada.....	4	7,600	17	43	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$15 per day
New Hampshire.....	2	6,000	24	399	2	2	Biennial	none	\$200 per session; presiding officers \$250 per session
New Jersey.....	4	20,000	21	60	4	2	Annual	none	\$3,000 per year
New Mexico.....	2	10,000	24	49	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$10 per day
New York.....	4	25,000	56	150	2	2	Annual	none	\$2,500\$ per year
North Carolina.....	4*	10,500	50	120	2	2	Biennial	none	\$600 per session
North Dakota.....	2	6,000	49	113	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$5 per day, 60 days
Ohio.....	2	10,000	36	139	2	2	Biennial	none	\$2,000 per year
Oklahoma.....	4*	6,500	44	118	4	2	Biennial	none	\$6 per day for 60 days, then \$2 per day
Oregon.....	4	10,000	30	60	4	2	Biennial	50 days	\$8 per day, 50 days
Pennsylvania.....	4*	18,000	50	208	4	2	Biennial	none	\$3,000 per session
Rhode Island.....	2	8,000	44	100	2	2	Annual	none	\$5 per day; 60 days only
South Carolina.....	4*	7,500	46	124	4	2	Annual	none	\$1,000 per year
South Dakota.....	2	8,500	35	75	2	2	Biennial	60 days	\$1,050, 60 days
Tennessee.....	2	8,000	33	99	2	2	Biennial	none	\$4 per day, 75 days
Texas.....	2	12,000	31	150	4	2	Biennial	none	\$10 per day for 120 days; then \$5 per day
Utah.....	4	7,500	23	60	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$300 per year
Vermont.....	2	8,000	30	246	2	2	Biennial	none	\$600, per 2 years
Virginia.....	4*	10,000	40	100	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$720 per session
Washington.....	4	6,000	46	99	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$5 per day and mileage
West Virginia.....	4*	10,000	32	94	4	2	Biennial	60 days	\$500 per year
Wisconsin.....	2	10,000	33	100	4	2	Biennial	none	\$2,400 per session
Wyoming.....	4	8,000	27	56	4	2	Biennial	40 days	\$12 per day

*Not eligible to succeed himself. †First Wednesday after first Monday in June following organization.

‡Unicameral legislature. §Under an Amendment to the State Constitution passed in the election of 1947, the Legislators are permitted to fix their own salaries above this figure.

MOST DEMOCRATIC COUNTY. Armstrong County, South Dakota, an unorganized county (part of an Indian reservation) on the Missouri River was the most Democratic county in 1944. Four votes were reported cast, all for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

MOST REPUBLICAN BIG CITY. Fort Wayne, Indiana, was the most Republican of the cities which had more than 100,000 population. The Republican presidential ticket polled 56.9% of the major party vote.

—Gallup Political Almanac

Qualifications for Voting in the 48 States

Source: Council on State Governments.

State	Min. length of U. S. citizenship	State	Residence ¹ county	District	Date literacy test adopted	Poll tax ²
Alabama.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	1900	yes
Arizona.....	.....	1 yr.	1 mo.	1 mo.	1913	...
Arkansas.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	1 mo.	.....	yes
California.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	40 da.	1894	...
Colorado.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	10 da.	.....	...
Connecticut.....	5 yr.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	1897	...
Delaware.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	1897	...
Florida.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	...
Georgia ³.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	1908	...
Idaho.....	.....	6 mo.	1 mo.	.....	.....	...
Illinois.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
Indiana.....	.....	6 mo.	2 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
Iowa.....	.....	6 mo.	2 mo.	10 da.	.....	...
Kansas.....	.....	6 mo.	1 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
Kentucky.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	2 mo.	.....	...
Louisiana.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	1898	...
Maine.....	6 mo.	6 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	1892	...
Maryland.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	...
Massachusetts.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	1857	...
Michigan.....	2½ yr.	6 mo.	.....	20 da.	.....	...
Minnesota.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	1 mo.	.....	...
Mississippi.....	.....	2 yr.	.....	1 yr.	1890	yes
Missouri.....	.....	1 yr.	2 mo.	2 mo.	.....	...
Montana.....	.....	1 yr.	1 mo.	.....	.....	...
Nebraska.....	.....	6 mo.	40 da.	10 da.	.....	...
Nevada.....	.....	6 mo.	1 mo.	10 da.	.....	...
New Hampshire.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	6 mo.	1902	...
New Jersey.....	.....	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	...
New Mexico.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
New York.....	3 mo.	1 yr.	4 mo.	1 mo.	1921	...
North Carolina.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	4 mo.	1900	...
North Dakota.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	1896	...
Ohio.....	.....	1 yr.	1 mo.	20 da.	.....	...
Oklahoma.....	.....	1 yr.	6 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
Oregon.....	.....	6 mo.	.....	.....	1924	...
Pennsylvania.....	1 mo.	1 yr.	.....	2 mo.	.....	...
Rhode Island.....	.....	2 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	...
South Carolina ³.....	.....	2 yr.	1 yr.	4 mo.	1895	yes
South Dakota.....	5 yr.	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	.....	...
Tennessee.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	yes
Texas.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	yes
Utah.....	3 mo.	1 yr.	4 mo.	2 mo.	.....	...
Vermont.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	3 mo.	.....	...
Virginia.....	1 yr.	1 yr.	6 mo.	1 mo.	1902	yes
Washington.....	.....	1 yr.	3 mo.	1 mo.	1896	...
West Virginia.....	.....	1 yr.	2 mo.	.....	.....	...
Wisconsin.....	.....	1 yr.	.....	10 da.	.....	...
Wyoming.....	.....	1 yr.	2 mo.	10 da.	1889	...

¹Registration is required in all states except Arkansas and North Dakota. ²Although poll or head taxes are levied in several other states, those listed here make payment of the tax a condition for voting. ³Georgia and South Carolina's minimum voting age is 18. In all other states the minimum age is 21.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

Four States—Delaware, Nevada, Vermont and Wyoming—have one Congressman each, the minimum guaranteed each state by the Constitution. In the remaining states there is, on the average, one Congressman for each 301,669 people, as enumerated in the census of 1940.

Not all congressional districts approach this average figure, however, due to uneven districting, or failure to redistrict within the state. Fifteen districts had enough people in 1940 to warrant two Congressmen in 1944.

The two most conspicuous examples of differences in size are the Fifth and the Seventh Districts in Illinois, both in the Chicago area. The 1940 population of the Fifth District was 112,116, and of the Seventh District 914,053. The smallest congressional district in the country, however, is the State of Nevada, with 110,247 people in 1940, which elects one Congressman by virtue of the Constitutional requirement of at least one member of the House for each State.

—Gallup Political Almanac

REVIEW OF THE YEAR



WASHINGTON AT HOME AND ABROAD

by

ELMER DAVIS

News Analyst for the American Broadcasting Company,
former Director of the O.W.I.

THE WASHINGTON year usually begins on the day after election. But the last Election Day commenced not merely a new year but a new era in the opinion of Senator Taft, who said next morning, "For the first time in fourteen years the United States is no longer in a state of emergency." The history of 1947 could be summed up as a demonstration that Mr. Taft was mistaken; together with the gradual recognition of that fact, however late and reluctant, by the leaders of Congress including Mr. Taft himself. If there had been nothing but domestic affairs to worry about he might have been right; but it was a year of deepening crisis abroad, which eventually backfired on the domestic economy.

The leaders of the new Congress, with a Republican majority in both Houses, had not foreseen that; they came in behaving as if they thought the country had gone back to normalcy (though they avoided that ill-omened word). In their opinion the primary duties of the new Congress were to enact a more stringent labor-relations law; to reduce government expenditures; and to provide relief for the American taxpayer, whom some regarded as the most miserable of all God's creatures in a suffering world. They stood by tax reduction to the end—a policy twice thwarted by presidential vetoes which were barely sustained; they passed a labor-relations law which, on the basis of early experience, seemed likely to disappoint both the hopes of its sponsors and the fears of its opponents; they made some modest reductions in government expenditures but they gave Congressional approval to new policies, and new expenditures, that could not have been foreseen when Congress met. Nothing is harder for public men than to realize that the premises on which they had based their policy were mistaken, but this Congress did that. The recognition was implicit, not explicit. It came hard, but Congress finally did recognize at least the most important facts of the situation, and did what had to be done in its opening session.

None of which was in prospect just after election, when the President's prestige was at low-water mark and leaders of the new Congress were promising to start each day's session with a prayer and end with a probe. (Such probes as were eventually started came to little; the prayers may have been more efficacious.) President and Congressional leaders, just after the election, had promised cooperation in all matters involving the national welfare; but, as expected, there turned out to be considerable argument later as to where the line fence ran between national welfare and partisanship. But before Congress met, the President, with the aid of Secretary of the Interior Krug, had regained a good deal of his lost prestige by taking on, and licking, John L. Lewis.

The government was still operating the coal mines; Mr. Lewis had signed a contract with it in the previous May; but just before election he decided that the contract had been "breached" by government action, and in due course so notified his United Mine

Workers, trained in the doctrine of "no contract, no work." A Federal court ordered him to revoke his notice; he did not, and his miners went out anyway. Whether the contract had in fact been broken has not been determined even yet; what the courts eventually held was that Mr. Lewis had no right to make that determination by his own fiat. He and his union were tried for contempt of court and found guilty; he was fined ten thousand dollars and the union was fined a quarter of a million for each day of the strike. With that he called it off pending appeal to the Supreme Court; which in due course affirmed the verdict, though with a sharp reduction in the union's fine.

Not since Firpo for a moment knocked Dempsey out of the ring had there been such an upset. Dempsey eventually came back and so may Lewis; but for the moment Lewis had gone down, and Truman correspondingly went up. Early in January he further strengthened himself by filling the vacancy left by the resignation of Secretary of State Byrnes with the appointment of General Marshall, whom the President called the greatest living American and whose selection was universally applauded. For the greatest living American—an estimate which many shared—the White House would seem the proper ultimate destination. But General Marshall was known to have no such ambition; he promptly announced that he was not a candidate and could not be drafted—a decision which at least greatly eased his relations as Secretary of State with a Congress full of aspirants to the presidency.

The new Congress came in on January 2nd. Republican leadership in the Senate was effectively divided between Mr. Vandenberg on foreign affairs and Mr. Taft on domestic issues, neither of whom trespassed on the other's property. In the House, Speaker Joe Martin headed a group which managed to keep that unruly body pretty well in control. But Congress had to fit itself into the new framework created by the Legislative Reorganization Act; which among other reforms had greatly reduced the number of committees. Carrying out its provisions was made much easier by the change in party control; nevertheless, before the session was over the reduction of committees had been so compensated by a proliferation of subcommittees that there was little saving in members' time. The Reorganization Act also provided for a legislative budget; the money committees of the two Houses were to get together, decide how much should be spent in the coming year, and hold all appropriations under that ceiling. The event proved that however sound this procedure might be in normal times, when needs for expenditure are calculable, it had little relevance to this unpredictable age; but even before that became clear, the Legislative Budget Committee had already fought itself to a standstill.

The President's budget had estimated government expenditure for the coming fiscal year at thirty-seven and a half billion dollars, with revenue somewhat higher (in fact it proved considerably higher). This was a bookkeeping figure, with little relation to cash income and outgo; but it was far too high for the Republicans, who had promised reductions running all the way up to ten billion. Just what the "mandate" of the voters had been, however, remained a matter of dispute even in the majority party. The Joint Budget Committee, under House leadership, voted to reduce the President's estimate by six billion, but the Senate Republicans would go for no greater cut than four and a half billion. On the objective, to the end of the session, the two Houses never could get together; and the result was considerably lower than either.

Under the vigorous lead of Chairman John Taber, who had promised to go after expenditures with a meat ax, the House Appropriations Committee did try hard. Sometimes it also tried intelligently; the recommendations of Mr. Plumley's subcommittee on the Navy budget made sense, if you were going to materially reduce the Navy budget; and the cuts made by the Dirksen subcommittee in the agriculture appropriation were plausibly defended on grounds of national policy. But these latter were bitterly opposed by the farm bloc—unsuccessfully in the House but with better luck in the Senate. The State Department was drastically cut, just when we most need a State Department; so was the Department of the Interior, often in activities which conflicted with the interest

of private power companies. But the Senate frequently corrected the damage done by the House; indeed both appropriations committees sometimes found that their earlier estimates of possible reductions had been completely unrealistic. They never said so, of course; politicians make no such damaging admissions, if they can help it. But when the session ended it turned out that the meat ax had cut little more than might have been done with a butcher knife. Appraisals of the total reduction ran from a billion and a quarter, by some of the Democrats, to upwards of seven billion (including rescission of unexpended past appropriations) by some of the Republicans; my personal computation makes it about two billion in real money. But government bookkeeping is complex; you can find figures to justify any of these estimates, high or low.

The first bill introduced in the new Congress, by Chairman Knutson of the House Ways and Means Committee, had called for a twenty percent across-the-board reduction of personal income taxes, retroactive to January 1st. Mr. Knutson had vigorously advocated this in the campaign and believed that the electoral victory was a mandate for his program; but some of his Republican colleagues disagreed. Before the bill came to the House floor it had been amended to give greater percentage reduction to the poor, less to the rich; after it passed the House the Senate changed it to take effect at the beginning of the fiscal, not the calendar year. But the President vetoed it as neither the right kind of tax reduction, nor at the right time; and by a margin of two votes the House sustained him. Supporters of tax reduction claimed that veto of such a bill, while not contrary to the letter of the Constitution, was an unprecedented defiance of its spirit; so they tried again. Once more a veto, this time overridden in the House but sustained by the Senate; leaving a possible issue for next year's Presidential campaign, on which each side was confident that it had the better story.

But the most bitterly fought issue of the session was the labor-relations bill. Introduced in the House by Mr. Hartley of New Jersey, it was described as a bill of rights for the workingman, freeing him from the tyranny of union leaders. Union leaders objected that it left him defenseless against the tyranny of the employer; they called it a slave-labor bill. Before the year was out all the more extreme statements, both for and against it, began to look like nonsense; but it made a great uproar at the time. Containing drastic restrictions on union activity, it was eventually passed in the House by a majority of Democrats as well as Republicans; but in the Senate it ran into trouble. Republican insurgents maintained that its subject matter properly fell into four separate bills, two of which the President would probably have signed; but the Senate Republican conference voted to put it all together as the House had done—something which Mr. Hartley later described as the essential triumph of his strategy—so that the White House would have to take it or leave it, good and bad, all in one piece. Mr. Taft personally undertook its sponsorship; but he had a continuing fight in committee against Aiken, Morse and Ives, who were sometimes sustained by the full Senate; so that what came out was considerably more moderate than the House bill. But in conference, the House got the better of most adjustments; and what was eventually passed by a bipartisan majority in both Houses was seldom clear, and sometimes self-contradictory.

It was vetoed, as expected; but the President's message ignored some points in the bill which he himself had advocated, and suggested some interpretations that seemed farfetched. The veto was promptly overridden in both Houses; so the advocates of labor-law revision had got their way. What else they had got was doubtful. Mr. Taft and Mr. Hartley promptly disagreed as to what the Taft-Hartley Act meant, and the next big union contract made it uncertain whether it meant anything at all. More than any one other individual, John L. Lewis was responsible for the climate of public opinion which made the Taft-Hartley Act possible; yet two weeks after its passage he signed an agreement with the mine owners which provided, in substance, that they pay no attention to the Taft-Hartley Act—an example which other unions followed.

Congress did other things besides tax reduction, budget reduction, and labor-law revision. It enacted the bill for federation of the armed forces; but it let the draft law

expire, and showed little interest in the universal military training which the army wanted. It ignored the social legislation recommended by Senator Taft as well as that which the President had long been urging. But it passed and sent on to the state legislatures a constitutional amendment providing that hereafter no President could have more than two elective terms—in other words, there must be no more Roosevelts. (By Republican theory, based on the leadership of a group, not an individual, we never need them.) And it took up and enacted a Presidential succession law which Mr. Truman himself had recommended two years earlier; providing that in the absence of a Vice President, the Speaker should be next in succession, and then the President pro tem of the Senate, instead of the Secretary of State as theretofore. The Republicans had little to do but repeat the President's arguments; the Democrats, estopped from opposing a measure he had recommended, concentrated in the Senate on trying to put the chief of that body ahead of the Speaker. Behind that was the conviction that Speaker Martin, well liked as he is, would be a less effective President in case of need than Senator Vandenberg. But Mr. Vandenberg, loyal to his party, successfully led the fight against himself; and the Congressional majority thus guaranteed that George Marshall could never become President, even by accident.

For the first time in fourteen years, the Republicans had had a chance to show what they could do affirmatively, not in mere opposition. Whatever may be the estimate of their accomplishment, some of their leaders had clearly gained in stature. Senator Taft had proved himself one of the great leaders of Congress, in the sense that he understood what its machinery could and could not do, and that he had that instinct for the possible which Bismarck called the essence of politics. Moreover he went out in front on the thorniest issues, and made his position clear with a frankness to which the country is not accustomed in aspirants to the Presidency; nobody, conservative or liberal, would agree with him all the time, but nobody could help admiring his courage and candor. Senator Millikin, as chairman of the Finance Committee, had displayed an admirable realism and coolness of judgment; and Senator Hickenlooper showed both tact and good sense in his handling of the long and ridiculous inquiry into David Lillienthal's fitness for the chairmanship of the Atomic Energy Commission. In the House, Speaker Martin usually kept his followers in hand, and his influence improved some legislation. Of the new committee chairmen (far more powerful in the House than in the Senate, and chosen of course by seniority) some were excellent, one or two were major misfortunes. Democratic leaders found life easier when they were frankly in the minority than in past years, when they had had to struggle against a bipartisan coalition; and some eminent Democratic followers who had seldom voted with their party when it was nominally in control rallied to it loyally, when there was no longer any danger that their votes could accomplish anything positive.

But the real hero of the session, in the judgment of many, was Senator Vandenberg; for international problems loomed higher and more formidable as the year went on, and he practically dragged the administration's foreign policy through Congress on his shoulders. (He had valiant support from Chairman Eaton of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, but Mr. Eaton was suspect to many of his colleagues; he knew more about foreign affairs than they felt a good American should.) Europe had begun to struggle back to its feet when a winter of unprecedented severity beat it down; America was called on for more help, and Washington's problems abroad reacted powerfully on Washington at home. A Congress which had expected normalcy found itself overboard in strange waters; the marvel is not that it swam ashore so late but that it got there at all. On February 27th the President called Congressional leaders of both parties to the White House and told them that the hard-up British would have to unload their financial commitments to Turkey and Greece. Turkey was under Russian diplomatic pressure; Greece was bedeviled by a Communist insurrection supported by the Communist nations to the north. If the British moved out and we did not move in, somebody else would; thereby upsetting the strategic balance not only of the Near East but of the whole Mediterranean.

Students of world affairs had long seen this coming, some day; there was much argument afterward that the State Department should have seen it coming, and issued its warning, long before. But aside from the fact that bad news is never welcome, and that expensive news would be particularly unwelcome to a Congress hell-bent for economy, the State Department could hardly have foreseen the calamitous winter of 1946-47, nor for that matter the almost equally calamitous drought of the following summer, which made all European problems more acute. At any rate, the President came before Congress on March 12th and pronounced what was to become known as the Truman Doctrine—that we must support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure. To that end he asked Congress to appropriate four hundred million dollars for economic assistance to Turkey and Greece; and further, he asked them to do it by March 31st.

As a veteran of Congress, Mr. Truman must have known there was no hope of that. The end of March was supposed to be the deadline for withdrawal of British financial support from Greece; but the suspicion that the deadline was elastic proved correct, and fortunately so. For it took two months to get the bill authorizing this action through Congress; and even then the job was only half done. Authorizations normally include no appropriation; for that, a separate bill is required. And so great is the jealousy between the major committees in the House of Representatives that sometimes both the Appropriations Committee (without whose approval the House seldom votes money) and the Rules Committee (without whose approval no bill comes quickly to the floor) insist on holding hearings on matters already extensively explored by other committees. So it was this time; the money the President had asked for was finally voted four and a half months after he made his request. Luckily Chairman Eaton had inserted in the authorization bill permission for a hundred-million-dollar advance by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; so the program which the President had hoped to start at the end of March finally got going in the middle of May instead of having to wait till the end of July. It was not a happy omen for the greater and more urgent program that was later to be proposed.

Meanwhile the Truman Doctrine had been attacked from both the right and the left; it proved to be one of the rare issues on which Henry Wallace and the *Chicago Tribune* were in substantial agreement. It would, said its opponents, mean war; so not only radicals who hoped for cordial relations with Russia were against it, but isolationists who still believed that we could ensure world peace by staying at home. But there were other objections. The current Greek government was, as the President had admitted, not an appetizing object of support. Would we give it all-out backing, and thereby lay ourselves open to the charge of supporting near-Fascist reaction; or try to reform it and thus incur the odium of interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state? (Eventually, and wisely, we did the latter.) It was said that we were by-passing the United Nations, as we were; the impotence of the United Nations before Russian obstruction gave us good reason for doing so, but that argument eventually had to be met by an amendment, proposed by Mr. Vandenberg, pledging us to step out if ever the United Nations felt itself able to take over.

It was also said that the sudden pronouncement of the Truman Doctrine made practically hopeless Secretary Marshall's task at Moscow, where the Big Four foreign ministers were making still another attempt to write a peace treaty for Germany. But the record of the Moscow conference, which ended in practically total futility, makes it doubtful if the Russians would have agreed with the other negotiators anyway. It was alleged, truly enough, that we were proposing to do in Greece exactly what we had refused to do in the comparable, though far more complex, situation in China; that we could not hope to contain Russian expansion everywhere on earth; and that the brusque promulgation of the new policy had injected an atmosphere of crisis and peril into international relations. But the crisis was there, even before attention was called to it; the language of the doctrine certainly had an unfortunate influence on Congressional

debate, in which much was said on both sides that might better have been left unsaid; still it was contended that without this spectacular presentation Congress might not have been sufficiently impressed to act at all.

Which may be true; for the core of Congressional opposition was made up of men who were against the Truman Doctrine because it would cost money, when they had promised to cut expenses and relieve the taxpayer. Economy and isolationism often blended in the same man but economy was the real obstacle, not only to the Greek-Turkish bill but to the measure providing three hundred and fifty million dollars for relief abroad, which narrowly escaped being whittled down to half size. Yet the Greek-Turkish bill, and its appropriation, finally passed; because most of Congress had realized, however they hated to admit it, that the hypotheses on which their program had been based were mistaken, that normalcy was still around the corner.

But before action was completed on this program another was in sight that would cost more, and would afflict the economizers with greater pain. Foreshadowed by a speech of Undersecretary of State Acheson in Mississippi in May, it was set forth by Secretary Marshall at Harvard on June 5th. Europe, he said, faced economic, social, and political deterioration of a very grave character—deterioration which would have serious consequences on the American economy—unless for the next three or four years it could get help from outside; chiefly from us. But that help should not be given on a piecemeal basis as crises develop; it should be not a palliative but a cure. We could not ourselves draw up a plan for European reconstruction; but if the nations of Europe could get together and do so we ought to support it—so far, said General Marshall prudently, as may be practical.

Analysts have discovered a great difference between this and the Truman Doctrine; but it is a difference in tactics, not in objective. We want, said General Marshall, to create in Europe the conditions in which free institutions can exist; which is what we want in Greece too. Our policy, he added, is not directed against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos; any government that wanted to work for recovery could have our help. But any government which tried to block the recovery of other countries, any government or party which tried to perpetuate human misery for its own political profit, would meet with our opposition. One government, working through its stooges, and one party had tried to do that in Greece; but we hoped they would not try to do so in western Europe.

This clear implication that the Russians, too, could come into the Marshall plan if they wanted to, disarmed a good deal of the opposition that the Truman Doctrine had aroused; but once more they chose to behave like Russians. Coming to Paris on invitation of the French and British, Mr. Molotov proposed that European nations make up a "shopping list" of what they need and ask us for it; but he would have no general reconstruction program by international action. Further, he warned the French and British not to go into such a plan against Russian disapproval—a gesture which is to date the high-water mark of Russian efforts at domination, and which made ridiculous their professed fear of Marshall-plan interference with national sovereignty.

The British and French rebuffed that challenge, decided to go ahead anyway, and invited the rest of Europe (except Spain) to come in too. Fourteen of the smaller nations did come in; the eight in the Russian shadow had to decline, though the Poles and Czechs at least would have accepted but for Russian displeasure. The sixteen-nation conference met in mid-July, hoping to have its plan ready by September 1st. From the outset they had American advisers and when they came up with a preliminary estimate that they would need thirty billion dollars in the next four years, those advisers—notably Undersecretary of State Will Clayton—told them that that was too much. Whether or not it was more than they need, it was feared—perhaps rightly—that request for so much would scare Congress into refusing anything; though it remains a question whether less than they need would not be money thrown away. At any rate they tried again and came out—three weeks later—with a revised schedule calling for

sixteen billion from the United States and six billion from the rest of the western hemisphere; on the somewhat shaky assumption that prewar trade relations with eastern Europe could presently be restored.

That was still a lot of money; and more and more, frightened American conservatives were beginning to talk about the inadequacy of American resources, about the paramount need to maintain our strength at home—where business was indeed booming, but with prices rising so fast as to threaten an early end to happy days for the producer. Prosperity—if that was what to call it—depended in some degree on an immense volume of exports, for which most of our overseas customers could no longer pay without some new provision; but some men were alarmed about the danger of sending too much abroad, and had less to say about the danger of letting Europe collapse. The President had taken note of these fears and had appointed committees to find out how much we have and how much we can spare. But the House of Representatives, claiming its right to be a "full-fledged partner" in foreign affairs—not without excuse, since foreign policy nowadays seems usually to require an appropriation—refused to be content with the reports of the President's committees; or of the sixteen-nation conference; or even of its own Foreign Affairs committee, darkly suspected of knowing something about that subject. The House chose a select group of nineteen, representing all its major standing committees, to go to Europe, see for themselves, and make a report which would certainly have greater influence on Congressional action than the opinion of anybody else, at home or abroad.

It had begun to be apparent that the question was not only whether Congress would act, but how soon. Reconvening in January, Congress would have its hands full with regular legislation, to say nothing of the preliminary skirmishes of the presidential campaign which would take more and more of its time; in that congestion the Marshall Plan would certainly be delayed and might get lost. Also, it was becoming clear that some nations—France and Italy in particular—would need help in a hurry, probably before the session could even begin. The logical answer was a special session, late in the fall, when all the reports on European needs and American resources were available. But the President was reluctant to call it; he knew that once assembled, Congress could take up anything it chose, and the Marshall Plan might be laid aside for something that promised to be better campaign material in 1948.

Yet day by day other causes increased both the pressure for a special session, and the danger of a special session. Food prices in the United States had been climbing upward, with minor fluctuations, ever since price controls had been crippled and then killed in 1946—prices seeking their natural level, as the enemies of OPA had promised us, and seeking it somewhere beyond the stars. Steel prices had been boosted after the signing of the new coal contract and other industrial prices were likely to follow. For all of which—especially the rise in food prices—exports to Europe began to be blamed. They were certainly a factor, but even such conservative leaders as Taft and Hoover acknowledged that they were not the dominant factor. But men who had never thought much of Europe before began to find it a useful alibi for the consequences of their own policies; and the economy-isolationist group which had never liked aid to Europe anyway began to tell us that prices at home would come down if we quit pouring our surplus into what they called the European rathole.

Continuance of food exports, it began to be clear, would entail reduced consumption at home; voluntary rationing was advocated by various public figures but few people had much faith in its efficacy; yet compulsory rationing would require action by Congress, as would restoration of the price controls from which the nation had escaped with a yell only a year before. As prices went on up there was increasing demand for a special session to do something about them; and some enthusiasts added the demand for enactment of various other reforms which may be desirable, but would not appeal to the conservative Eightieth Congress.

On September 29th the President called in the leaders of Congress, of both parties, an

passed the buck back to them. He proposed, he said, to ask the chairmen of the foreign affairs and appropriations committees, of both Houses, to call their committees together as soon as possible. (Since many of their members were abroad, that meant a month to six weeks.) They would look into the European crisis, of which he gave the leaders a summary; and if they recommended a special session he would call one.

The next three weeks were a scramble, devoted mostly to the endeavor to avoid what nobody wanted but what increasingly became inescapable. A voluntary food conservation program, directed by a Citizens' Committee headed by Charles Luckman, started under considerable difficulties—mostly created by confusion and cross talk in the administration—but finally began to hit its stride. The executive branch of government was scraping every barrel in sight to find funds that could be made available to France and Italy without Congressional action; some money was found, but nowhere near enough. Congressmen began to return from their travels with varying reports and opinions, but most of them had drawn the conclusion that Europe needed help and needed it soon. So, on October 23rd, the President summoned Congress to meet in special session on November 17th—only a week after the committees met to consider what to lay before it, but Chairman Eaton of the House Foreign Affairs Committee promised to try for the miracle of getting a report in that time.

The President, however, had set down first in his call for the special session the need of doing something about the rising cost of living at home; emergency aid for Europe was listed afterward, whether or not it was regarded as of secondary importance. Republican leaders accused him of playing politics in bracketing the two topics—even though some of them had been blaming exports to Europe for rising prices. It soon became apparent that while the President could count on at least the necessary minimum of cooperation for immediate foreign aid, there would be little if any agreement on domestic issues—above all on who was to blame for high prices and what to do about them. So the reassembling of Congress on November 17th actually marked the beginning of a new year in Washington—which, as nobody in Congress or the executive branch forgot for a moment, would be the year of a presidential election.



RADIO

by

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IN 1946 everyone criticized radio. In 1947 radio criticized everyone else. This past year the broadcasters not only discovered their own critical powers but exhibited a spurt of creative energy which in some respects refuted their critics and in all respects greatly surprised them. Certainly the most important new contribution of the year was the growth and development of documentary broadcasts. The Columbia Broadcasting System spent approximately \$200,000 on the production of hour-long documentaries which explored the fields of housing, atomic energy, medical care, juvenile delinquency and other public problems. Close behind CBS was the American Broadcasting Company which produced a number of notable documentaries on schools, slums and other subjects.

While documentary broadcasts are not new, the tone of these broadcasts was decidedly new. In past years a documentary would have boasted that American schools possessed more gymnasiums than those of any other nation on earth. In 1947 the broadcasters had acquired a refreshing scepticism. The new type of documentary complained sharply and astutely that, while we possessed a lot of gymnasiums, we had not nearly enough good teachers; our teaching methods were outmoded; our textbooks were antiquated.

Critical and reflective thinking were evident in many other broadcasts besides documentaries. Again leading the way, CBS attempted valiantly and sometimes successfully to explain the shortcomings and expound the glories of broadcasting in a series called "Time For Reason—About Radio." In addition, it struck back sharply at one of its prin-

cipal critics, the newspaper, in a weekly program called "CBS Views The Press," on which the CBS news staff analyzed and criticized the handling of news in the New York press. Almost overnight this became one of the most widely discussed programs in radio. The press took the onslaught with good humor and *Editor And Publisher* printed the full text of the first broadcast.

Besides fighting back, the broadcasters—or at least the more thoughtful broadcasters—tried to correct some of the more criticized aspects of radio. The National Association of Broadcasters drew up a new code regulating commercialism, crime shows, children's programs, and many other types of programs. The code has been adopted by the board of directors but is subject to some revision of its commercial aspects. The code has not yet been approved by the general membership of the N.A.B. and even when and if it is, the N.A.B. faces the difficult task of enforcing it. The millennium has not yet arrived.

As for new programs, there was a great deal of experiment in '47, some of it good, some of it awful but all of it indicative of a rather unusual courage on the part of the broadcasters. The Mutual Broadcasting System, for example, produced a Greek classic *The Trojan Women* with lamentable results. Nevertheless, it deserves an A for effort. CBS on the other hand came up with a brand new and very bright idea called "CBS Is There." This was a sort of replay of great historical incidents, such as the assassination of Lincoln, broadcast just as if CBS had covered the event. In a fine burst of altruism, the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company sponsored a magnificent public service program called "The Greatest Story Ever Told," a dramatization of the New Testament. The only advertising on the program was the simple announcement that Goodyear presented it.

At the opposite extreme was a new and downright alarming program called "Candid Microphone." On this little horror, a man named Allen Funt who invented the idea circulated around New York pestering innocent citizens into discussing their wives or the price of oranges and recording the conversation through a concealed microphone. Several newspapers remarked bitterly that this was an unwarranted intrusion on privacy but at year's end it was going great guns.

In a rather timid attempt to break away from the dominance exercised by the advertising agency over programs, the four networks dipped more deeply into program production than ever before. CBS boldly presented fifteen or so of its own shows, notably "Doorway To Life," a magnificent dramatic series on child psychology, and "Studio One," an unusually adult, hour-long dramatic program. Mutual and ABC also went in heavily for production. NBC whose schedule was almost completely filled with sponsored programs showed the least inclination toward experimentation.

Another faint but heartening trend was the diminishing popularity of give-away shows, one of the worst plagues on the air. In a poll of advertising agencies by *Tide* magazine, 49 percent of the advertising executives declared they wouldn't advise a client to sponsor such programs and only 7 percent said they would. In another poll taken by *Billboard*, station program directors voted overwhelming disapproval of give-aways. The only favorable vote came from the audience who continued listening in distressing numbers.

A few fresh personalities emerged during the year. Easily the most discussed new comedian in many, many years was Henry Morgan, whose popularity continued to grow. Jack Paar, the summer replacement for Jack Benny, won such wide acclaim with his witty satire that he was given his own program for the winter. The most publicized new singer of the year was a Miss Margaret Truman, who made her debut with the Detroit Symphony over ABC. However, the most spectacular new personality is really a very old one. After years of semi-retirement, Al Jolson was catapulted into the limelight by the motion picture "The Jolson Story." He immediately became the most sought-after guest star in radio. Since his appearance had an almost magic effect on Hooper ratings, Jolson was soon offered a dozen shows of his own. The sixty-year-old mammy singer took over as master of ceremonies on the "Kraft Music Hall" which has wobbled dangerously since the departure of Bing Crosby.

1947 will go down in broadcasting history as the year in which the disk jockey reached full bloom. One of the oldest devices in radio, the disk jockey has come a long way from his early anonymity to a full network show. The emergence of the disk jockey indicates a decided change in the tastes of listeners. For some years now, local independent stations have been attracting more daytime listeners with their baseball games and disk jockeys than the network stations with their soap operas and audience participation shows. According to a survey in *Broadcasting* magazine, nine out of ten radio stations in the country have disk jockey shows which broadcast an average of two hours and twelve minutes a day. Following or rather pursuing this trend, the American Broadcasting Company introduced Paul Whiteman on a full-hour disk jockey show five afternoons a week. Mutual quickly followed, turning its full network over for an hour in the afternoon to WNEW's veteran disk jockey, Martin Block. CBS and NBC, which look upon records and transcriptions as a threat to their existence continued to regard the disk jockey with well-bred horror.

Another threat to the networks which disquieted all of them was the monumental growth of transcription. The biggest operator in the transcription business is Frederic W. Ziv Company, which peddles excellent programs to individual stations for as little as \$3.75 a program. By the end of the year, 703 stations, or about two thirds of all the stations in the country, were carrying one or more of Ziv's programs, and he is by no means the only man in the business. Ziv's most ambitious program, "Favorite Story," features Ronald Colman and boasts a cast and production that can't be surpassed by any network show.

Cooperative programming, though not a new development exactly, deserves some mention since it attracted hundreds of new adherents during the year. A cooperative program is a joint operation between the network and producers of the program (as opposed to a single advertising agency). Many of them are sponsored by scores of small advertisers, each in a different city. The ads are heard locally whereas the program is heard nationally. Among the programs which went cooperative in '47 were three perennial favorites—Kate Smith, "America's Town Meeting of the Air" and "Information, Please."

No review of the year would be complete without a mention of the Fred Allen Incident. On the night of April 20, Allen made a wry remark about an NBC vice president whose sole job was to cut off the end of his program. (Allen rarely manages to finish his program in the allotted time.) For this grave lese majesty, NBC cut him off the air for twenty-five seconds, the first time such a thing had happened to the veteran comedian in fifteen years of broadcasting. Newspapers across the land took up the story; radio comedians including those on NBC kidded the pants off the network; and the affair terminated with midgets dressed as vice presidents picketing Radio City. In midsummer the NBC vice president in charge of programs who was responsible for all this nonsense had departed for other pastures and NBC by its own admission had regained its sense of humor.



SPORTS OF 1947

by

GRANTLAND RICE

Dean of Sports Writers

ONCE AGAIN the spectators rather than the competitors were the feature performers of a sports year. Even greater than that of 1946, a record-breaking year at the turnstiles, was the human tide of 1947 flooding the parks, arenas and enclosures that exposed baseball, football, basketball, tennis, golf and other sports activities to public view at more or less popular prices. There may have been a slight drop here and there in racing receipts but, on the whole, the turf had a good year. Boxing was the one sport—or is it strictly a business?—that fell out the window, though it didn't come close to being killed

in the fall. But the absence of any fearsome contender for the heavyweight crown worn by Joe Louis was the crusher. With no big outdoor fight for the heavyweight championship, the whole boxing campaign of 1947 flattened out dismally. The return duel in which Rocky Graziano, barred in New York, wrested the middleweight championship from Tony Zale by a sixth-round kayo in Chicago was one of the few good fights of the year. Outside of the middleweight division there was a sad lack of talent and only Joe Louis among the heavies and Ray Robinson amid the welterweights stood out above the dull run of the boxing mill.

The early rush through the baseball turnstiles was accompanied by a hurricane of angry words flung hither and yon by Lippy Leo Durocher, manager of the Dodgers, Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn club, Larry MacPhail, head of the Yankees at that time, and Happy Chandler, Commissioner of Baseball. When the firing ceased Durocher had been exiled from baseball for the season and the Dodgers required another manager. This brought Burt Shotton, former manager of the Phillies, out of an armchair job in the Dodger farm system and Burt managed the Dodgers right into the world series as National League pennant winners.

Bucky Harris, who brought the Yankees to the same postseason rendezvous, was another baseball leader who had his honors thrust upon him. Like Shotton, he thought his managing days were behind him. He had piloted the Senators, Tigers, Red Sox and Phillies and was somewhat weary of that part of the game when he accepted an executive post in the Yankee front office. But MacPhail, looking for a Yankee leader for 1947, found Harris handy and persuaded him to take up his old trade again.

Thus two more or less reluctant and impromptu managers found themselves guiding rival ball clubs through the world series of 1947, about as slow and loose a world series as ever was contested, full of horrors and heroics, one that saw the setting of new records for attendance (389,763 cash customers), receipts (\$2,377,549 including radio and television rights), poor pitching and length of time it takes to play nine-inning ball games. The most bizarre contest of the bewildering series in which the Yankees finally wrestled down the Dodgers by 4 games to 3 was the contest in which Floyd Bevins, Yankee pitcher, gave ten bases on balls and not a single hit until two were out in the ninth inning, at which point the lone Brooklyn hit of the afternoon—a double by a pinch hitter, Cookie Lavagetto—drove in two runs to beat the Yankees 3 to 2.

As the last out of the series was chalked up on the diamond, Larry MacPhail announced that he was stepping out as head of the Yankee front office. His resignation was accepted hastily by his partners, Messrs. Del Webb and Dan Topping. Just previously there had been a flurry of excitement when it was announced that Marse Joe McCarthy was returning to baseball to manage the Red Sox and Joe Cronin was moving into the front office.

The Cardinals were the big disappointment of the baseball year. Injuries hit the club and old age crept up on some of their stars, with the result that the Dodgers disposed of them handily in the pennant race. The Dodgers went through the season and the world series with Jackie Robinson, the first Negro player to reach the big league, as their regular first baseman and one of the strong men in their batting array. Jackie was well received by his fellow players and was popular with the fans all around the circuit.

The Giants didn't figure in any late struggle for the pennant but they did rise from the National League depths with a slugging group that set a season's record for home runs by one club, lifting the old Yankee mark of 182 to a new mark of 221. There was an added batting feature in 1947 in the sudden rise of Harry Walker, brother of Dixie the Dodger, to the National League batting championship from a .237 average in 1946. Harry was traded from the Cardinals to the Phillies for Ron Northey. It was not the best move made by Manager Eddie Dyer of the Cardinals all season. Ted Williams retained his batting leadership in the American League but set no new records in doing it. But new attendance records were racked up at most of the parks on the big league circuit, even by the Pirates who finished in a dead heat for last place in the National League. When a

club that winds up resting on the bottom of the league also sets a new record for cash customers, it indicates a trend.

There was no Triple Crown winner on the turf in 1947. Jet Pilot won the Kentucky Derby, Faultless made off with the Preakness and Phalanx took the Belmont. Thus there was no outstanding 3-year-old. The racing campaign was featured by the three-cornered scramble among Stymie, Armed and Assault in the golden gallop to finish as the leading money winner of turf history. Stymie and Armed passed the \$700,000 pole by early autumn. The big match race between Armed and Assault, finally staged at Belmont, was practically no contest. There was some doubt of Assault's condition before the race but no doubt at all after Armed romped home an easy winner. Assault was thereafter retired from the turf with a bad hoof.

Golf had one of its spectacular years. Practically all the old champions were toppled from their thrones. Lew Worsham displaced Lloyd Mangrum as U. S. open champion and Skee Riegel of California replaced Ted Bishop as wearer of the national amateur toga. Ben Hogan gave way to Jim Ferrier, the Australian, in the P.G.A. test. After winning sixteen straight tournaments, including the British women's title, the celebrated Babe Didrikson Zaharias turned professional, taking her mighty wallop out of the amateur field. The pros played for more than \$600,000 last season, a new high for these wanderers of the bunkered wastelands.

Tennis had a top year. There were cheering crowds at Forest Hills where the slashing play of Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder kept the Davis Cup out of reach of the Australian challengers and where Kramer retained his national singles title in a surprisingly breathless struggle with Frank Parker. The visiting British ladies were easy victims for our distaff defenders of hearth and home in the Wightman Cup matches.

Track and field followers were treated to pre-Olympic tests (the long view) in preparation for the Olympic competition in London this summer. As usual, it was demonstrated that the United States has a full supply of good sprinters, hurdlers, jumpers and general field-event workers, with a notable shortage of good distance men. Bowling and basketball continued to be the leading games for the numbers of players involved and basketball was setting new spectator records from coast to coast.

Football gave early evidence of steady growth in the professional field by crowds of 105,000 in Chicago and 82,000 in the Los Angeles Municipal Coliseum. College football packed in the spectators in record numbers all over the academic map and the Bowl season became a trifle more frenzied than ever. Each New Year's Day sees some new Bowl added to the football collection. There was a time when football began in October and ended with November. Now they start in August and are still carrying, kicking or passing the ball on New Year's Day, thus adding two and a half months to the football season that our forefathers knew. All in all, 1947 was a year that provided some good competition, a vast amount of amusement and a record-breaking whirl of the turnstiles.



THE THEATRE . 1946-47

by

BROOKS ATKINSON

Drama Critic, *The New York Times*

AMID THE USUAL walling and foreboding, Broadway had one of its most interesting seasons. During the 1946-47 season, eighty-seven productions opened on Broadway—eight more than in 1945-46. Although the Pulitzer judges, sharing Broadway's perennial despondency, were unable to find a single new play worth their crown, the New York Drama Critics Circle chose Arthur Miller's *All My Sons* as the best new play of the year, and selected Jean-Paul Sartre's *No Exit* as the best new play by a foreign writer.

Among the most notable Broadway events was *The Iceman Cometh*, the first new play by Eugene O'Neill produced in twelve years. An ominous drama, full of dark adumbrations, it brought back many of his familiar qualities—a group of the world's dispossessed vagrants, a tone of hopelessness, coarse, verbose and vigorous dramatic speech in the naturalistic tradition, and parts that could be acted forcefully in terms of the theatre. Like *Strange Interlude* and *Mourning Becomes Electra*, *The Iceman Cometh* took five hours to reach a conclusion—about twice as long as the material warranted. In its original form it opened in the late afternoon, adjourned for a hurried supper hour and then renewed its tale of doom until eleven o'clock. When too many theatregoers found this arrangement inconvenient, the schedule was revised to pack the whole drama into one long evening that began at 7:30. But Mr. O'Neill would not consent to having his drama cut down to the size of a normal theatregoer.

For his characters Mr. O'Neill returned to the period and the environment that have left the deepest impression on him as a dramatist. Using as his setting a water-front saloon in New York about thirty-five years ago, he assembled a group of whisky-soaked derelicts who were sustained in their degradation by noble illusions about their past. *The Iceman Cometh* argued that it would be cruel and perhaps fatal to separate these ghastly people from their romantic illusions about themselves. Always an able dramatist, Mr. O'Neill wrote parts conspicuously well adapted to stage acting; and the performance directed by Eddie Dowling, was memorable throughout. But none of the acting equaled the performance by Dudley Digges as the gaunt, fumbling and irascible host of the living corpses on the water front. Known for many years as a superb performer, Mr. Digges gave a glorious performance in Mr. O'Neill's heavy-freighted drama.

Maxwell Anderson's drama about *Joan of Lorraine* involved a complicated argument about faith. To present the two sides of his argument he wrote his drama in the form of a stage rehearsal. This impromptu scheme made it possible for the actress who played the part of Joan to argue ideas with the stage manager involving the faith of the Maid of Orleans. The precise points of faith were a little elusive in Mr. Anderson's prophetic cabalism; but the unconventional form of the play without scenery and almost without props proved to be thoroughly beguiling. Ingrid Bergman is an actress of such radiance and sincerity that audiences happily surrendered to her all season; and hundreds of Broadway characters, heretofore undistinguished for their spiritual nobility, were eager to embrace any faith that Miss Bergman was representing. During the summer many other actresses played *Joan of Lorraine* successfully in summer theatres and off Broadway—proving, among other things, that Mr. Anderson had written a sound dramatic play.

In *All My Sons* Arthur Miller, who had written only one play previously, told in deeply moving terms the tragedy of an American family that was trying to forget the war and settle back comfortably into the easy grooves of civilian life. A Middle Western manufacturer with a strong feeling for family solidarity was gratefully receiving back into his home one son who had returned from overseas. In the course of the play Mr. Miller disclosed that during the war the manufacturer had knowingly delivered some imperfect cylinder heads that caused the death of a number of American fliers; and Mr. Miller, who is an eloquent dramatist, related this tragically irresponsible industrial episode to the death of a second son in the Pacific.

All My Sons was brilliantly staged by Elia Kazan, and acted sententiously by a cast that included Ed Begley, Arthur Kennedy, Beth Merrill and Lois Wheeler. Although Broadway soothsayers declared after the opening that the public would not support play about the war, *All My Sons* ran prosperously through the end of the season, survived the summer and continued into the 1947-48 season as one of the most popular plays of the year, although it was denounced as communistic, branded as a smear on the nobility of American industry and forbidden in the theatres of the American occupation zone in Germany. Mr. Miller is a conspicuously talented new playwright, and *All My Sons* shows a genuine gift for the mobile architecture of a play.

The New York Theatrical Season

FROM OTHER SEASONS

Play	Date opened	Per- form- ances
Oklahoma! (M)	Mar. 31, 1943	1962*
The Voice of the Turtle	Dec. 5, 1943	1485*
Harvey	Nov. 1, 1944	1268*
Born Yesterday	Feb. 4, 1946	734*
Call Me Mister	Apr. 18, 1946	644*
Annie Get Your Gun	May 16, 1946	609*

1946-1947

Too	Oct. 16, 1946	37
Cystrata	Oct. 17, 1946	4
made in Heaven	Oct. 24, 1946	100
he Playboy of the Western World (R)	Oct. 26, 1946	81
Present Laughter	Oct. 29, 1946	158
Happy Birthday	Oct. 31, 1946	412*
ark Avenue (M)	Nov. 4, 1946	72
al Negre (MR)	Nov. 7, 1946	54
he Haven	Nov. 13, 1946	5
ean of Lorraine	Nov. 18, 1946	198
he Fatal Weakness	Nov. 19, 1946	119
another Part of the Forest	Nov. 20, 1946	182
o Exit	Nov. 26, 1946	31
Family Affair	Nov. 27, 1946	5
Christopher Blake	Nov. 30, 1946	114
ears Ago	Dec. 3, 1946	206
the Shoe Fits (M)	Dec. 5, 1946	20
and's End	Dec. 11, 1946	5
Wonderful Journey	Dec. 25, 1946	9
ovely Me	Dec. 25, 1946	37
urlesque (R)	Dec. 25, 1946	356*
oplitzky of Notre Dame (M)	Dec. 26, 1946	60
eggan's Holiday (M)	Dec. 26, 1946	111
emper the Wind	Dec. 27, 1946	35
ve Goes to Press	Jan. 1, 1947	5
he Big Two	Jan. 8, 1947	21
reet Scene (M)	Jan. 9, 1947	148
inian's Rainbow (M)	Jan. 10, 1947	337*
ittle A	Jan. 15, 1947	21
weethearts (R)	Jan. 21, 1947	288
ll My Sons	Jan. 29, 1947	318*
akes Two	Feb. 3, 1947	8
ohn Loves Mary	Feb. 5, 1947	309*
he Story of Mary Surrat	Feb. 8, 1947	9
raig's Wife (R)	Feb. 12, 1947	69
he Importance of Being Earnest (R)	Mar. 3, 1947	80
arlor Story	Mar. 4, 1947	23
he Chocolate Soldier (R)	Mar. 12, 1947	69
rigadon (M)	Mar. 13, 1947	265*
he Eagle Has Two Heads	Mar. 19, 1947	29
athsheba	Mar. 26, 1947	29
he Whole World Over	Mar. 27, 1947	100
enting Tonight	Apr. 2, 1947	46
arefoot Boy with Cheek (M)	Apr. 3, 1947	108
essage for Margaret	Apr. 16, 1947	5
iracle of the Mountains	Apr. 25, 1947	3
Young Man's Fancy	Apr. 29, 1947	213*
he Medium and the Telephone (M)	May 1, 1947	210*
eads or Tails	May 2, 1947	35
ortrait in Black	May 14, 1947	61
ove for Love (R)	May 26, 1947	48
ouisiana Lady (M)	June 2, 1947	4
pen House	June 3, 1947	7
aura	June 26, 1947	54
ip Van Winkle (R)	July 15, 1947	15

OPENINGS—SEPT. 1 TO OCT. 31, 1947

Play	Date opened	Per- form- ances
The Magic Touch	Sept. 3, 1947	12
I Gotta Get Out	Sept. 25, 1947	4
Our Lan	Sept. 27, 1947	40*
The Heiress	Sept. 29, 1947	38*
How I Wonder	Sept. 30, 1947	39*
Command Decision	Oct. 1, 1947	35*
Music in My Heart (M)	Oct. 2, 1947	34*
Under the Counter (M)	Oct. 3, 1947	27
Dear Judas	Oct. 5, 1947	16
Duet for Two Hands	Oct. 7, 1947	7
Man and Superman (R)	Oct. 8, 1947	27*
High Button Shoes (M)	Oct. 9, 1947	26*
Allegro (M)	Oct. 10, 1947	28*
Medea	Oct. 20, 1947	14*
An Inspector Calls	Oct. 21, 1947	13*
The Druid Circle	Oct. 22, 1947	11*
The Winslow Boy	Oct. 29, 1947	3*

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY THEATER

Henry VIII	Nov. 6, 1946	39
What Every Woman Knows	Nov. 8, 1946	21
John Gabriel Brokman	Nov. 12, 1946	21
Androcles and the Lion	Dec. 19, 1946	40
Yellow Jack	Feb. 27, 1947	20
Alice in Wonderland	Apr. 15, 1947	97

THE AMERICAN NEGRO THEATER

The Peacemaker	Nov. 25, 1946	16
Tin Top Valley	Feb. 27, 1947	45

THE EXPERIMENTAL THEATER

Wanhope Building	Feb. 10, 1947	5
O'Daniel	Feb. 23, 1947	5
As We Forgive Our Debtors	Mar. 9, 1947	5
The Great Campaign	Mar. 30, 1947	5
Virginia Reel	Apr. 13, 1947	5

THE LONDON COMPANY

King Lear	Feb. 18, 1947	8
As You Like It	Feb. 20, 1947	4
The Merchant of Venice	Feb. 22, 1947	6
Volpone	Feb. 24, 1947	3
Hamlet	Feb. 26, 1947	2

THE ASSOCIATED PLAYWRIGHTS

Winners and Losers	Feb. 26, 1947	6
Deputy of Paris	Mar. 21, 1947	8
Our Lan'	Apr. 18, 1947	12

RETURN ENGAGEMENTS

Anna Lucasta		32
Bloomer Girl		48
Up in Central Park		16

PLAYS OPENING IN FORMER SEASONS THAT CLOSED IN 1946-47

Life with Father	Nov. 8, 1939	3213	The Front Page	Sept. 4, 1946	78
Anna Lucasta	Aug. 30, 1944	956	A Flag Is Born	Sept. 5, 1946	120
arousel	Apr. 19, 1945	881	Gypsy Lady	Sept. 17, 1946	79
leep Are the Roots	Sept. 28, 1945	477	The Bees and the Flowers	Sept. 27, 1946	28
ate Red Mill (R)	Oct. 16, 1945	531	Obsession	Sept. 27, 1946	31
ate of the Union	Nov. 14, 1945	765	Cyrano De Bergerac (R)	Oct. 8, 1946	195
ream Girl	Dec. 14, 1945	348	The Iceman Cometh	Oct. 9, 1946	136
ow Boat (R)	Jan. 5, 1946	417	Lady Windermere's Fan	Oct. 14, 1946	227
Mistress Mine	Jan. 23, 1946	482	The Duchess of Malfi	Oct. 15, 1946	39
hree to Make Ready (MR)	Mar. 7, 1946	323			

*Still running as of October 31, 1947. (M)—Musical; (MR)—Musical Revue; (R)—Revival.

Among the other interesting plays of the season were Anita Loos' *Happy Birthdays*, which provided Helen Hayes with a gay and tipsy holiday of convivial fooling; Rudolph Gordon's *Years Ago*, an autobiographical play in which Fredric March gave a splendid finished portrait of the apprehensive head of a middle-class family; Lillian Hellman's violent *Another Part of the Forest*, which chronicled another chapter in the career of a greedy Southern family whose malefactions were first brought to the attention of startled Broadway in *The Little Foxes*; Moss Hart's *Christopher Blake*, which told the harrowing story of an adolescent boy whose parents destroyed his family life by divorcing; George Kelly's caustic study of a silly woman in *The Fatal Weakness*, in which Claire gave a remarkably witty performance; and Norman Krasna's formula farce, *John Loves Mary*, which was expertly staged by Joshua Logan and well-played by Tom Ewell. Nina Foch and William Prince. Clifton Webb gave an amusing performance in *Present Laughter*, a second-rate antic by Noel Coward.

Because of the shortage of good new plays there were twenty-six revivals during the season—an unprecedented number. John Gielgud's superbly stylized production of *The Importance of Being Earnest* was the best of the lot, and superior to his companion revival of Congreve's *Love for Love*. No American company ever played Wilde as wittily as Mr. Gielgud and his company did. Burgess Meredith appeared in an indifferent revival of Synge's *Playboy of the Western World*. Early in the season José Ferrer acted a keen and robustious *Cyrano de Bergerac*, using Brian Hooker's skillful adaption. Bert Lahr starred in a warm, comic revival of *Burlesque*, written twenty years ago by Arthur Hopkins and the late George Manker Watters.

One of the most acrimonious episodes of the season was the attempt made by Eva Le Gallienne and Margaret Webster to establish a permanent repertory theatre in Columbus Circle. After devoting a long period to making plans and raising sufficient capital, the American Repertory Theatre opened in November with a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII* and a repertory company that included in addition to the two founders, Webster Hampden, Ernest Truex, Victor Jory and June Duprez. Within a few weeks the company went on to enlarge its repertory with performances of Barrie's *What Every Woman Knows*, Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman* and Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion*.

But the ruinously selective interest of the public in these noble plays and the high costs of repertory producing quickly exhausted the financial resources of the company. Although Actors Equity, the American Theatre Wing and several organizations, actors and friends of the theatre contributed large sums of money to keep the company in existence. After a reorganization to reduce the operating expenses the ART opened with a revival of the late Sidney Howard's *Yellow Jack*, but this production was a failure. In April Miss Le Gallienne and Miss Webster revived the Le Gallienne and Friebois version of *Alice in Wonderland*, which became popular immediately, although again the high costs of producing confined its success to one of esteem. As an indication of the high costs of operation in the theatre, let it be noted here that one week *Alice in Wonderland* earned \$21,250.40 at the box-office and showed a net profit of \$1.22 against its original production investment.

In the field of musical drama Broadway had an extraordinarily rich season. None of the conventional musicals amounted to much. But good things came with a rush in midseason. Using Elmer Rice's tone poem of New York, *Street Scene*, as a libretto, Kurt Weill wrote the score for a magnificent musical drama and Langston Hughes set it with imaginative lyrics—both of them finding the song of humanity under the argot of the sidewalks of New York. Despite the common complaint that Broadway could no longer assemble a cast of good singers, Charles Friedman brought together an excellent cast of singing actors, headed by Polyna Stoska and Anne Jeffreys.

On the next evening, *Finian's Rainbow*, by E. Y. Harburg and Fred Saily, translated some humorous Irish folklore into a glorious theatre event; and New York had hardly settled back to a normal frame of mind before Alan Jay Lerner's *Brigadoon* carried the musical stage a step or two closer to aesthetic artistry. Both of these productions made imaginative use of the ballet; instead of appearing as subordinate decoration, the bal-

became as vital to the themes as the singing and acting. If the season contributed any thing positive to the theatre as an art, it was through the high artistry and technical resourcefulness of these musical dramas that courageously broke with the old Broadway formula.

In the field of industrial relations the most interesting event of the year was Actors Equity's success in compelling the managers to accept a new contract with a clause referring to racial discrimination. The National Theatre, which is the only legitimate playhouse in Washington, D. C., observes Jim Crow laws by refusing to sell tickets to Negroes. According to the new basic contract, managers cannot require Actors Equity casts to play in the National Theatre unless the Jim Crow restrictions are lifted before August, 1948. Many managers—notably the Playwrights Company—were as eager as Actors Equity to abolish racial discrimination in the one legitimate theatre now open in the capital of the United States.

Book Club Selections, 1947

LITERARY GUILD

Date	Selection	Author	Publisher	Price
Jan.	Lydia Bailey	Kenneth Roberts	Doubleday	\$3.00
Feb.	The Walls of Jericho	Paul I. Wellman	Lippincott	3.00
March	Mrs. Mike	Benedict and Nancy Freedman	Coward-McCann	2.75
April	The Chequer Board	Nevil Shute	Morrow	2.75
May	The Tin Flute	Gabrielle Roy	Reynal & Hitchcock	3.00
June	Kingsblood Royal	Sinclair Lewis	Random House	3.00
July	Give Us Our Dream	Arthémise Goertz	Whittlesey House	2.75
Aug.	Prince of Foxes	Samuel Shellabarger	Little, Brown	3.00
Sept.	The Bright Promise	Richard Sherman	Little, Brown	2.75
Oct.	Proud Destiny	Lion Feuchtwanger	Viking	3.50
Nov.	Nothing So Strange	James Hilton	Little, Brown	2.75
Dec.	The Tamarack Tree	Howard Breslin	Whittlesey House	3.00

BOOK OF THE MONTH CLUB

Date	Selection	Author	Publisher	Price
Jan.	Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House	Eric Hodgins	Simon-Schuster	\$2.75
	The Angelic Avengers	Pierre Andrezel	Random House	3.00
Feb.	The Lincoln Reader	Ed. by Paul M. Angle	Rutgers Univ. Press	3.75
March	The Wayward Bus	John Steinbeck	Viking	2.75
April	Man Eaters of Kumaon	Jim Corbett	Oxford Univ. Press	3.00
	The Snake Pit	Mary Jane Ward	Random House	3.00
May	Why They Behave Like Russians	John Fischer	Harper & Bros.	2.75
	Aurora Dawn	Herman Wouk	Simon-Schuster	2.75
June	Inside U. S. A.	John Gunther	Harper & Bros.	5.00
July	Story of Mrs. Murphy	Natalie A. Scott	E. P. Dutton & Co.	3.00
Aug.	Last Days of Hitler	H. R. Trevor-Roper	Macmillan Co.	3.00
	Vespers in Vienna	Bruce Marshall	Houghton-Mifflin	2.75
*	The Moneyman	Thomas B. Costain	Doubleday & Co.	3.00
Sept.	Gus The Great	Thomas W. Duncan	Lippincott	3.50
Oct.	When the Mountain Fell	Charles F. Ramus	Pantheon Books, Inc.	2.50
	Zotz	Walter Karig	Rinehart & Co.	2.75
Nov.	Back Home	Bill Mauldin	Wm. Sloane, Assoc.	3.50
Dec.	Red Plush	Guy McCrone	Farrar-Straus	3.50

FICTION IN 1947

by

JOSEPH HENRY JACKSON

Book Critic, *San Francisco Chronicle*

A SHREWD OBSERVER once remarked that Americans seldom tire of looking at themselves. If that analyst of character had known his Steeplechase Park a trifle better, he might have elaborated his marginal note on his countrymen's foible. Americans, the fact is, dearly love looking at themselves, and never better than when their persons are reflected in mirrors which make them over into giants or pygmies, or even turn them upside down.

In 1947 our successful novels testified solidly to the truth of this general observation. As never before since the years following World War I, Americans were being shown what they could be like, and seldom in any straightforward looking glass. America in the throes of race prejudice, America badly taken in drink, seen as the modern high-powered salesman or as the end product of the natural frontiersman—a role our people have always rather liked—America was caught in the novelist's glass and given back to itself in a hundred forms. Almost everybody who could write fiction at all was doing it.

Furthermore, Americans demonstrated that they relished the performance. The public cavorted in this Hall of Mirrors, and the novels that did the reflecting, especially when they showed the reader to himself in poses of a downright unpleasant nature, found enormous audiences. Americans were in a mood to be told off, and they embraced most warmly the writers who scolded hardest.

Unhappily, the urge to upbraid did not always result in first-rate novels. Indeed, the ready acceptance of moral lessons cast in fiction form seemed chiefly to encourage second- and third-rate journalism. Clever people wrote in nimble prose well-camouflaged tracts on race prejudice, on the horrors of alcoholism and whatnot else, and the deception was too infrequently detected by a public eager to be put in its place. Time and again novels found readers not because they were good novels but because they were well intentioned. Even the professional appraisers far too often gave new fiction high marks simply on the ground that there could be no doubt the author's heart was in the right place. Looking at 1947 one is reminded of nothing quite so much as the early 1930's, when the dreary parade of deadly serious and often thoroughly absurd novels about The Proletariat found advocates ready and willing to declare them transcendent works of art. It was all very silly, you may remember, and to some extent discouraging and the year just past was more than a little like it.

Along with all this, to be sure, 1947 was notable for another sort of fiction, the "historical" romance. There is nothing new, of course, about the fact that a lot of people will always admire and pursue this form of escape-literature. And 1947 was the year in which the book trade discovered it was pinched between fantastically rising costs and the price the public would be likely to pay for a book. Wherefore dozens of publishers bet on the nearest to a sure thing they could find, and that was the historical romance. There must be thousands of Americans whose association with 1947 for the remainder of their lives will take the pictorial form of that lovely creature who appeared with machinelike regularity on one book-jacket after another, alluringly bosomy in a red-blue-and-yellow "period" gown—though of what period precisely was never entirely clear. This, it is granted, is a side issue, bearing little relation to literature though perhaps some relation to life as millions of readers like to imagine it.

What I am talking about, however, is the serious novel. And in spite of critics who see ahead only more fiction of doubt and despair, I do not believe that is the whole story. Americans will remember that the attitudes which produced the negativism of the 1920's changed with the crisis of the 1930's. The fiction of that postwar period

proved, as Maxwell Geismar once pointed out, to be the forerunner of a cycle of spiritual affirmatives, of new and strong statements of belief in the future of the very America that had been so roundly condemned, chidden, shown its ugly lineaments in the mirror of its creative writing. It seems to me reasonable to suggest that such a cycle is due now and that we are about to enter it. One interesting indication may be found in the contemporary "little" magazines which, almost all of them, have refused to follow the pattern set by the experimental magazines of a generation ago, substituting for the then-fashionable pose of negation a freshly vigorous, if sometimes undisciplined, confidence and purpose. But there have been signs, too, in the books of 1947.

Consider Malcolm Lowry's *Under the Volcano*, certainly one of the most imaginative and admirably controlled novels of the year; in it Mr. Lowry examines a man at the end of his rope, yet does so in no spirit of small cynicism but gravely, seriously and with the detachment befitting his universal theme. Vincent McHugh's leisurely paced *The Victory* is another of the year's solidly good achievements in fiction. But although the author sees much to disturb him in his Pacific island where The System so often wilts the decent human impulse before it gets its growth, his purpose in this aspect of his novel is to warn, and you don't trouble to issue warnings unless you believe that there is a chance for improvement.

There was, moreover, Gerald Warner Brace's novel, *The Garretson Chronicle*, in which the author, while he described accurately and beautifully some of the confusions of a young American, did so in the spirit of a surgeon performing a debridement—the removal of dead and infected cells in order that new, healthy tissue may grow. There was Martin Flavin's delicately robust fable, *The Enchanted*, which reminded readers that the sweetest Never-Never Land must have its conflicts, and that the human spirit cannot be satisfied with material comforts and will not be satisfied with defeat. It is not difficult to discover in American writing during 1947 many another hint that all the nastiness of war and all the pettiness of war's aftermath have failed to abate the novelist's faith in man's essential dignity. We are still in a mood of pessimism; the sensitive human being cannot but feel that the years of violence and destruction have released forces beside which the relatively artless evil of a Hitler was easy to comprehend and to combat, and that the presence of these forces constitutes an emergency of the most deadly kind. Yet there are various ways to define an emergency, and one of them is to regard it as something which men rise to meet. I have never believed that this capacity in Man is altogether a matter of good will or even of intent. Man, it seems to me, rises to emergencies because, like Luther, he cannot do otherwise.

If this is true, as I think it is, then the American writer's approach to his material from now on is not going to be wholly a question of choice. With the already widespread recognition of what is to be fought and what is to be rescued (perhaps, to give our immediately contemporary novelists their due, as a result of their prickings), the novelist of tomorrow will rise to a new and firmer purpose at least partly because he cannot help himself. It is always a healthy thing to question current definitions of what is true, what is honorable, what is noble, what is of good report. It is no longer a healthy thing when this questioning becomes, upon discovery that certain definitions have been distorted, a denial of the qualities themselves. But the remedy lies within the disease; the cyclical swing takes place; the artist senses that the time for denial, for easy cynicism, for denigration, has passed, and he turns (let me repeat that I do not believe it is all a question of conscious volition) to affirmation, to intelligent hopefulness, to the brightness he must see ahead.

Is this too mystical a view of it? I do not think so. You may recall the "one-man revolution—the only revolution that is coming" of which Robert Frost spoke. Something like that is taking place in the inwardness of the American writer, willy-nilly and at this moment. It is this one-man-at-a-time revolution that will determine the tone of American writing in the time immediately ahead. That tone, I am convinced, will be the firm tone of acceptance, of an affirmation of faith renewed.

THE SCREEN

by

BOSLEY CROWTHER

Movie Critic, *The New York Times*

A SOBER OBSERVER of American movies in 1947 would find it hard to boast any notable distinction in the quality of product released or, indeed, to cite any variation in the year in, year out flow of films. Generally decontaminated of wartime Nazis and Japs and any unhappy reflection upon the late unpleasantness, our movies in 1947 were back so conspicuously to "normalcy" that only an infrequent entry intruded the least disturbing thought. Sixty to seventy million American customers were able to relax.

Not so the poor producers. While their pictures put out during the year were doing a vast domestic business (the quarterly financial reports of the major producer-exhibitors read like lyric poems), their minds and future prospects were shaken by many alarms. More than in most other industries, production costs zoomed during the year, to make the average picture cost twice as much as six years back. Labor unrest in the studios was an almost continuous concern, adding to qualms and to budgets, with dubious prospects of relief. Writers threatened "rebellion" against plans to "control" their works. And to add insult to injury, the House Un-American Activities Committee barged in and loosed the innuendo that Hollywood was rife with "Reds."

Worst threat to a bright and happy future, however, came from abroad when the desperate British Government slapped a 75 percent tax on British earnings of foreign-made pictures, thus laying a disastrous paw upon the "take"—almost clear profit—of the American companies in the British Isles. Although this tax was a frantic endeavor by the British to check the drain of dollars in their highly unfavorable balance of film trade (approximately four out of five pictures shown in Britain came from Hollywood), the American film companies decided not to send them any more films—a move which was later discovered to be an amputation of the nose to spite the face. But the American companies were frightened. The tax in Britain meant a grave, a perilous loss. Other nations might follow that example. Foreign remittances were sadly shrunk by the year's end.

This hasty review of the major concerns of the movie industry is given because these anxieties were reflected commercially in production and releasing schedules during the latter part of the year. Fewer than average productions were put on the studio floors, budgets were shaved, employes laid off and stories were less rashly bought. The consequences should be apparent in 1948. It could be that quality improvements might be effected by ill winds of hurricane force. It was evident, too, that Hollywood was husbanding its pictures toward the end of the year, jockeying to get the most from them in the home market, the only big one left.

These pictures—and all the year's product—were reflective in their turn, of course, of the general postwar assumptions of public taste by the chiefs in Hollywood. And, excepting a score or so of entries which merited adult regard, it appears that these costly assumptions were more flagrant than flattering. No film released in '47 matched in maturity the outstanding, honors-winning holdover from 1946, "The Best Years of Our Lives," nor even the lyrical "The Yearling," which likewise played its major time this year. Most of Hollywood's product, as usual, was trivial and banal—qualities, which in some cases, were no deterrents to box office success, as was evidenced by the staggering grosses of "Forever Amber," "Unconquered" and "Duel in the Sun."

Perhaps the most notable exceptions—thematically, at least—were a pair of surprising pictures on anti-Semitism, a subject long taboo. The first of these outspoken pictures was RKO's "Crossfire," a swiftly made, inexpensive item which beat a trend of allied dramas to the screen. Telling a sharp, suspenseful story of a manhunt which shockingly reveals that an American soldier has murdered an American civilian in this country out of sheer, violent hatred for Jews, it conveyed an arresting message of tolerance and

democracy within a conventional and popular melodramatic form. Well played by Robert Ryan, Robert Mitchum, Robert Young and Sam Levine, it stimulated wide interest—and some controversy, too. General critical reaction was that the film unmuzzled the screen on an urgent and delicate subject and that it did so tactfully, even though it made little contribution to an analysis of anti-Semitism *per se*. In some other areas, however, it was feared that this film would only prod and even support anti-Semitism, especially in critical areas. "Gentleman's Agreement," released in mid-November by Twentieth Century-Fox, was an eminently faithful picturization of the Laura Z. Hobson book, dealing with the shocks of a Gentile journalist who pretends that he is a Jew. Less violent in action than "Crossfire," it gave a more normal concept of the sores of anti-Semitism, economic and social, in communities where it prevails. Gregory Peck, Dorothy McGuire and John Garfield were starred.

Another event of significance was the reappearance of Charles Chaplin on the screen in a film of extraordinary candor and disturbing eccentricity, his "Monsieur Verdoux." In it, Mr. Chaplin, not seen since his "Great Dictator" of seven years back, departed entirely from his beloved "little tramp" character and played a suave, determined Bluebeard, a *petit bourgeoisie* family man who was secretly in the business of marrying affluent women and then murdering them. This cool, sardonic satire was intended to carry the theme that murder is a business in our civilization but is tolerated only on a huge scale. Intellectually extreme and provocative, the picture was, nevertheless, uneven in articulation, rather sloppily produced and strangely disconcerting in its plainly confused comic styles. Mr. Chaplin, who wrote, directed and produced it, as well as acted in it, gave an elaborate performance, touched with genius and also with bathos, while Martha Raye was his best associate. The reaction was significantly "mixed."

The intimations of violence, cleverly handled in the Chaplin film, were much more conspicuous and vulgar in other pictures of the year. "Brute Force," for instance, was a notably vicious and rebellious prison film in which the convicts, sympathetic characters, fought their jailers in a welter of blood. This curious reversion to the morbidity and sadism of the gangster films was evident in such other pictures as James Cagney's "13 Rue Madeleine," "Boomerang," "Kiss of Death," "Born to Kill" and, in part, in David O. Selznick's "Duel in the Sun." This large Technicolored Western, one of the most expensive and most ballyhooed pictures of the year, was a proportionately large disappointment, artistically speaking, as was Howard Hughes' "The Outlaw," which also shook the coils of the censors and got wide domestic release.

A nod to the unleashing of atomic energy was made by Metro in "The Beginning or the End," which so childishly jumbled romance with science that the whole thing came off a dud. It appeared that this most dramatic development of the modern age was too much for the film-makers to vision—or possibly too hot.

Otherwise the year was marked with the usual number of good to average films. "Miracle on Thirty-fourth Street," "The Farmer's Daughter," "Dear Ruth," "The Secret Life of Walter Mitty" (with Danny Kaye), "The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer" and "Welcome Stranger" were successful comedies. Music was variously presented by "Song of Love," "Carnegie Hall," "Down to Earth," "Mother Wore Tights" and "Fiesta." And popular works of the stage and literature were generously represented by "Life With Father," "The Hucksters," "The Egg and I," "The Foxes of Harrow," "Forever Amber," "The Late George Apley," "Mourning Becomes Electra" and "Cass Timberlane"—some good, some trash.

Meanwhile the British continued to send a slight but refreshing stream of their more distinguished films to this country. A version of Dickens' "Great Expectations" topped the lot, with "Black Narcissus," "Odd Man Out," "Tawny Pipit," "So Well Remembered" and "I Know Where I'm Going" following. And a grimly moving drama from Italy, called "Shoe Shine," the tragic story of two boys in postwar Rome, gave a revealing indication of future films of greatness from abroad. The French films, "Children of Paradise" and "Man About Town" were the best of a meager gallic lot.

THE CONCERT SEASON

by

VIRGIL THOMSON

Music Critic, New York Herald Tribune

BY STATISTICAL COUNT, nearly fifteen hundred musical events of a professional semi-professional character open to the public and charging admission took place during the New York season of 1946-47. Some three hundred of these were operatic performances; the remaining 1,135 fell in the concert category.

Concerts continued to be dominated, as to prestige and publicity, by the orchestras and among these the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra received the largest amount of space in the news columns. Responsible for this none-too-welcome windfall were the resignation of its conductor Artur Rodzinski in mid-season and the public squabble that ensued between him and the Executive Board of the Society.

Mr. Rodzinski, in early February, had asked to be relieved of a contract which extended through the following season, alleging that "organizational shortcomings" made it impossible for him to continue his musical direction in full freedom. He specified "managerial interference" by Arthur Judson, business director of the orchestra and a power in concert management, as chief hindrance to the execution of his policies. These, it would seem, had been accepted by the board previously, and a long-term contract offered Rodzinski "without strings attached." Offended, the board accepted the conductor's resignation, specifying that it be effective immediately, rather than in October, as Rodzinski had stipulated. After some bickering, a financial settlement acceptable to the conductor was arranged; meanwhile he concluded negotiations, begun some months before, for the directorship of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

The public controversy that accompanied the dispute centered around the suitability of Arthur Judson, president of Columbia Concerts, Inc., and an important stockholder of the Columbia Recording Corporation, to manage a nonprofit-making institution doing business with his other interests. The Philharmonic trustees found no inconvenience in the arrangement. It also countenanced the position of Ralph P. Colin, a member of the Executive Board and the society's attorney, as attorney for Arthur Judson, Inc., and for Columbia Concerts, Inc. In the end, though Judson remained at his post, the Philharmonic trustees lost face before the public; and Rodzinski became something of a hero to the musical world for having attacked openly the Judson concentration of musical power.

For the immediate future, the venerable Bruno Walter agreed to become "musical advisor" to the Philharmonic, with Leopold Stokowski, Charles Münch, Dimitri Mitropoulos and George Szell sharing the conductorship of the 1947-48 concerts. That season opened early in October, with Leopold Stokowski conducting familiar works.

In the season with which this review is concerned, the Philharmonic audience heard and liked, two French conductors new to the United States—Manuel Rosenthal, conductor of the French National Broadcasting Orchestra, and Charles Münch, former conductor of the Paris Conservatory Orchestra. Other notable conducting appearances were those of Stokowski with the Philharmonic, Leonard Bernstein with the Boston Symphony and Thor Johnson with the orchestra of the Juilliard School in a series of "downtown" concerts. In his series with the New York City Symphony (at the City Center), Bernstein revived distinguished American works and famous but neglected classics of European modernism. The appearances of Johnson with the student orchestra were of more than passing interest, for he was, in mid-spring, appointed to succeed Eugene Goossens as director of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra.

Despite a hasty re-alignment of conductors caused by the termination of Rodzinski's contract, the Philharmonic carried through one of the longest tours in its history.

The orchestras of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and San Francisco also made extended tours. The last of these, traveling for two months, averaged a concert a day. The Pittsburgh group visited Mexico City (the first time for an American symphonic ensemble), and the Philharmonic included Canada in its tour. In addition to the accustomed visits of the Philadelphia and Boston orchestras, New York heard concerts by the Baltimore, Indianapolis and San Francisco Symphony Orchestras.

Travel facilities were still lacking to bring the younger foreign soloists to America; but a number of the older, established ones reappeared for the first time since the war. Among these were Myra Hess from England, Gulomar Novaes from Brazil, Jacques Thibaud from France and Georges Enesco from Rumania. All were received with enthusiasm, especially Myra Hess, whose wartime daily concerts in London had added to her already solid musical reputation the glamor of self-sacrifice and physical heroism. Richard Tauber, Viennese tenor, gave several successful recitals in Carnegie Hall following a less than brilliant run in a Lehar operetta. Maggie Teyte, soprano, and Wanda Landowska, harpsichordist, conserved their devoted audiences of musicians. Gunnar Johanneon, pianist, made the most notable impression of the season's newcomers. Broad public favor remained unaltered toward the pianists Vladimir Horowitz, Artur Schnabel, Robert Casadesu and Rudolf Serkin.

Political passions intruded on the musical scene with the return of Kirsten Flagstad, whose recitals in Boston, New York and Philadelphia were accompanied by mounting demonstrations of anti-fascist feeling. In Boston the press was cold; in New York there were pickets outside the hall; in Philadelphia stink bombs were exploded in the Academy of Music as she sang. No diminution of her vocal powers was noticeable after her six years' absence; public resentment was concerned with her lack of a pro-Allied war record. Active collaboration with the German army of occupation in Norway, was, according to a formal statement of the Norwegian Embassy, equally unprovable. Her husband, a friend of Quisling, was alleged to have made a fortune through wartime dealings with the Nazis and was under indictment for treason when he died. Flagstad, who will sing again in the United States next season, has announced her intention of applying for American citizenship.

The season's roster of new music by world-famous foreign masters included Richard Strauss' "Metamorphoses" (Boston Symphony), Shostakovich's Ninth Symphony (Rodzinski and the Philharmonic) and Honegger's "Symphonie Liturgique" (Münch and the Philharmonic). Also heard *en première* were "L'Ascension" by Olivier Messiaen (Monux and the San Francisco), "Musique de Table" (Rodzinski-Philharmonic), "La Fête du Vin" (Rosenthal-Philharmonic) and "St. Francis of Assisi" (Ormandy-Philadelphia), the last three by Manuel Rosenthal. During a guest engagement with the Philharmonic, Rosenthal produced, with E. Robert Schmitz as soloist, a piano concerto by Henry Barraud, musical director of the French State Radio.

The American composer Charles Ives received public recognition of the repute he had long enjoyed among musicians when his Third Symphony, composed in 1922, was awarded the year's Pulitzer Prize in music. Another valued honor, the award of the Music Critics' Circle of New York City, went to Aaron Copland's Third Symphony as the best new American symphonic work of the season. Honorable mention was given to Douglas Moore's Second Symphony. Unrewarded but not unsuccessful were the Ricercari for Piano and Orchestra of Norman Dello Joio, the Third Symphony of Peter Mennin, a suite from William Schuman's ballet "Undertow" and Lukas Foss' "Song of Solomon," in which Blanche Calloway, soprano, was soloist with Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony.

The notable revivals of the year included Arturo Toscanini's performance with the NBC Orchestra of Berlioz' "Roméo et Juliette" and Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe-Bleue," both somewhat abbreviated. At the City Center Leonard Bernstein revived Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex." The Collegiate Chorale under the direction of Robert Shaw gave an unusually brilliant performance of Bach's B minor Mass. The Desoff Choirs, Paul Boepple conducting, brought Mozart's Requiem Mass to a hearing in Carnegie Hall. Other choral occasions were about as usual.

The New Friends of Music, who gave the 200th concert of their twelve years' existence made their season further notable by playing all five string quartets by the late Béla Bartók. Easily the most impressive new chamber music work of the season was the Second String Quartet of Ernest Bloch, which won the year's chamber music award of the Critics' Circle. The Quatuor Pascal from Paris made a deep impression on musicians at its single New York concert. In the more recondite concerts modernistic chamber music was copiously performed.

Significant among out-of-town events was the three day Symposium on Music Criticism held at Harvard University in May. The chairmen were Archibald T. Davison, Albert E. Frankensteen and Olin Downes. Speakers included E. M. Forster, Roger Sessions, Edgar Wind, Olga Samaroff-Stokowski, Virgil Thomson, Paul Henry Lang and Otto Kinkeldey. Bohuslav Martinu, Walter Piston, Paul Hindemith, Aaron Copland, Gian-Francesco Malipiero and William Schuman were represented by specially commissioned works. No formal conclusions were reached, but the festivities were marked by high musical distinction and impeccable intellectual tone. Harvard seemed to be making a bid to regain her lost leadership in the formation of America's musical opinion.



THE OPERA SEASON

by

IRVING KOLODIN

Music Critic, *New York Sun*; Editor, *Saturday Review of Recordings*

IT WOULD BE altogether possible, were one so cruelly minded, to compile a record of the most interesting operatic happenings of the last season, and not mention the Metropolitan at all. The devotion of that institution to the tried and the true, even when it is concerned with something novel, is so automatic that the new and provocative must necessarily go elsewhere.

The case was proved beyond question with the presentation last season of the first American work in a span of seasons—Bernard Rogers' setting of a Norman Corwin on an actor called "The Warrior." It had its share of academic "modernism"—but on how dramatic a level compared with the animation and wit of new things elsewhere! The amusing works of Gian-Carlo Menotti were augmented by a skittish dither "The Telephone" which progressed from the Hecksher Theatre on upper Fifth Avenue to a run on Broadway. Coupled with Menotti's shocker "The Medium," the bill compiled a run that even opera backers scarcely expected. The success spread the fame of Menotti to the West Coast where anxious supervisors could not decide whether their highest bids should go for Menotti as a writer or a composer.

An even more engaging blend of words and music was heard at the Brander Mattheis Theatre of Columbia University, where the latest and last collaboration of Gertrude Stein and Virgil Thomson provided high intellectual humor for a week's audiences. A phantasmagoria on the life, times and influence of Susan B. Anthony—the anachronistic cast included Daniel Webster and Lillian Russell—it was titled "The Mother of Us All" a tribute to the pregnant influence of Miss Anthony on feminism and woman's suffrage in the United States. The interest it roused stirred some talk of a production downtown; and also revived curiosity about "Four Saints in Three Acts," which was heard on a CBS broadcast and recorded, at generous length, for RCA Victor.

A new group of opera enthusiasts in Chicago similarly spent its energies on a new work, rather than in attempting to animate old ones. They chose "The Rape of Lucretia" by England's busy Benjamin Britten, and produced it to considerable critical acclaim. Having permitted the Berkshire Festival of 1946 to experiment with the same composer, "Peter Grimes," the Metropolitan decided to chance it for the repertory of 1947. Since the company had already promised its subscribers the deferred premiere of scenes from

okofieff's "War and Peace," the budget of new works for 1947-48 was the most enterprising projected by the Metropolitan in a dozen years.

Though bereft of such novelties, the City Center Opera, in a fall and spring season, showed how it is possible to vary the ordinary repertory and still bring business to the box office. Its greatest success to date followed a gamble with Strauss' "Ariadne auf Naxos," never heard before in New York from a professional company. Some sagacious casting—especially Polyna Stoska as the composer and Virginia MacWatters as Zerbinetta—was coupled with expert playing of the difficult score under the direction of Laszlo Halasz. When it was brought out for the spring season, both of these young people had moved on to more profitable engagements, Miss Stoska with "Street Scene," Miss MacWatters to Covent Garden. Their successors were not nearly so capable, but Halasz did another handsome service to Strauss with a revival of "Salome." There was a happy incidence of limitations in this production, for the small pit argued the use of the reduced "Dresden" version of the orchestration, which proved ideal for the lyric soprano voice of Brenda Lewis. Consequently, the listener heard much more of the music in the pit and less of its bluster than is customary at the Metropolitan.

As a conservatory (in the hothouse sense) of conventional opera, the Metropolitan met a nationwide need in the manner of its six or seven preceding seasons. As well as providing all of America with broadcast opera during its eighteen weeks in New York and Philadelphia, it serviced the Eastern seaboard from Baltimore to Boston as part of its annual tour. Only neglect of the West Coast kept this tour from being truly transcontinental, for the wandering minstrels ranged from Chicago at one extremity to Dallas at the other. Large audiences and maximum receipts were the order everywhere. The variations in repertory from the previous year were not numerous. The most consequential was the first Metropolitan hearing of Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio," brought to New York after a success in the summer festival at Central City, Colorado. The endless procession of lovely Mozart tunes was somewhat impeded by those entrusted with marshalling them in proper order; of a sizeable cast, only Eleanor Steber approached the vocal skill desired. Emil Cooper, who conducted, had a better hand for the heavy stickwork of "Boris Godunoff," which he also revived this year, than for the pit point of Mozart.

In response to a heavy show of sentiment from the radio audience, "Hansel and Gretel" was brought back, for the holiday season and a broadcast. It was sung in English by a remarkably fine cast that was almost as understandable as it was listenable: Elaine Conner as Gretel, Risë Stevens and Martha Lipton as alternating Hansels, John Brownlee and Mack Harrell (Peter), and Claramae Turner (The Mother). Fritz Stiedry, who succeeded to the place George Szell vacated when he left for Cleveland, led this work with skill and sympathy, as he had an earlier "Siegfried" and a later "Parsifal."

The Metropolitan got a leg up on one problem with which it had been saddled by the time when Ferruccio Tagliavini made his debut shortly after the new year, in Puccini's "Tosca." Possessed of a limber voice and a non-objectionable personality, Tagliavini answered most of the requirements for a new Italian tenor, especially a lyric one. Not thirty-three, Tagliavini was able enough for Almaviva in the "Barber," Alfredo in "La Traviata" and Edgardo in "Lucia," though only the last of these could be coupled with Rodolfo in "Boheme." In any case, Mulberry Street had a new incentive for patronizing the Metropolitan, for the first time since Gigli departed in the late thirties.

The increasing absence of Lauritz Melchior on concert, radio and movie dates made the discovery of a tenor for the heroic Wagner roles something of an imperative. Set Svanholm was brought from Sweden for the purpose, and showed a likely capacity to succeed. He too, did not approach, in later roles, the success he had in his brilliant "Siegfried"; but, aside from a misguided attempt to sing Radames in "Aida," he went through a range of Wagner roles from Siegmund to Parsifal with credit. These two were better suited to him than Walter ("Meistersinger") and Tristan, but he was invariably a manly, earnest, and musicianly singer.

There was nothing notable among the debutantes until late in the year when Hjoel Schymberg came from Sweden to sing a chirpy but extremely polished Susanna in "Nozze di Figaro," and a merely chirpy Gilda in "Rigoletto." Not many of the Metropolitan subscribers heard Daniza Ilitsch, a Yugoslav soprano who made a late season debut in "Otello," but those who did spoke well of her future. She came, actually, to bolster the touring company, depleted of dramatic soprano by the decision of Zinka Milanov to wed a Balkan diplomat and retire from public opera.

An odd fillip to the last days of the season was provided by Kirsten Flagstad's return to America and the rumors that she would make a *sub rosa* reappearance at the opera house as an emergency saviour of some performance or other. "Parsifal" was the usual nomination, since it was scheduled for several performances in a week's time, with Hilda Bampton—who had not sung the part before—as Kundry in all of them. Management disclaimers to the contrary, skepticism persisted. Miss Bampton sang all the performances, with amazing vocal power and a kind of emotional pulse not previously associated with her.

Other incidents that gave the season its special color included Fritz Busch's direction of "Figaro" and "Meistersinger" for the first time; Dorothy Kirsten's Marguerite in "Faust" and Nadine Conner's Mimi in "Boheme"; baritone volume by the whole lot from Leonard Warren in "Rigoletto"; an emergency Isolde by Jeanne Palmer and an equally unexpected chance for Wolfgang Martin to conduct another performance of the same Wagner score; an exhibition of the true warrior spirit by Melchior when he leapt to the floor from Hunding's table in the first act of "Walküre" and broke a toe on his left foot, but went through with the rest of the role.

Though opera ceased at the Metropolitan in the late spring, mention of the house persisted in the papers through the summer. The airing of plans for a suitable approach to the UN site on the East Side brought to view the project of a real estate firm to remodel six square blocks in the area as a cultural and theatrical center, with the Metropolitan as the nucleus. The plan was turned down by the Board of Estimate, who preferred the recommendations of the City Planning Commission for a simple parky approach covering one block, with no cultural impediments. Thus died the latest of many attempts in the last twenty years to replace the obsolete pile on Broadway with a house worthy of the opera's prestige and pretensions.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDINGS

DESPITE a seasonal slump early in the summer—the first that the record business had experienced in four years—the predicted goal of 400,000,000 records as the start of 1947 seemed well within reach as the year approached its end. On the basis of machines in use, this suggested that, per capita, Americans would buy slightly more than 40 records for every turntable. With the prospect of many more machines available next year, it was believable that the average would be sustained, with more users swelling the total sale in '48.

The swing of business showed Decca's *Jolson* album going over a million at one extreme, Victor's *Goldberg Variations* of Bach (played by Landowska) touching fifteen thousand albums at another, with Oscar Levant's *Rhapsody in Blue*—a 600,000 album seller—in between. However, an independent could still make a dent in the market with the Harmonicats' *Peg O' My Heart*, on "Vitacoustic"—a label virtually created by them—proved. Later in the year, "Bullet" produced one record—*Near You*—which became the best-seller.

The Year's Notable Recordings

Classical Albums—Orchestral

Bartók: Concerto No. 3 for Piano. The last work of the Hungarian master, played with fine comprehension by two of his disciples, Gyorgy Sandor, piano, and Eugene Ormandy conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra. Despite his forbidding reputation, this showed the late Bartók as a composer of tenderness and warmth. (Columbia)

Beethoven: Concerto for Violin. Notable fiddling by Joseph Szigeti in a performance which supplants his own previous album by virtue of present-day recording. Bruno Walter directs the Philharmonic-Symphony as one likes to hear it, and the recording virtually sings. (Columbia)

Chopin: Concerto No. 2 for Piano (F Minor). Although this is not the "Song to Remember" kind of Chopin, many will find it a lot more memorable. Exquisite articulation by Artur Schnabel, animated conducting of NBC Orchestra by Wm. Steinberg. (RCA-Victor)

De Falla: El Amor Brujo. One of the year's two new recordings of this enchanting score, and, generally speaking, the better for Fritz Reiner's painstaking conducting of the Pittsburgh Symphony and Carol Brice's deep-throated singing of the solo part. (Columbia)

Handel: The Great Elopement. A passel of operatic and ballet excerpts orchestrated as Handel might have if he'd known modern instruments. This is pure supposition on Sir Thomas Beecham's part, but there is no guesswork in his energetic, enlivening direction of the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Robust recording. (RCA-Victor)

Khachaturian: Gayne Ballet. Some have called Khachaturian "this year's Shostakovich," but the unique character provided by his Armenian background gives more distinction than that to this vivacious, easily assimilable music. Efrem Kurtz does brilliantly with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. (Columbia)

Mozart: Symphony in C ("Jupiter"). Purists may find some points to ponder in Arturo Toscanini's direction of this, but the blemishes are apparent largely because of the superb sheen of everything else. High-class reproduction, especially for a Toscanini-NBC collaboration. (RCA-Victor)

Mendelssohn: Reformation Symphony. An oddity, not often played, of the Mendelssohn catalogue; still less often played with the drama and fire that Sir Thomas Beecham applies to it here. The most ambitious, in sound, of all Mendelssohn, as this broad, full-bodied recording of the London Philharmonic suggests. (RCA-Victor)

Prokofieff: Piano Concerto No. 3. Certainly the best of contemporary piano concerti, with Dimitri Mitropoulos as the sure-handed pianist as well as the virtuoso conductor of the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra. Excellent recording. (Columbia)

Prokofieff: Symphony No. 5. This is a long jump from "Peter and the Wolf," but the musicality of the composer spans both extremes. My preference is for the lyric emphasis of the Rodzinski-Philharmonic performance (Columbia) though there is equal merit—more dramatically stated—in the Koussevitzky-Boston album. (Victor)

Ravel: Daphnis et Chloé, Suites 1 and 2. This year's wonderwork from the studios of English Decca, mating their incomparable FFRR (Full Frequency Range Recording) with a dazzling statement of the music by Charles Münch and the orchestra of the Paris Conservatory. Note that this set contains both suites, contrary to usual American practice. (English Decca)

Schubert: Symphony in C. Bruno Walter measures himself against the most challenging of all symphonies and is not dwarfed by it, even adding to his known capacity, *vis à vis* his work. Superb performance by the Philadelphia Orchestra and its assorted virtuosos. (Columbia)

Wagner: Siegfried Idyll, Faust Overture, Ride of the Valkyries. The Toscanini mark on these is its own certification for inclusion in this roundup. Wonderfully plastic playing, fully reproduced. (RCA-Victor)

Classical Albums—Vocal

Britten: Serenade for Tenor, Horn and Strings. One of the most imaginative of contemporary works (settings of Tennyson, Wordsworth, etc.), remarkably sung by Peter Pears, with Dennis Brain playing a majestic French horn. The composer conducts. (English Decca)

Handel: Messiah. There is much that is beautiful if a little that is labored in this performance by the Huddersfield Choral Society and the Liverpool Philharmonic, Malcolm Sargent conducting. Spacious recording. (Victor)

Folk Songs: Susan Reed has a manner that is questionably artful for real folk so simplicity, but the quality of the results demands recognition, whatever pigeonhole found for it. (RCA-Victor)

Classical Albums—Instrumental

Mozart: Quartet in E Flat. Wonderfully balanced teamwork by George Szell (yes, conductor) and three members of the Budapest Quartet. Szell's fingers do not quite find their way on the keyboard without guidance from above, which is a point of commendation in such music. (Columbia)

Classical Single Records

Delius: Walk to the Paradise Garden. Fanciful stargazing by Eugene Goossens and the Cincinnati Orchestra, with some useful eavesdropping by the sound engineers. (RCA-Victor)

Leoncavallo: Vesti La Giuba ("Pagliacci"). High powered passion shredding by Jussi Björling, with an appropriate overside from "Cavalleria," also powerfully sung. (Victor)

Mozart: Symphony No. 26. A recorded first-time of this brief, engaging work. Hardly more than an overture in length, it is played with perception and grace by Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony. (RCA-Victor)

Piston: Prelude and Allegro. A stately ceremonial by the American composer, done with appropriate pomp by E. Power Biggs, organ, and the Boston Symphony directed by Koussevitzky. Ear-filling reproduction. (RCA-Victor)

Ravel: Ondine. Glittering finger work by Alexander Brailowsky, with enough poetry to take the shine off the exhibitionism. (RCA-Victor)

Tchaikovsky: Eugen Onegin (Waltz and Polonaise). Any Tchaikovsky waltz is worth having, especially when animated by the Beecham touch. (RCA-Victor)

Show Music Albums

Brigadoon: The original cast, with David Brook, *et cie.*, working with will and skill. (RCA-Victor)

Finian's Rainbow. This is the set with Ella Logan, which may be a warning or an indication, according to your estimate of her idea of the part. For my part, merely "Scottish type"; but the others do nobly. (Columbia)

Street Scene. A sizable chunk of the Weill-Rice-Hughes show, in which Rice is often squeezed between composer and lyricist, as indicated. However, this is an authentic record of the occasion, well recorded by the original performers. (Columbia)

Popular and Dance

Armstrong: Jack-Armstrong Blues is a handy catch-all to express the contributions of Jack Teagarden and Louis Armstrong to this potent disc. Bright infectious stuff. (Victor)

Goodman: Benjie's Bubble: This is no epoch in jazz, but it shows what jazz musicians can do with a piece like *Under the Double Eagle* when they tie into it. (Columbia)

Harmoniacs: Peg O' My Heart is having a date with another generation, thanks to the matchmaking of these obscure musicians. But they aren't obscure any more. (Victor)

Shore-Sinatra: Tea For Two is ambrosia for all, as sung here by the Columbia-mad twain of Dinah and Frankie. A fine blend, served at room temperature. (Columbia)

Sablon: Passing By is the English title for this long-standing French favorite, beautifully done by Sablon. (RCA-Victor)

Children's Records

The Small One: Charles Tazewell's fine story of the humble donkey who bore Mary to Bethlehem, told with simple eloquence by Bing Crosby and a well-chosen cast. (Decca)

Tubby the Tuba: A new version of the perpetual favorite, this one profiting from the mimetic ability of Danny Kaye. (Decca)

What the Lighthouse Sees: Fanciful stuff, engagingly sung by Tom Glazer. For the youngster who can become a tugboat by suggestion. (Young People's Record Club)

Record of Major Orchestras, 1947

(h)—At home; (r)—On road.

Organization	Permanent conductor	No. of musicians	No. of concerts	Est. attendance	Home auditorium	Seating capacity
Baltimore Symphony Orchestra	Reginald Stewart	81	32(h) 34(r)	158,500	Lyric Theater	2,651
Boston Symphony Orchestra	Serge Koussevitzky	107	69(h) 41(r)	1,400,000	Symphony Hall	2,631
Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra	William Steinberg	82	37(h) 10(r)	165,000	Kleinhans Music Hall	2,939
Chicago Symphony Orchestra	Artur Rodzinski	100	94(h) 32(r)	325,000	Orchestra Hall	2,582
Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra	Thor Johnson	86	40(h) 60(r)	260,000	Music Hall	3,460
Cleveland Orchestra	George Szell	95	112(h) 32(r)	340,000	Severance Hall	2,000
Dallas Symphony Orchestra	Antal Dorati	90	54	216,000	Fair Park Auditorium	4,300
Denver Symphony Orchestra	Saul Caston	80	15(h) 10(r)	112,000	Municipal Auditorium	3,200
Detroit Symphony Orchestra	Karl Krueger	98	62(h) 42(r)	125,000	Music Hall	2,000
Houston Symphony Orchestra	.....	80	60(h) 10(r)	250,000	City Auditorium	4,000
Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra	Fabien Sevitzy	86	44(h) 40(r)	145,000	Murat Theater	1,925
Kansas City Phil. Orchestra	Efrem Kurtz	75	60	150,000	Music Hall	2,572
Los Angeles Phil. Orchestra	Alfred Wallenstein	93	46(h) 50(r)	250,000	Phil. Auditorium	2,666
Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra	Dimitri Mitropoulos	90	40(h) 80(r)	140,000 180,000	Northrop Mem. Auditorium	4,841
New Orleans Symphony Orchestra	Massimo Freccia	76	52(h) 10(r)	69,800	Municipal Auditorium	2,700
New York City Symphony	Leonard Bernstein	72	20(h)	45,000	City Center	2,692
New York Philharmonic Symphony Society	Bruno Walter*	106	105(h) 2(r)	285,000	Carnegie Hall	2,736
Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra	Victor Alessandro	85	32(h) 15(r)	152,000	Municipal Auditorium	6,000
Philadelphia Orchestra	Eugene Ormandy	110	70(h) 94(r)	630,000	Academy of Music	3,052
Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra	Fritz Reiner	90	65(h) 20(r)	215,000	Syria Mosque	3,729
Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra	Erich Leinsdorf	85	15(h) 20(r)	40,000	Eastman Theater	3,350
St. Louis Symphony Orchestra	Vladimir Golschmann	85	70(h) 5(r)	250,000	Kiel Municipal Auditorium	3,535
San Antonio Symphony Society	Max Reiter	78	35(h) 20(r)	120,000	Municipal Auditorium	6,058
San Francisco Symphony Society	Pierre Monteux	100	82(h) 6(r)	285,000	Opera House Mun. Audit.	3,380
Wash., D. C., National Symphony Orchestra	Hans Kindler	100	55(h) 50(r)	240,000	Constitution Hall	3,844

*Musical Adviser.

SCIENCE IN 1947

by

JOHN J. O'NEILL

Science Editor of the New York Herald Tribune

SMASHING its way forward with more than its old-time vigor, science brought into action, in 1947, a battery of the most powerful, gigantic and precise instruments ever constructed by man to attack major mysteries of nature and to re-establish the onward march of science, whose work was halted and whose legions were disorganized during the previous five war years.

The most gigantic of the instruments were, oddly enough, aimed at the two extremes of the cosmos—the outermost bounds of the universe and the innermost recesses of the atom. In the middle realm the biologists started a new campaign to break down the barriers that hide the secret chambers of the nature of life itself. Steps were taken toward freeing man from his age-old status as a prisoner of the earth by seeking to send rocket messengers into outer space.

Someday the astronomers moving toward the outer boundaries of the universe and the physicists moving toward the center of the atom may meet each other face to face as they reach their goals, and find the solutions of all their mysteries in a realm in which there is neither time, dimension, matter nor energy; and there they will find awaiting them a mystic contemplating nothing in all of its harmonious details. The more science seeks to become purely materialistic the more it mathematizes itself in the realms of mysticism.

Astronomy

To explore the unknown heavens the astronomers brought into action, late in the year, the earth's new cosmic eye, the giant 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar, California, which is expected to penetrate out into the universe one billion light-years—double the 500 million light-years distance explored by the 100-inch Mt. Wilson telescope.

Our universe is exploding. Surrounding galaxies of stars (like our own Milky Way) are moving away from us, the nearer ones at slow speed, the more distant ones faster. At 135 million light-years the galaxies are receding at the rate of nearly 15,000 miles per second. This is nearly one tenth of the speed of light. Double any given distance and there the galaxies are moving away twice as fast. If this situation were to continue, a point would be reached at which the stars would be moving away faster than the light could come back. Under the relativity theory this can't happen because the stars would flatten themselves out against nature's speed limit and transform their substance into energy in an unimaginably vast atomic energy explosion just as they attain the speed of light. The interesting region in which these strange events are—or are not—taking place is somewhere in the neighborhood of two billion light-years away from us.

Astronomers have been increasing the space-penetrating powers of their telescopes at a rate faster than that at which the universe is expanding, at least as far as the explored regions are concerned. The new Mt. Palomar telescope with its expected billion-light-year range may not hit this explosion front for the very good reason that it will first encounter the black-light boundary of the universe. This is the region where the stars are moving away so fast that their light is stretched out until it is a red color and then an invisible infrared or black.

To see into this region it would be necessary to employ the infrared "snooper" used to see in the dark during the war. With such a device attached to the 200-inch telescope the instrument would then become a super-snooper cosmic eye that might reveal the circumambient explosions taking place on all outer surfaces of the universe within which we are living, or something very different.

Physics

The assault on the microcosm—the heart of the atom—was started with the 184-inch, 4,000-ton atom-smashing cyclotron which Prof. E. O. Lawrence brought into action at the University of California, at Berkeley. Capable of producing a 400,000,000-electron-volt disintegrating beam, using lightweight particles, it smashed atoms of all weights from the lightest to the heaviest with interesting and significant, but not spectacular, results—nothing exceeding or equalling the splitting of the uranium atom.

Physicists are on the trail of new ways of releasing atomic energy. The uranium group of atoms, in spite of their spectacular performance in the atomic bomb, are very inefficient producers of atomic energy. They yield only one-fifth of one percent of their substance as energy and produce 99.8 percent ashes. The lightweight elements yield less ashes and more energy. The ideal process would disintegrate the hydrogen atom. If completely transformed it would yield more than 1,200 times as much energy as uranium on an equal-weight basis.

The task of creating matter was tackled by the physicists. This is the reverse of releasing atomic energy. The role of creator was attempted by loading the lightest known particle, the electron, with enough energy, in the form of super-speed, to make it equal the next heaviest particle, the meson, which is about 200 times heavier. It was found, at the General Electric laboratories, that the electron refused to be inflated to this extent. It changed the energy into light instead of into matter. They plan now to shoot an energy loaded particle into an atom to see if it will double itself there.

Baffled in their efforts to understand the mystery of the secret chambers of the heart of the atom, physicists are seeking an entirely new concept of those fundamentals of nature—time, space, energy and matter and how they are linked together. They have used up the intellectual riches of the relativity, quantum and meson theories without learning what is inside the nucleus of the atom. If the Creator should, in 1948, turn over to the physicists the task of operating the universe they would have to let it explode into a universal atomic energy blast because they don't know how a single simple particle like the electron is held together, to say nothing of more complicated structures like atoms.

Biology

The mystery of the life process remains more carefully guarded by nature from the prying eyes of the scientists than the secret of the atom—a wise precaution in view of the first use to which we applied atomic energy. Important biochemical advances have been made. The genes, the carriers of our inheritance, which give the child blue eyes like its mother's and long legs like its father's, have been found by Dr. G. W. Beadle, at Stanford University, to control chemical processes as well—the nutritional processes by which the food eaten is transformed into body structure and body activity. A close linkage between the chemical nature of the genes that control our lives and viruses that cause death has been found by Dr. W. M. Stanley, of Rockefeller Institute. He found, too, that the activity of the viruses is controlled by certain amino acids.

Meteorology

Explorations of the upper atmosphere by rockets proved the suspected existence, above the 20-mile level, of a broad band of deadly ultraviolet radiation. This, fortunately, is intercepted by the intervening atmosphere with the formation of ozone, otherwise life on the surface of the earth would be impossible. The thin air at this altitude was found hot enough to boil water. Temperatures below zero were anticipated. A very cold region was found above it, but still higher, at the top of the rockets' flights, at an altitude of 100 miles a mysterious, still hotter, region was found.

The sun, too, has been found much hotter than previously believed. Instead of the uniform temperature of about 10,000 degrees F., the McMath-Hulbut Observatory found spots of 700,000 degrees, and S. Chandrasekar, of Yerkes Observatory, declares sunspots, believed to be cold regions, are really hot spots where the gasses have temperatures of more than a million degrees, or too hot to be visible.

NEWS RECORD OF 1947

Compiled by

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE



JANUARY

FEW AMERICANS stopped to think, as they woke up Jan. 1, that the nation had just finished spending \$8,700,000,000 in the past year for alcoholic drinks. (That was 28 gallons a person, counting in non-slippers.) The high cost of living haunted us in everything else, too, and was destined to continue for many moons. Ford fought inflation by cutting automobile prices \$15 to \$50. Inflation survived this blow. One copy of one book was sold for \$151,000—the Bay Psalm Book (1640) to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. Georgia had two governors at the same time when young Herman Talmadge tried to step into the shoes of his late father; but the courts later took those shoes off; and, surprisingly enough, not a head was bashed in, in this miniature civil war. Mississippi had one Senator instead of the usual two; the Senate had misgivings about admitting Theodore G. Bilbo, champion of the white race and of war contractors.

- 1 England nationalizes all coal mines.
U. S. transfers control of domestic atomic energy development from the Army to a civilian commission.
- 3 80th Congress convenes. Southern Democrats filibuster against Republican attempts to bar Senator Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi.
- 4 Bernard M. Baruch resigns as U. S. representative on Atomic Energy Commission.
Senate compromises on Bilbo; his salary continues, but he isn't sworn in.
- 5 Premier Alcide de Gasperi of Italy comes to U. S., seeking coal, wheat, cash for his people.
- 6 Truman calls for moderate labor curbs in message to Congress.
- 7 Secretary of State Byrnes resigns; General George C. Marshall succeeds him.
- 10 Truman sets \$37.5 billion balanced budget for fiscal '48; urges no reduction in taxes.
- 15 Georgia Assembly elects Herman Talmadge governor. Retiring Governor Ellis Arnall refuses to yield office, saying Talmadge election unconstitutional.
- 16 Vincent Auriol, Socialist, elected first President of Fourth French Republic.
Navy expedition lands at Little America in a survey of South Polar region.

17 Marriner S. Eccles, Federal Reserve chairman, says peak of inflation is over; allows stock trading on margin if 7 percent of price is put up.

Paul Ramadier, Socialist, named first Premier of new French constitutional government.

18 Arnall resigns as Georgia governor. Newly-elected Lieutenant Governor Thompson says he is acting governor and carries on fight to oust Herman Talmadge.

19 Poland holds first "free" election, and Communist-dominated government loses 90 percent of Parliament.

21 New York State gives teachers \$300 a year more to meet high cost of living.

26 Grace Moore, American opera star, and Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden killed with 20 others in crash of Dutch plane at Copenhagen.

28 U. S. rebukes Poland for rigging election.

England offers Burma freedom.

29 Robert R. Young, Cleveland financier, buys working control of New York Central Railroad.

U. S. ends efforts to mediate between Chiang Kai-shek and Chinese Communists; plans to withdraw most of our Marines in China.

DIED: Ogden Reid, 64; Andrew J. Volstead, 87; Harold D. Smith, 48; Lt. Gen. Roy Geiger, 61; Al Capone, 48; Eva Tanquary, 68.

FEBRUARY

EVERYBODY named Richard was unlucky this month. At them was screamed, "Open the Door, Richard." When this song was so popular with the youngsters, nobody knew because it said the same thing over and over ad stupefaction a drunk wanted to get inside, that was the whole story. For oldsters, memories were stirred by the death of Harry K. Thaw. Forty years ago he had killed Stanford White in a fit of jealousy over a stage beauty named Evelyn Nesbit. Miss Nesbit now 62, did not go to Thaw's funeral in Pittsburgh. But life keeps marching. Laraine Day, of the screen, divorced her husband on Jan. 20 in Los Angeles and called it down by divorcing him on Jan.

in Juarez, Mex., and on that same day popped over to El Paso, Tex., and married a ("Lippy") Durocher, manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers. A Los Angeles judge thought all this activity was excessive, and made a fuss.

France demands German coal and steel in Ruhr be transferred to United Nations ownership and operation.

Thomas W. Lamont gives \$500,000 for restoration of bomb-damaged Canterbury Cathedral in England.

Gerhart Elsler accused by House committee of being Soviet master-mind of Communists in U. S.

Rocky Graziano barred from New York prize-fight ring for failing to report \$100,000 bribe offer to fix two bouts.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg says he is not a candidate for President in 1948.

England has coal famine; shuts off electricity to half the nation's industries, making millions idle.

Peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland are signed in Paris.

Navy Antarctic expedition finds muddy pea-green lakes and bare hills in South Polar continent.

Chinese currency virtually worthless in Shanghai as inflation skyrockets; one American dollar costs 19,000 Chinese dollars.

Security Council approves U. S. stand on separating disarmament from atomic control, rebuffing Russia.

53 die in plane crash in Bogotá; worst commercial aviation disaster.

British capture twenty-second shipload of Jewish refugees trying to smuggle themselves into Palestine, and deport them to Cyprus.

British royal family arrives in Capetown for state visit to Union of South Africa.

Britain announces she will withdraw from India by June, 1948, regardless of whether India has established a government.

Cuba arrests "Lucky" Luciano, former New York vice boss who had been convicted, later freed from prison and deported to Italy by Governor Dewey.

U. S. and British arrest hundreds of Nazi fanatics in occupied Germany, smashing an underground ring.

Largest U. S. teachers' strike starts in Buffalo, 2,400 out, closing 80 schools.

German de-Nazification court sentences Franz von Papen to eight years at hard labor.

Russia supports U. S. claim to possession of Japanese mandated islands in Pacific under Security Council trusteeship.

26 Truman appoints Lewis W. Douglas ambassador to England.

27 Herbert Hoover, back from survey of Germany, urges U. S. spend \$475,500,000 in eighteen months to keep Germans from starving.

28 France, England announce 50-year treaty of alliance.

Army P-82 Twin Mustang fighter plane flies 5,000 miles non-stop from Hawaii to New York in 14 hours, 33 minutes.

DIED: Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, 60; O. Max Gardner, 64; Kenneth C. Hogate, 49; Harry K. Thaw, 76; Colonel Robert Stewart, 80; J. B. Powell, 60.

MARCH

THE UNITED STATES grew tired of seeing small nations sucked into the Soviet orbit. So the "Truman Doctrine" was born—America would strengthen Greece and Turkey with money and war materials to fend off chaos and Communism. At home our school teachers said they needed help, too; they had to take jobs as bartenders, etc., to keep from starving on their low salaries. In Boston, Judge Donahue ruled that Kathleen Winsor's novel, "Forever Amber," was not too impure to be sold; he said ten minutes of it had put him to sleep. In New York City, a bus driver, who had been plugging around the same dreary route in the Bronx for 16 years, did what every drudge dreams of doing. He cut loose one morning and drove the doggone bus right down to Florida. Weirdest of all was the tale of the two Collyer brothers—aged hermits who crammed their Fifth Avenue house so full of junk that nobody but they could get in. On March 21 the police found emaciated brother Homer sitting dead among the junk on the second floor. No sign of brother Langley. (*See next month.*)

2 Twenty-two killed in week-end terrorist attacks by Jewish underground in Palestine.

3 Barbara Hutton takes fourth husband in Zurich—Prince Igor Troubetzkoy. Mayor William O'Dwyer ousts Edward V. Loughlin as leader of Tammany Hall; sponsors Frank J. Sampson to clean up.

5 Soviet Russia rejects U. S. plan for control of atomic energy by United Nations.

6 Supreme Court finds John L. Lewis guilty of contempt for failing to call off coal strike in November.

9 Nation's second oldest strike ends, as U. A. W. workers return to J. I. Case Co. after fourteen months.

10 Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers begins Moscow meeting to draw up peace treaties for Germany and Austria.

- 12 Truman asks Congress for \$400,000,000 to save Greece and Turkey from Communist expansionism.
 - 16 Margaret Truman, 23-year-old daughter of the President, makes professional singing debut on radio from Detroit.
 - 18 British floods are the worst in memory.
 - 19 Georgia Supreme Court ousts Herman Talmadge as governor and says Melvin E. Thompson is rightful governor; Talmadge moves out, muttering.
John L. Lewis surrenders unconditionally to Supreme Court and calls off coal strike set for April 1.
Chiang Kai-shek's troops capture Yenan, capital of Chinese Communists in Shensi province.
 - 21 Congress outlaws labor union lawsuits for back portal-to-portal pay, ending \$5,000,000,000 threat to industry.
Congress approves constitutional amendment to limit future Presidents to two terms; it goes to states for ratification.
 - 22 Truman orders check of all Federal employees to find out whether they should be discharged because of Communist affiliations.
 - 25 Russia uses veto for tenth time in Security Council to protect Albania from charge she planted mines that blew up British destroyers.
111 men die in mine explosion in Centraulia, Ill.
 - 26 Russia boycotts opening session of United Nations Trusteeship Council.
 - 31 Draft law expires; many war-time controls go off. Sugar rationing stays.
- DIED:** Carrie Chapman Catt, 88; W. S. Burgess, 68; Bishop James De Wolf Perry, 76; William C. Durant, 85; Johnny Evers, 65.

APRIL

NOT UNTIL APRIL 8 did the police find Langley Collyer. They found him just nine feet away from the spot where his blind brother Homer had sat in death. Old Langley had died first; he had been crawling through a tunnel in the junk to feed Homer; the junk crashed down on him and crushed him. Homer never got his food. In Hollywood, Frank Sinatra punched a newspaper columnist, Lee Mortimer, sending him briefly to the hospital. America's phones went silent because of a strike. A man in New York couldn't telephone his wife in suburban White Plains to say he had missed the last train home; so for \$30 he phoned his aunt in Ireland and got her to phone his wife in White Plains. England was so harassed by the underground warfare of Jewish terrorists that she dumped the whole 2,000-year-old Palestine problem

into the lap of the United Nations. The month was a cheerful one for workers in America's mass production industries; they got 15 cents an hour more just by threatening to strike.

- 1 King George II of Greece dies of heart attack. His brother, Paul, takes throne.
Chicago elects Martin H. Kennel Democrat, mayor.
Mayor O'Dwyer recommends record New York City budget, \$1,029,120,314.
- 2 England asks United Nations to solve Palestine problem.
Security Council approves U. S. trusteeship of former Japanese-mandated Pacific islands.
- 7 Telephone strike by 300,000 workers 42 states cuts service to emergency basis.
- 9 Leo Durocher, manager of Brooklyn Dodgers, suspended for one year from baseball by A. B. Chandler, baseball commissioner.
United Nations Security Council votes 8 to 0 (Russia abstaining) to put up International Court of Justice question of Albania's guilt in Corfu Channel mines that killed Britons.
Greece opens offensive against guerrilla rebels in the north.
Senate confirms nomination of David Lillenthal and four other members U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 50-31, after ten-week fight.
- 10 Tornado rips through western Texas and Oklahoma, killing 132.
- 12 Vandenberg denounces Henry Wallace for campaigning in England against "U. S. imperialism."
- 14 General Motors settles wage dispute with United Electrical Workers (C. I. O.) with 15-cent an hour wage increase setting pattern for industries.
- 16 Milton Reynolds completes record flight around world—78 hours, 55 minutes and 40 seconds.
British hang Dov Bela Gruner and three other Jewish terrorists in Palestine.
Nitrate ship *Grandcamp* blows up near Texas City, Tex.; 468 killed; \$50,000,000 damage.
- 18 Security Council disapproves, 4 to 3, Russia's demand that a U. N. Commission supervise U. S. aid to Greece.
British blow up naval installations Helgoland, former German fortress island in the North Sea.
- 21 Truman calls for voluntary price reductions to avoid a depression.
- 22 Senate passes bill for \$400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey to bolster fight against Communism. Vote is 67 to 2.

Council of Foreign Ministers ends Moscow meeting, after failing to agree on peace terms for Germany or Austria, or on four-power pact against German rearmament.

House cuts Interior Department appropriation bill 45 percent.

Socialists make large gains in Japanese parliamentary election.

First special session of U. N. General Assembly meets in New York to study Palestine problem.

Siam is admitted as 55th member to United Nations.

President Miguel Alemán of Mexico arrives in Washington for nine-day visit.

DIED: Charles S. Whitman, 78; Henry Ford, 83; Benny Leonard, 51; King Christian X of Denmark, 76; Lewis E. Lawes, 63; Willa Cather, 70; Evalyn Walsh McLean, 60; Prof. Irving Fisher, 80.

MAY

THERE WAS a remarkable growth of racial tolerance—at least in the public mints. Climbing to the top of the best-seller list was Laura Z. Hobson's "Gentleman's Agreement," which blistered anti-Semitism. And Sinclair Lewis won new thousands of readers with "Kingsblood Royal," which turned his burning scorn on anti-Negro bias. But in South Carolina, a jury solemnly listened to the statements of two dozen white men describing the lynchings of a Negro; and the jury solemnly acquitted every defendant. Up north in Massachusetts the 300-year-old town of Woburnport went valiantly to war against the high cost of living. Its merchants cut retail prices 10 percent. The idea spread round the country like a prairie fire. But the fire fizzled out when wholesalers quietly refrained from cutting their prices. Clearly, inflation remained top dog.

U. S. indicts 24 top officials of the I. G. Farbenindustrie in Germany as war criminals.

U. N. Military Staff Committee makes first report looking toward a world police force.

Socialist Premier Paul Ramadier ejects all five Communists from Cabinet.

Jewish terrorists blast open British prison at Acre, Palestine, freeing 200 inmates, mostly Arabs.

Dr. Franklin Bicknell, noted British physician, says England is slowly dying of starvation.

100,000 workers in Hamburg, Germany, stage, four-hour demonstration against starvation rations.

13 Senate passes Taft-Hartley labor bill restricting unions, 68 to 24.

German de-Nazification court finds Hjalmar Schacht guilty of war crimes; sentences him to eight years in prison.

14 U. S. takes emergency measures to rush grain to Germany, where rations drop to as low as 800 calories a day.

Senate passes foreign relief bill of \$350,000,000, 79 to 4.

15 Congress approves final version of \$400,000,000 program to bolster Greece and Turkey against Communism.

United Nations General Assembly ends first special session after voting, 46 to 7, for 11-nation inquiry committee on Palestine.

17 Truman flies to Missouri to bedside of sinking 94-year-old mother.

60-passenger Lockheed airliner breaks record, flying from Burbank, Calif., to Miami in 6 hrs., 54 min., 57 sec.

20 Mayor O'Dwyer suspends Elmer Haslett, New York City director of airports, as reports of scandal grow.

Sun goes under eclipse in Brazil, and U. S. scientists in Bocayuva get a cloudless view.

21 All 28 defendants in South Carolina mass lynching trial acquitted, despite statements confessing participation.

23 U. N. Balkan inquiry commission finds Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania blame-worthy for aiding Greek guerrilla forces waging civil war.

26 Revolution in Nicaragua; General Anastasio Somoza seizes power.

29 United Air Lines, DC-4, crashes taking off from LaGuardia field; 42 lives lost. Communist coup d'état forces Hungary's Premier to resign.

30 Eastern Air Lines, DC-4, crashes in Maryland, killing all 53 aboard.

31 Abd el-Krim, prisoner of the French for twenty years, escapes to sanctuary in Egypt.

DIED: Louise Homer, 76; Frederic W. Goudy, 82; The Most Rev. Michael J. Curley, 67; The Earl of Harewood, 64; Perry Belmont, 96; General Evans F. Carlson, 51; Hal Chase, 64.

JUNE

STILL THE CLOUD of Communism blackened the skies of Europe. So the Marshall plan was born—America recognized the need of extending help in a vast way, if only the nations of Europe would first draw up a unified reconstruction program. At home, the Republican Congress gave birth to its two bouncing legislative babies:

a bill to cut income taxes; and a bill to curb the power of labor unions. Truman vetoed both. He had his way about keeping income taxes stiff. But Congress over-rode him and enacted the Taft-Hartley Labor Control Bill. Add high-cost-of-living items: the price for adopting a baby in the Brooklyn black market went up to \$2,500. The black market price for a new Cadillac sedan was \$4,675; the list price was \$2,386 plus accessories. And in far away Australia, man repealed a law of nature. Scientists flew over an innocent white cloud, sprinkled "dry ice" on it, made it rain all afternoon.

- 1 Truman commission recommends year's compulsory military training for youths between 18 and 20.
- 3 Long feud between U. S. and Argentina is settled; U. S. offers reconciliation to Perón regime.
- 4 Frank Hague announces retirement as Mayor of Jersey City, leaving job to his nephew.
- 5 U. S. Senate ratifies peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. Secretary Marshall says U. S. may have to spend billions to put Europe on its feet economically.
- 8 Eva Perón, wife of Argentina's President, gets gala welcome on visiting Spain; gives Fascist salute.
- 9 Mississippi River breaks 6 levees; floods a million farm acres; drives 22,000 persons from homes.
- 10 Truman visits Canada; gets ovation in Ottawa.
- 11 U. S. ends sugar rationing, last of the war-time ration controls.
U. S. protest accuses Russia of "flagrant interference" in Hungary; demands three-power investigation.
- 12 Communist coup in Bulgaria ousts 23 opposition deputies in Parliament.
- 13 Chicago-Washington, DC-4, hits Blue Ridge mountain in West Virginia, killing all 50 aboard.
- 15 Henry Wallace predicts war if Russia threatens oil of Saudi Arabia.
- 17 Truman vetoes income tax reduction bill; House upholds veto.
- 21 Longest Senate filibuster in twenty years holds up vote on whether to override Truman veto of labor bill.
- 23 Senate overrides labor veto, 68 to 25, enacting severest curbs on unions in fifteen years.
- 24 General Eisenhower accepts presidency of Columbia University, to take effect early in 1948.
- 27 Foreign Ministers of England, Russia and France meet in Paris to map European reconstruction, hoping for U. S. aid suggested by Marshall.

28 Douglas Chandler is convicted of treason in Boston for having broadcast for Nazis during the war.

- 30 United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officially ends after spending nearly 3 billion dollars in four years to aid 17 countries.

Truman signs bill extending rent control, but denounces the measure for permitting increases.

DIED: Maxwell E. Perkins, 62; Jim Tully 56; Dr. Albert Shaw, 89; Lucius Boomer 68; Bronislaw Huberman, 64.

JULY

WE REALLY GOT BACK to normal—had a silly season just like before the war. People in forty-four states reported seeing luminous "flying saucers" that scooted through the night sky at tremendous speeds. Were they a secret weapon developed by the U. S.—or was Russia bombarding us? Finally the Army captured one on the ground in New Mexico; it was an innocent, shiny weather balloon. We al-panted for income tax reduction, and Congress passed it twice; but President Truman vetoed it both times. Sixteen nations of Europe put their heads together to find out how much help they needed from the U. S. under the Marshall plan, but Russia sneered; wouldn't attend the conference, wouldn't let the Poles, the Finns, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, the Bulgarians participate either. A horrible new dance was invented—the "Rhum boogie," combining the worst features of jitterbug and rhumba. You still had to know somebody, or grease somebody's palm to get a new car; but there were 36 million cars rolling in the U. S.—an all-time high.

- 3 Andrew J. May, war-time chairman of House Military Affairs Committee is convicted of accepting money from Henry and Murray Garsson, munition makers, for using his influence in their behalf. Garssons also convicted.
- 6 Generalissimo Franco holds plebiscite in Spain to ratify his dictatorship; wins by large margin.
- 7 Coal strike averted as United Mine Workers win biggest pay boosts in history—44½ cents an hour.
- 9 Greece jails 3,000 to foil a supposed Communist revolution.
- 11 Egypt asks United Nations to oust British troops from its territory.
- 12 Paris conference on Marshall plan to reconstruct Europe opens with sixteen nations attending and eight nations boycotting at behest of Russia.
- 15 U. S. policy for Germany revised to encourage revival of German industry.
- 18 Truman again vetoes income tax reduction bill; Senate upholds the veto.

- 1 Dutch troops launch offensive in Java against native Indonesian Republic. British seize 4,500 illegal Jewish immigrants to Palestine from steamer *Ezodus* 1947 and ship them back to France.
- 2 Russia rejects U. S. invitation to 11-nation conference on peace treaty with Japan.
- 3 Congress passes bill to merge U. S. armed forces under a single Secretary of Defense. Kenneth C. Royall becomes Secretary of War, succeeding Robert P. Patterson.
- 4 Eightieth Congress adjourns first session for longest Congressional vacation since 1938. More than 18,000 Lincoln papers made public first time, casting new light on Civil War era.
- 5 Two British Army sergeants found hanged in Palestine by Jewish underground terrorists of the Irgun Zvai Leumi.

IED: Herbert L. Satterlee, 83; Walter Donaldson, 53; Samuel G. Blythe, 79; Mary Ware Dennett, 75; Mrs. Martha Ellen Truman, 94.

AUGUST

THE WOMEN OF AMERICA were in an uproar. From Paris came the new fall styles—the padded hips and the long, long skirt. What to do? Defy fashion? Or burn up your wardrobe and nick the old man for the dough to buy a whole new flock of frocks? Hollywood denounced the new fashion; it would make new movies look shoddy by the time they came out. The government was sore, because it would have to buy new uniforms for Wacs and WAVes. But Paris had its way. Britain was going broke—no U. S. dollars to buy food with; meat ration was cut to 20 cents' worth a person, a week. A Colorado dentist made a great discovery—why women all over the country were getting ugly notches in their teeth; they used the fangs to open their bobby pins. Russia flung vetoes all over the place in the Security Council, thwarting the effort to bring peace to the Balkans. Impetuous Americans began tinkering with the weather; fliers scattered dry ice on clouds to make it rain; one flyer caught hell from his wife when his rain soaked her washing. A new nation was born—Pakistan—when India was split in two. And the Gallup poll discovered that less than a third of U. S. families say grace at meals.

- 1 U. S. Security Council orders Dutch and Indonesians to cease hostilities in Java.
- 2 Howard Hughes takes stand in Senate inquiry; denies waste in war-time plane

contracts; accuses Senator Owen Brewster of blackmailing him with the inquiry.

- 10 William F. Odom flies around the world alone in fastest time ever—18,645 miles in 73 hours, 5 minutes.
- 11 Construction of first peace-time atomic-energy pile begins at Brookhaven, L. I., nuclear research center.
- 14 U. S. cancels one billion dollar war claim against Italy, hoping to ward off Communism there.
- 15 Freedom comes to India, split into two states—the Dominions of India (mostly Hindu) and Pakistan (mostly Moslem).
- 16 Greek guerrilla rebels announce setting up "free Communist" state in northern Greece.
- 17 Federal Trade Commission accuses major steel companies of unlawful conspiracy to fix prices, crush competition.
- 18 U. S. sues largest tire companies under anti-trust law for monopoly practices and price fixing. U. S. begins to fingerprint 1,900,000 Federal employees in check of their loyalty.
- 19 Two Russian vetoes kill Security Council effort to resolve Balkan crisis involving Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Albania.
- 20 U. S. court in Nuremberg sentences Hitler's physician and six others to hang for ghastly war-time experiments on humans. U. S. eases provision of loan to British, allowing them to halt conversion of pounds into dollars.
- 22 Taft-Hartley labor law goes into effect. International Typographical Union will sign no more employment contracts.
- 23 President of Ecuador, Dr. J. M. Velasco Ibarra, is overthrown by military revolt and driven into exile in Colombia; Col. Carlos Mancheno becomes dictator.
- 24 Ford increases car and truck prices from \$20 to \$97.
- 27 England cuts meat ration to 20 cents a person a week to keep from bankruptcy; bans all pleasure motoring. U. S. puts on trial in Nuremberg, twenty-four top officials of the I. G. Farbenindustrie as war criminals.
- 28 England and U. S. agree to increase German steel production and industry to 1936 levels. Russia and France protest.
- 29 U. S. announces development of "tame" atom bomb which produces controlled energy.
- 31 United Nations committee recommends partitioning Palestine into independent Arab and Jewish states bound by economic union, in 1949.

Hungarian election gives Communists victory; called worst fraud in nation's history.

DIED: Herbert Asquith, 66; George C. Atcheson, Jr., 50; Prince Eugen, 82; Lt. Gen. James G. Harbord, 81; Theodore G. Bilbo, 69; Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, 82; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 50.

SEPTEMBER

UP SHOT THE COST of living—higher than ever before in U. S. history. A dozen eggs cost a dollar; so did a pound of butter; so did a pound of porterhouse steak. One trouble was that Americans were eating more meat than they had eaten for a generation—155 pounds a person a year. Another trouble was that bad weather and war hangover had left Europe dangerously low on food. America had to share its grain to keep people abroad from starving; President Truman launched a save-the-food campaign for voluntary conservation. New York City had its first female gang fight; 500 girls clawed, punched and pulled hair in the streets because one gang of bobby-soxers had invaded the territory of another gang in search of boy friends. The boys watched the fight, cheering. Never was the United Nations less peaceful, less united; Russia accused the United States of warmongering, and asked the General Assembly to spank us soundly. Churches in Pennsylvania came within a hair of violating the election laws; their chimes played "Onward Christian Soldiers" all day long while people went to the polls to vote on local prohibition; but they didn't play the victory hymn, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow" that night as planned, because the wets won. College gates opened and 2,500,000 education-hungry Americans flocked in—a million more than before the war.

- 1 Doris Duke is married to Porfirio Rubirosa of the Dominican Republic.
- 2 Nineteen nations of the Americas sign Treaty of Rio de Janeiro, promising to help each other put down aggression. Veterans of World War II flock to cash terminal leave bonds totaling \$1,800,000,000.
- 3 U. S. offers to share with all nations radio-active isotopes, by-products of atomic energy, for medical research.
- 6 French foil Jewish terrorist plot to drop six homemade bombs on London.
- 8 Navy reveals it fired sixteen-ton German V-2 rocket from carrier *Midway*.
- 9 Two-hour battle at Hamburg as British disembark *Exodus* Jewish refugees, and send them to camps.
- 10 Secretary Marshall says U. S. must go to Europe's rescue quickly to prevent

"intolerable hunger and cold" this winter.

- 11 Food prices in U. S. reach new record high levels.
 - 13 John Dos Passos loses an eye and his wife is killed when he drives their car into parked truck.
 - 14 Officials announce 4,000,000 have made forced migrations as result of division into Pakistan and India.
 - 15 Peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland go into effect at midnight.
 - 16 Second annual session of U. N. General Assembly opens at Flushing Meadows Park, New York City.
 - 17 U. S. asks Assembly to take over problems which Security Council failed to solve because of Russia's veto. Hurricane sweeps southern Florida, doing \$12,000,000 damage, taking only four lives.
 - 18 Russia accuses U. S. of instigating propaganda for a third world war; asks U. N. to stop us.
 - 22 First automatic flight across Atlantic. Army C-54 flies 14 from Newfoundland to England with no human finger on the controls, including take-off and landing. Sixteen European nations complete 1 Paris their report on Marshall Plan, saying Europe will need \$15.8 billion in credits from U. S. in next four years.
 - 23 Bulgaria hangs Nikola Petkov, leader of opposition Agrarian party; U. S. condemns "travesty on justice." National Labor Relations Board starts first two legal actions to restrain unions under new Taft-Hartley labor law.
 - 25 Truman urges Americans to waste less food; to save it for relief of European starvation.
 - 26 Britain announces she will evacuate troops from Palestine unless U. N. Assembly finds a solution.
 - 27 Robert E. Hannegan resigns as chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Senator J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island, will succeed him.
 - 29 Truman asks key Congressional committees to assemble early to consider \$580,000,000 stopgap aid for Europe ward off starvation. Britain names Sir Stafford Cripps virtual economic dictator to pull nation out of slump.
 - 30 Russia refuses permission for ten Senators, investigating conditions in Europe to enter Soviet Union.
- DIED:** Mary E. Woolley, 84; Lt. Gen. Robert L. Bullard, 86; Richard Le Gallienne, 81; John O'Hara Cosgrave, 8; Fiorenzo H. LaGuardia, 64.

OCTOBER

THE NATION had the jitters about all those home-grown Communists in our midst. Why, they were even tinkering with our movies! Ten screen writers, hauled before a congressional investigation in Washington, refused to say whether they were or were not Communists, and the committee cited them for contempt. U. S. Steel discovered that it had made a mere \$97,000,000 in the first nine months, so upped its dividend to \$5; its last previous big dividend boost had been on Oct. 28, 1929—the day of the great stock market crash. To save grain for starving Europe, we had meatless Tuesdays and eggless and poultryless Thursdays; but somebody pointed out that the best way to keep a chicken from eating grain was to eat the chicken, so poultryless Thursday was abolished. Igor Stravinsky, a great composer, came down out of the clouds and adapted his *Firebird* ballet to catch the juke box coins. And the Methodist Board of Temperance was shocked to its toes when Admiral Halsey said as a rule he doesn't trust a fighting man who doesn't smoke or drink.

1 Truman asks U. S. to save 100,000,000 bushels of grain to keep Europe from starving.

3 The American Association of Scientific Workers appeals to U. N. General Assembly for a study of bacteriological warfare.

5 Moscow announces formation of new Communist international organization aimed at U. S. "imperialism."

Truman calls for meatless Tuesdays, eggless and poultryless Thursdays to save grain for Europe.

7 State Department will dismiss employees even suspected of associating with Communists.

8 Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich, Argentina's Ambassador to the U. S. announces that Argentina has set up a "Marshall Plan" to aid its Latin American neighbors.

9 U. S. reveals pilotless rocket plane attained speed of 1,500 miles an hour.

1 U. S. backs United Nations plan for partitioning Palestine.

3 Distillers agree to sixty-day shutdown to save grain for Europe.

4 A. F. of L. abolishes John L. Lewis' vice presidential post to keep him from barring federal unions from labor board protection.

Queen Wilhelmina announces her temporary retirement because of illness until Dec. 1. Crown Princess Juliana will assume crown as Princess Regent for the interim.

16 General Eisenhower issues another statement saying he "neither seeks nor desires political office."

18 James C. Petrillo, President of Musicians' Union, bans making of any records after Dec. 31.

19 General De Gaulle's new political movement wins French elections, beating Communists.

20 House Un-American Activities Committee hears eighteen movie writers and directors are Communists.

U. N. General Assembly adopts new flag.

21 United Nations Assembly, overriding Russia, votes commission to keep peace in Balkans.

Brazil and Chile break diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

22 Iran's Parliament voids Premier's 1946 promise of oil concession to Russia.

23 Nobel Prize in medicine is awarded jointly to Dr. Carl F. Cori and his wife, of St. Louis, and to Dr. Bernardo Alberto Houssay, of Buenos Aires.

24 Forest fire sweeps Bar Harbor, Maine, destroying palatial summer estates.

United Air Lines DC-6 catches fire in air, crashes in Utah, killing all 52 aboard.

Senator Robert A. Taft announces he is candidate for Republican nomination for President.

25 Poland says Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, opposition leader, has fled the country.

26 Bodies of 6,248 U. S. soldiers killed in Europe arrive in New York, starting the return of war dead to East Coast.

27 U. N. calls on all nations to encourage peace propaganda.

28 Congressional inquiry into Communism in Hollywood cites screen writers for contempt for failing to say whether they were Communists.

29 Truman committee reports wide violation of civil rights in U. S.; urges immediate legislation to end segregation and discrimination practiced against racial and religious minorities.

30 U. N. creates commission to go to Korea to prepare for its independence.

31 Nobel Peace Prize for 1947 is awarded to two Quaker organizations—American Friends Service Committee at Philadelphia, and the Service Council at London.

DIED: James Gambell Rogers, 80; Dr. Max Planck, 89; Samuel Hoffenstein, 57; Major General Blanton Winship, 77; General Sir Ian Hamilton, 94; Sidney Webb, 88; John Henry Titus, 94; Bob Crosby, 50; Earl Larimore, 48; Dudley Digges, 68; Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland Preston, 83.

NOVEMBER

IN THIS Anno Domini 1947, thousands of girls, aged twenty-one, got married to boys, aged twenty-five. But only one bride and bridegroom had a wedding cake 9-feet high, weighing 500 pounds, containing five and a half pints of liquor. Only that one girl-boy combination had a dozen AP correspondents frantically cabling accounts of the wedding. Only one bride had a specially constructed pair of stockings which would not "ladder" when she knelt in Westminster Abbey. . . . Elizabeth was married to Philip. It was lovely to have so much fuss; it took people's minds off: 1) Communist riots in Italy and France; 2) the probable failure of the Allies to agree on peace for Germany and Austria; and 3) the fact that the world over, little tokens we used to call money didn't mean much.

- 1 British Conservative party sweeps local elections. First Labor rebuff.

Man o' War, best known horse in America, dies at age of thirty.

- 2 Howard Hughes files world's biggest plane, built for 500 passengers.

- 3 U. N. Assembly votes condemnation of all war propaganda.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, U. S. Minister to Finland, resigns his post.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, leader of Poland's Peasant party which opposed Communist domination, flies to England to avoid being "killed like a sheep."

- 5 U. N. Assembly approves sending commission to Korea to set up free government; Russia boycotts it.

- 6 Molotov says secret of the atomic bomb "has long ceased to exist."

- 9 Bloodless revolution in Siam; former Japanese puppet dictator, Luang Pibul Songgram, takes power in coup.

- 10 Secretary Marshall asks Congress for \$597,000,000 winter relief for France, Italy and Austria.

- 11 Britain orders labor draft of "Spivs" and drones into essential industry.

Walter P. Reuther wins full control of United Automobile Workers (CIO), defeating Communist faction.

- 12 Senate discovers that Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, second ranking A. A. F. procurement officer during the war, bought \$400,000,000 in war bonds.

- 13 Hugh Dalton dropped as Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer because he told newspaperman of the budget.

Nobel prize for literature goes to André Gide, French novelist. Physics prize goes to Sir Edward Victor Appleton; chemistry prize to Sir Robert Robinson.

A. F. of L. International Labor Relations Committee forms the *Deminform* to combat the *Cominform*.

- 17 Truman asks for power to revive price controls and rationing if necessary.

23 nations agree to make tariff cuts affecting 65 percent of world trade.

- 19 Premier Paul Ramadier of France resigns.

- 20 Princess Elizabeth of England is married to Lt. Philip Mountbatten.

- 22 Robert Schuman, a Populist Republican becomes Premier of France.

- 25 Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers meets in London in another attempt to frame peace for Germany and Austria.

- 26 Senate kills watered-down measure for E. R. P.

- 29 U. N. Assembly approves partitioning of Palestine.

DIED: John G. Winant, 58; John Bassett Moore, 86; Mrs. Belloc Lowndes, 80; Lincoln Colcord, 64; James J. Davis, 74

Postscript

EACH YEAR is like a serial story. It gives clues about what may happen next but it leaves you with tantalizing mysteries. Had anyone made a list of the puzzling questions in the year 1920, it would make interesting reading now. We have made up the Twenty Questions of 1947. Here they are

1. Will there be a war between Russia and the U. S.?
2. Will my salary be raised to meet the High Cost of Living?
3. Has John L. Lewis been licked?
4. Does Eisenhower really want to be President?
5. Can the Chinese Communists overthrow Chiang Kai-shek?
6. Why do women buy New Look dresses just because Paris tells them to?
7. Will the Arabs fight?
8. Will my income tax ever go down?
9. Will the United Nations survive?
10. Why do postwar men's shirts wear out so quickly?
11. Will James Caesar Petrillo's recording ultimatum herald a musical-less age?
12. Has Russia really got it?
13. When can I buy a new car—washing machine—refrigerator?
14. Were those ten Hollywood writers really Commies?
15. Who is really getting rich out of the present HCL?
16. Who told Windsor and Wallie that they were not invited to the wedding?
17. How many more U. S. officers were absorbed in personal financial matters during the war?
18. Will Laura Z. Hobson's "Gentleman Agreement" really help?
19. Who will succeed Josef Stalin?
20. Is another U. S. Depression coming?

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous DECLARATION of the thirteen united STATES OF AMERICA.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them: from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

WE, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies, are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
Wm. Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Rhode Island.

Step. Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Sam'l Huntington,
Wm. Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New York.

Wm. Floyd,
Phil. Livingston,
Frans. Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New Jersey.

Richd. Stockton,
Jno. Witherspoon,
Fras. Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abra. Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robt. Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benja. Franklin,
John Morton,
Geo. Clymer,
Jas. Smith,
Geo. Taylor,
James Wilson,
Geo. Ross.

Massachusetts-Bay.

Saml. Adams,
John Adams,
Robt. Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Delaware.

Caesar Rodney,
Geo. Read,
Tho. M'Kean.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
Wm. Paca,
Thos. Stone,
Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Richard Henry Lee,
Th. Jefferson,
Benja. Harrison,
Ths. Nelson, Jr.,
Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North Carolina.

Wm. Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thos. Heyward, Junr.,
Thomas Lynch, Junr.,
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
Geo. Walton.

IN CONGRESS }
JANUARY, 18, 1777. }

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

As early as August 12, 1776, the legislature of North Carolina authorized its delegates to the Continental Congress to join with others in a declaration of separation from Great Britain; the first colony to instruct its delegates to take the actual initiative was Virginia on May 15. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia offered a resolution to the Congress to the effect "that these United Colonies are, and of right, ought to be, free and independent States. . . ." A committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston, and Roger

Sherman was organized to "prepare a declaration to the effect of the said first resolution." The Declaration of Independence was adopted on July 4, 1776.

Most delegates signed the Declaration August 2, but George Wythe (Va.) signed August 27; Richard Henry Lee (Va.), Elbridge Gerry (Mass.) and Oliver Wolcott (Conn.) in September; Matthew Thornton (N. H.), not a delegate until September, in November; and Thomas McKean (Del.), although present on July 4, not until 1781 by special permission, having served in the army in the interim.

THE RISE OF THE UNITED STATES

by ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, SR.

1. Under the English Flag

The land now comprehended within the United States once belonged to Spain, France, England, Holland and Sweden. Spain, colonizing from Mexico in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, expanded over most of the Gulf Coast, Texas and the border zone westward through California. France, moving down from Canada in the eighteenth century, annexed the Mississippi Valley from the Appalachians to the Rockies. Meanwhile, in the seventeenth century, the English began peopling the Atlantic shore, and finding the Dutch already established in the present New York and the Swedes in Delaware, seized their possessions. The so-called first Americans, the Indians, resisted these encroachments at their peril.

Notwithstanding this varied international background, United States history has been largely the product of influences emanating from the seaboard communities. Unlike the Spanish and French, the English regarded their colonies as genuine extensions of the homeland, and the settlers sowed English customs, institutions and speech so thoroughly that they eventually spread everywhere. True, the transplanted ways underwent modification, but this arose from necessities imposed by a wilderness existence and, as time went on, from a growing sense of self-sufficiency.

Organized settlement began in 1607 at Jamestown, where the first representative assembly was set up in 1619. The Pilgrims followed at Plymouth in 1620, spearheading a much larger migration of Puritans into New England. Later in the century the Quakers occupied a midway region owned by William Penn, making Philadelphia their headquarters and fanning out in every direction. By 1700 all the thirteen colonies existed but the southernmost, Georgia, which came into being in 1733. The settlers crossed the ocean to escape economic, religious and political oppression and to start anew in a land of greater opportunity.

In time, other strains reinforced the original English population: French Huguenots, Scotch Irish, Germans and minor groups, including the Dutch and Swedes already on hand. African slaves, first introduced at Jamestown in 1619, were welcomed in all the colonies, though the economic need for them was greater in the South, and the system took deeper root there than elsewhere. The people in the North engaged mainly in small farming, fishing and commerce, the Southerners largely in plantation production. Everywhere the colonists practiced self-government. When they clashed with the English-

appointed governors, they usually won out by withholding appropriations.

As the population penetrated farther inland, the settlers encountered the French guarding Canada and the eastern fringes of the Mississippi Valley. In a succession of wars (1689-1763), paralleling great struggles between the parent nations abroad, France was finally ejected from North America and Britain's dominion extended to the Mississippi. Spain felt heir to the country west of the river though some years later Napoleon was temporarily to reclaim it for France.

2. Birth of the Nation

With the removal of the Gallic menace the colonists felt less dependent upon the mother country militarily, and England's change from her former policy of "salutary neglect" aroused active resentment. A series of revenue measures, starting with the Sugar Act of 1764, provoked meetings of protest, nonimportation pacts and mob demonstrations in America. Colonial home rule was at stake, also freedom of trade and the provincials appealed to the principle: "No taxation without representation." Parliament's action in 1774 penalizing all Massachusetts for the deed of a few in dumping dutied tea into Boston Harbor led to the first armed clash at Concord and Lexington on April 19, 1775; but a year and more passed before the patriots resolved upon the hazardous step of independence. The famous Declaration of July 4, 1776, penned by Thomas Jefferson for the Second Continental Congress, justified revolution as the only means to guarantee the "unalienable Rights" of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." Under George Washington as commander in chief the fighting shifted from New England into the middle states and then into the south. General Gates's victory at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, brought England's ancient enemy, France, into the war; just four years later the British yielded to the Allies at Yorktown. The Peace Treaty in 1783 recognized the United States as stretching to the Mississippi.

The infant, though born and baptized, had yet to be weaned. The league of states formed under the Articles of Confederation in 1781, proved too weak either to deal effectively with foreign countries, or to raise necessary funds, or to ensure unrestricted domestic trade. Within the state, however, Revolutionary idealism prompted action to forbid primogeniture and tax supported religions, and the Northern commonwealths abolished slavery, a prohibition which Congress's Ordinance of 1787 extended to the territory north of the Ohio. Feebleness of government, combine

with social disturbances culminating in Shays's Rebellion in Massachusetts, made sober men tremble for the sanctity of property rights and seemed to cloud the nation's future. The Federal Convention, summoned in 1787, designed a new framework after much wrangling between rival interests and sections.

The Constitution established a government of three separate and coordinate departments—legislative, executive and judicial—each endowed with adequate power, and each to serve as a check and balance on the others. Within its own sphere the general government was supreme, and it exerted its will not through state officials, as under the Articles of Confederation, but immediately upon individuals. Direct popular representation was limited to the House of Representatives, the Senate being chosen by the legislatures (a system which lasted till 1913), the President designated by Electors (who in practice, however, quickly lost their deliberative function), and the Supreme Court appointed by the President and Senate for life. Opposed in many states because of its centralizing and undemocratic features, the Constitution eventually won adoption on the assurance that a bill of rights would be added to preclude federal interference with civil liberties such as freedom of speech, the press and religion. The first ten amendments, in 1792, fulfilled the promise.

Perhaps no convention would have ratified the Constitution if it had been realized that an indivisible Union would ensue. The framers, engaged in the practical task of curing the defects of the Confederation government, strewed phrases through the document that had contradictory implications. On the basis of the text it was possible for equally honest men to maintain that the states were more powerful than the nation, or that the nation overtopped the states. At one time or other nearly every legislature, given what it considered sufficient provocation, asserted the right of nullification or secession. Short of such extreme doctrines, controversy began almost immediately over the question of whether the Constitution should be construed broadly to enhance the national authority or narrowly to lessen it.

Under George Washington, President from 1789 to 1797, the new government became a going concern. Congress, guided by Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, buttressed the public credit by arranging to pay at par the national debt and the war-incurred state debts and by creating a United States Bank modeled upon the Bank of England. These measures, especially the last, alarmed Jefferson, veteran liberal and Washington's Secretary of State. Fearing that the legislation would build up a dangerous moneyed class, he urged a strict interpretation of the Con-

stitution in opposition to Hamilton's loose-construction views. The French Revolution widened the breach, for the Jeffersonian Democrats applauded as an upsurge of liberty what the Federalists dreaded as an irruption of chaos. But both men, knowing America's defenseless state, backed Washington's decision to maintain neutrality in France's war with England. Returned to power under John Adams, the Federalists in 1798, however, declared naval hostilities against France and passed the Alien and Sedition Acts to muzzle opposition criticism. Though Adams, defying his party, prevented a full-scale war, he lost the election of 1800 to Jefferson. The Federalists never saw office again.

3. Democracy and Nationalism

The farming interest, which Jefferson deemed the bulwark of free government, had steadily increased since the Revolution. As settlers trekked inland, new states joined the original thirteen: Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee in the 1790's, with Ohio and others shortly to follow. Western pioneer life begot an intense individualism, fostered political and economic democracy, stimulated nationalism. In the South, by contrast, Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin in 1793 opened the way for plantation agriculture and Negro slavery to expand westward beyond the Mississippi. The growth of manufacturing in the Northeast introduced a third element into the scene. The rivalries of these sectional forces wove the principal strands of American history until the Civil War. Toward the mid-century the situation was further confused by the spread of manhood suffrage and a sudden mass immigration from Ireland and Germany.

Jefferson inaugurated the "Virginia Dynasty," his eight years giving way to two terms each of James Madison and James Monroe. He performed his greatest service by purchasing Louisiana from Napoleon in 1803, an act which, though violating his constitutional scruples, carried the flag to the Rockies and vastly enlarged the agricultural domain. With France and England again locked in conflict, depredations on American commerce gave constant provocation to war, but the peace-loving Jefferson applied economic sanctions in the form of an embargo keeping merchantmen at home. Such measures failed, however, and under Madison in 1812 Congress, goaded by the Warhawks, mostly Westerners, declared war on England. Unlike France, she had compounded her offenses by impressing American sailors and, moreover, lay exposed to land attack in Canada. But the assaults on Canada miscarried, and Britain's attempts at counter-invasion with veterans freed by Napoleon's defeat in 1814 fared little better.

Unhappily, Andrew Jackson's victory at New Orleans on January 8, 1815, occurred two weeks too late to affect the Peace Treaty of Ghent, which settled none of the prewar disputes.

Nevertheless the war experience greatly accelerated American nationalism. In 1816 Congress enacted the first protective tariff and chartered a new United States Bank on the model of Hamilton's. In 1819 the country acquired the Gulf region from Spain, who chose to sell rather than have it seized. In 1823 the President, prompted by successful revolutions in Latin America, proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine, warning Europe to keep hands off this new area of freedom.

Other events, however, prefigured growing sectional discord. Opposition to admitting Missouri as a slave state was ended in 1820 only by Congress's agreeing that the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of the parallel marking her southern boundary should be free soil. Successive tariffs alienated Southerners as class legislation discriminating against their welfare. Touted by the astute South Carolinian, John C. Calhoun, they refurbished the doctrine of state rights as defensive armor. John Quincy Adams's administration (1825-1829) did nothing to improve conditions, and the advent of his successor, Jackson, precipitated a crisis.

Old Hickory, as indomitable in peace as in war, acted boldly against divisive tendencies, whether from the slavocracy or the money power. When South Carolina nullified the Tariff of 1832, he prepared for military action, whereupon the state accepted Congress's olive branch of a lower scale of duties. He smote financial privilege by destroying the Second United States Bank, which wielded monopolistic control over the nation's credit facilities. After eight years Jackson's lieutenant, Martin Van Buren, took over, but a business depression following the Panic of 1837 so discredited his administration that in 1840 the Whigs uproariously elected William Henry Harrison in the famous log-cabin campaign. He died after a month in office, however, and the Whigs fared hardly better with his unintended successor, John Tyler, whose strict-constructionist predilections foiled their plan to establish a third national bank.

Within the free states these years witnessed a ceaseless ferment of humanitarian agitation: crusades for public education, temperance, prison reform, labor's rights, women's rights. Humane people, viewing slavery as an anachronism and a sin, formed organizations to urge its abolition. The moderate-minded, content with demanding its exclusion from the territories, founded a series of unsuccessful parties, beginning with the election of 1840. The

South, frightened by these threats to its cherished institution, found little good in any of the movements and regarded the restless North with mounting apprehension.

4. Sectional Conflict

Western expansionist zeal plus the Southern desire for more slave territory elected James K. Polk over his Whig rival, Henry Clay, in 1844. When the outgoing Congress executed the Democratic pledge to annex Texas, Polk proceeded to high-pressure England into partitioning the jointly held Oregon country at the forty-ninth parallel, and in 1846, while that was still under way, contrived a war with Mexico to acquire California and the territory eastward to Texas. American forces quickly overran northern Mexico and California, but a fiercely contested march from Veracruz through the mountains to Mexico City proved necessary before Polk achieved his goal in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo early in 1848.

The conquests approximately completed the present continental boundaries. The immediate effect, however, was to arouse sectional dissension over the question of slavery in the new Southwest. Zachary Taylor, elected by the Whigs in 1848, died in office after sixteen months, leaving the crisis in the lap of Millard Fillmore. The Compromise of 1850, piloted through Congress by Henry Clay, admitted California as a free state, left slavery in Utah and New Mexico territories to future judicial determination, and disposed of other disputes. But the settlement soon turned into unsettlement, for Fillmore's Democratic successors, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, supported pro-Southern policies.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, authorizing slavery by "popular sovereignty" in the country just west of Missouri and Iowa, outraged Northerners as a base repudiation of the historic Missouri Compromise. Guerrilla warfare followed in Kansas, while in the free states the old-time antislavery elements joined with dissident Whigs and Democrats to organize the Republican party. The Republicans insisted that slavery be kept out of all federal territories. Angry contests on the floors of Congress operated like a war of nerves convincing each side that the other was plotting its ruin. John Brown's insane attempt in 1859 to incite a servile insurrection merely poured oil on the flames. When the Republicans in 1860 elected Abraham Lincoln over a divided Democratic opposition, eleven slave states, appealing to state-rights principles, seceded and established the Confederate States of America.

For the hostilities that ensued, the North possessed the long-run advantage.

of superior economic resources and man power, but before these could come into play, the South hoped to win by military prowess and perhaps by the intervention of England, which needed Southern cotton. England, however, never went quite so far, and the Southern authorities failed also to reckon with the inspired leadership of President Lincoln, who taught his people that the preservation of the Union involved not only their country's future but the democratic hope everywhere. While the North went about establishing a blockade by sea, the Confederates under Robert E. Lee brilliantly repulsed repeated land attacks on their capital, Richmond, and countered with battles on Northern soil at Antietam in 1862 and Gettysburg in 1863. But in the west they steadily lost ground until the Union forces late in 1864 swept around the southern tip of the mountains into Lee's rear and, by a pincers movement with Ulysses S. Grant before Richmond, brought final defeat the following April. As soon as military fortunes favored, Lincoln under his war powers proclaimed the emancipation of slaves in all unconquered states and districts, and the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865 universalized the decree. America at long last had caught up with the preamble of the Declaration of Independence.

Even prior to his re-election in 1864, Lincoln "with malice toward none" announced a plan to ease the return of the Southern states to their former place in the Union; but before much could be accomplished, his assassination on April 14, 1865, brought into office Andrew Johnson, who shared his views of reconstruction without his gifts of persuasion. Over Johnson's vetoes the radical Republicans adopted a punitive program. They imposed military rule upon the South, impeached and almost ousted the President, and exacted ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments before readmitting the last states in 1870. These amendments were designed to make the freedman a full-fledged citizen and voter. Even so, federal bayonets kept Northern-controlled carpet-bag governments in power for several years more.

5. Business and Government

Already the Republicans were changing from a humanitarian party to one of conservative business. The war gave an immense stimulus to economic life, speeding the construction of railways, the exploitation of minerals and other resources, the development of large-scale manufacturing, the accumulation of wealth, and bringing to the fore great captains of industry and finance, who naturally turned for favors to the dominant party. Despite economic depressions after the Panics of 1873 and 1893, this alliance of business and politics

governed the country almost uninterrupted for the rest of the century, putting successively into office Grant (for eight years), Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur (for Garfield's unexpired term), Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley (for two terms).

In the Hayes-Tilden election of 1876, however, the Republicans nearly came to grief, partly because of revelations of widespread graft in Grant's second administration, and partly because of disputed electoral returns from the surviving carpetbag states. A special commission, created by Congress, decided for Hayes by a strictly partisan vote. The Democrats actually won eight years later, the voters preferring Grover Cleveland to James G. Blaine, whom they suspected of political corruption. Cleveland, though defeated in 1888, triumphed again in 1892 largely because the Republicans had claimed too much for the beneficence of tariff protection. The Republicans avoided other disasters by harping upon Democratic disloyalty during the Civil War ("waving the bloody shirt") and by catering to the Northern veterans' vote with generous pensions.

Conservative Republicanism met its principal difficulties in Congress, where the Western members, supported usually by Southern Democrats, uneasily resisted capitalistic domination. The Farther West, peopling rapidly after the war, gave a fresh dimension to the nation. Thanks to the attractions of precious minerals, cattle raising and free homesteads, this last frontier yielded steadily to settled communities, and between 1876 and 1896 eight additional states entered the Union. A new sectionalism emerged in politics, for Western needs and aspirations differed at many points from those of the East. The wage earners, too, feared the growing power of Big Business, but despite mounting numbers they lacked political representation and hence concentrated on trade-union methods, forming the American Federation of Labor in 1881. The two depression periods produced violent strikes and upheavals. Labor, however, prevailed upon Congress to place restraints on immigration in order to discourage competition by underpaid workers, especially from Southern and Eastern Europe.

Legislative struggles nearly always pivoted on issues affecting the new industrial order. The problem of greenback inflation, arising from the war, was finally settled to Eastern satisfaction by the Resumption Act of 1875. The drive for higher and yet higher protection succeeded with occasional reverses until the Dingley Tariff in 1897 set a record. Congress under Western pressure took ineffective steps in 1887 and 1890 to regulate railways and business combinations, and it made some early concessions also to the Western de-

mand for free silver. During the Panic of 1893, however, Cleveland induced Congress to stop the inflation; and after the silverites, capturing the Democratic convention in 1896, failed to elect their nominee, William Jennings Bryan, the Republicans reduced silver to a minor coin and committed the country to the gold standard.

Foreign relations reflected similar tendencies, for the expanding industrial system demanded new markets, openings for investment and sources of raw materials. Cleveland withstood imperialistic sentiment, and in 1898 the McKinley administration intervened in the Cuban insurrection under the whip of popular anger at Spanish methods of repression and the explosion of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor. Spain was quickly routed not only in the West Indies but also in her possessions off Asia. Though the "splendid little war" was prompted less by Wall Street than by a superheated sensational press, it bore fruit in the annexation of Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam, and brought businessmen further advantages through the quasi protectorate imposed on Cuba (later extended to other Caribbean countries). About the same time Hawaii and American Samoa were acquired, and Secretary of State John Hay's "open door" policy promised a growing trade with China. Theodore Roosevelt, raised to the presidency by McKinley's assassination in September, 1901, further advanced the cause by abetting a revolution against Colombia, thereby assuring the construction of the Panama Canal and much shorter distances within the colonial empire.

In domestic politics, however, Roosevelt aligned himself with the rising sentiment against business-dominated government, preaching with gusto the doctrine of the "square deal," and in his seven years breaking ground for later and more substantial advances. Despite party reactionaries he put teeth into the enforcement of the Antitrust Act of 1890, bullied Congress into tightening control over railroads and industrial monopolies, and initiated measures for conserving the nation's natural resources. William Howard Taft, his choice as successor, quietly pursued similar policies; but Taft's endorsement of the steep Payne-Aldrich Tariff together with other missteps so embittered the reformers that, failing to prevent his renomination in 1912, they organized the Progressive party to run their idol "Teddy" again. The Democrats, facing a divided opposition, elected their candidate, Woodrow Wilson.

Superbly endowed intellectually, and gifted with Jefferson's power to express democratic aspirations, Wilson proceeded with magisterial authority to climax the earlier efforts at reform. The Underwood Tariff enacted the lowest rates since the

Civil War; the Federal Reserve Act superseded an outworn national banking system; and the Clayton Act created the Federal Trade Commission to stop "unfair methods of competition." Two other measures, launched by popular demand during World War I, involved changes in the Constitution. The Eighteenth Amendment in 1920 enacted national prohibition, which ran its stormy course in thirteen years and required the Twenty-first for its undoing. The Nineteenth Amendment (1920) extended to all women the suffrage which in some states they already possessed.

6. World War and After

With America a neutral in 1914 when the European struggle began, the administration's chief energies turned to the protection of maritime rights. Wilson and his countrymen, hating war and traditionally isolationist, only gradually perceived the threat to national security if a militaristic Germany should supplant Britain as mistress of the Atlantic; but Berlin's revival of ruthless submarine operations a few months after Wilson's second election clarified men's minds. Congress, stirred by his appeal that "The world must be made safe for democracy," declared war on April 6, 1917. The government, racing against time, swiftly put the nation on a battle footing, enacting universal conscription, taking over the railways, and regimenting industry, labor and agriculture. It was the country's introduction to total war. In the summer of 1918 Yankee troops under General John J. Pershing helped repulse a great German drive on the Marne and in September shared in the mighty Meuse-Argonne counteroffensive, which ended the struggle on November 11.

At the Paris Peace Conference, Wilson fought stubbornly for the democratic settlement he had earlier outlined under Fourteen Points, but gained principally his proposal of a League of Nations, which he saw as a sort of continuing peace conference. At home the Republican-controlled Senate, whipping up isolationist sentiment, completed his rout, for when Wilson spurned efforts to amend the treaty, that body under the two-thirds requirement rejected it by a minority vote. The tide was turning from wartime idealism to what Warren G. Harding, overwhelmingly elected by the Republicans in 1920, called "normalcy." Disclosures of corruption in high government circles hastened Harding's death, elevating Calvin Coolidge, who renewed his presidency by election a year later and was followed in 1929 by Herbert Hoover. All three, while keeping out of the League, nevertheless cooperated with some of its minor activities and, on their own, concluded a number of collective treaties for temporary naval disarmament and the outlawry of war.

These part-way steps were offset, however, by an upsurge of economic nationalism: a skyward trend of protective duties, a relaxing of controls over giant corporations, and a quota limitation on European immigration "Rugged individualism" produced the dizziest prosperity the country had ever known, only to collapse in 1929 into the worst depression ever known. Hoover, striving vainly to repair the damage, met abject defeat in 1932 at the hands of the socially minded Franklin D. Roosevelt, who pledged a "new deal" by the Democrats. Under Roosevelt's thrilling leadership Congress, casting precedent to the winds, voted billions for relief, "primed the pump" of business and agriculture to hasten recovery, and inaugurated long-range reforms to increase foreign trade through reciprocal tariff reductions, reorganize banking practices, safeguard trade-union activities, guarantee minimum wages, destroy electrical holding companies, and provide for social insurance and a government-planned development of the Tennessee Valley.

7. World War Again

Toward Latin America Franklin Roosevelt adopted the "good neighbor" policy, relinquishing the Caribbean protectorates and transforming the Monroe Doctrine into a mutual nonaggression pact. As further evidence of the retreat from imperialism, Congress made provision for Philippine freedom in 1946. Relations with other parts of the world, however, posed increasing problems. As the Axis dictators and their Oriental partner, Japan, began overrunning weaker peoples, Congress under isolationist influences directed Roosevelt, against his wish, to embargo munition sales to both victim and assailant; but public opinion forced a lifting of the ban after England and France in September, 1939, took up arms against Nazi aggression. Hitler's subjugation of France the following June emboldened Roosevelt to more active steps, for crippled England now alone defended the Atlantic from totalitarian domination. Congress at his behest voted vast sums for rearmament and adopted peacetime conscription, and Roosevelt, without consulting Congress, gave England fifty destroyers in exchange for a string of naval bases off North America.

Isolationists, mostly Republicans, denounced Roosevelt's "warmongering," while he, still clinging to measures "short of war," stressed insistently the gathering dangers to the American way of life—to freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear. The people responded by choosing him in 1940 as their first third-term President. In March, 1941, he secured adoption of the lend-lease plan and soon began using the navy to safeguard the supplies en route.

Before matters reached a crisis, the Japanese war lords, irked by America's stiffening attitude toward their own conquests and gambling upon an Axis victory in Europe, treacherously attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, clearing the way for the seizure of Guam, the Philippines and two of the Aleutians, as well as many Dutch and British holdings. Within four days Germany and Italy declared war against the United States.

America quickly girded herself for the mightiest struggle in history. Enlarging upon Wilson's wartime methods, the government completely reorganized the national economy for an unparalleled output of arms and food. By summer, sea, land and air forces were attacking the enemy all over the globe. In May, 1943, after bitter fighting, Anglo-American armies expelled the Axis from North Africa, then invaded southern Italy and forced the government's submission in September, though the Nazis there kept up the fight. Landing in Normandy in June, 1944, the Allies under Dwight D. Eisenhower's supreme command battered their way through France and across the Rhine, while the Russians pounded the Nazis from the east. On May 8, 1945, Germany unconditionally surrendered. The Pacific war was no less desperately contested; but the Allies, based on Australia, slowly won control of the sea and, pressing onward from island to island, hastened Japan's unconditional surrender on August 14, 1945, by loosing the atomic bomb and by Soviet Russia's last-minute entry into the conflict.

World War II was at an end, but what would be the nature of the peace? The Atlantic Charter, signed in August, 1941, by Roosevelt and Churchill and later agreed to by all the Allies, pledged them against "aggrandizement, territorial or other," but subsequent conferences by the major powers—at Cairo, Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam and elsewhere—foreshadowed a different outcome. Russia in particular demanded substantial territorial advantages. In July, 1946, the Allies gathered at Paris to draw up terms for Italy and the Axis satellites: Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland. Germany and Japan, under armed occupation, were reserved for later handling.

Without waiting for final military victory fifty countries, at Roosevelt's urging and with bipartisan support in America, had set up a successor to the League: the peacetime United Nations. Roosevelt, elected a fourth time in 1944, died suddenly on April 12, 1945, several weeks too soon to assist in framing the charter at San Francisco; but his achievements in peace and war had already earned him a niche alongside America's greatest Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Wilson.

The Mayflower Compact

On September 6, 1620, the *Mayflower*, a sailing vessel of about 180 tons, started her memorable voyage from Plymouth, England with 100 or 102* pilgrims aboard, bound for Virginia to establish a private permanent colony in North America. Arriving at Provincetown, Mass., on November 11 (November 21, new style calendar),

forty-one of the passengers signed the famous "Mayflower Compact" as the boat lay at anchor in that Cape Cod harbor. A small detail of the Pilgrims, led by William Bradford, assigned to select a place for permanent settlement landed at what is now Plymouth, Mass., on December 21, N.S.

The text of the compact follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the Loyal Subjects of our dread Sovereign Lord, King *James*, by the Grace of God, of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, King, *Defender of the Faith*, &

Having undertaken for the Glory of God, and Advancement of the Christian Faith, and the Honour of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern Parts of Virginia; do by these Presents, solemnly and mutually in the Presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil Body Politick, for our better Ordering and Preservation, and Furtherance of the Ends aforesaid; And by Virtue hereof to enact, constitute, and frame, such just and equal Laws, Ordinances, Acts, Constitutions and Offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the General good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due Submission and Obedience.

In WITNESS whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names at *Cape Cod* the eleventh of *November*, in the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, King *James of England, France and Ireland*, the eighteenth, and of *Scotland* the fifty-fourth. *Anno Domini*, 1620

John Carver
Digery Priest
William Brewster
Edmund Margesson
John Alden
George Soule
James Chilton
Francis Cooke
Josias Fletcher
John Ridgate
Christopher Martin

William Mullins
Thomas English
John Howland
Stephen Hopkins
Edward Winslow
Gilbert Winslow
Miles Standish
Richard Bitteridge
Francis Eaton
John Tilly
John Billington

Thomas Tinker
Samuel Fuller
Richard Clark
John Allerton
Richard Warren
Edward Liester
William Bradford
Thomas Williams
Isaac Allerton
Peter Brown
John Turner

Edward Tilly
John Craxton
Thomas Rogers
John Goodman
Edward Fuller
Richard Gardiner
William White
Edward Doten

*Historians differ as to whether 100, 101, or 102 passengers were aboard.

The Early Congresses

At the urging of Massachusetts and Virginia, the First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on September 5, 1774, and was attended by representatives of all the colonies except Georgia. Patrick Henry of Virginia declared: "The distinctions between Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian but an American." This Congress, which adjourned October 26, 1774, passed intercolonial resolutions calling for extensive boycott by the colonies against British trade.

The following year, most of the delegates from the colonies were chosen by popular election to attend the Second Continental Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia on May 10. As war had already begun between the colonies and England, the chief problems before the Congress were the procuring of military supplies, the establishment of an army and proper defenses, the issuing of continental bills of credit, etc. On June 15, 1775, George Washington

was elected to command the Continental army. Congress adjourned Dec. 12, 1776.

Other Continental Congresses were held in Baltimore (1776-77), Philadelphia (1777), Lancaster, Pa. (1777), York, Pa. (1777-78) and Philadelphia (1778-81).

In 1781, the Articles of Confederation, although establishing a league of the thirteen states rather than a strong central government, provided for the continuance of Congress. Known thereafter as the Congress of the Confederation, it held sessions in Philadelphia (1781-83), Princeton, N. J. (1783), Annapolis, Md. (1783-84) and Trenton, N. J. (1784). Five sessions were held in New York City between the years 1785 and 1789.

The Congress of the United States, established by the ratification of the Constitution, held its first meeting on Mar. 4, 1789 in N. Y. C. Several sessions of Congress were held in Philadelphia, and the first meeting in Washington, D. C., was on Nov. 17, 1800.

Presidents of the Continental Congresses

Name	Elected	Born	Died
Peyton Randolph, Va.	Sept. 5, 1774	1723	1775
Henry Middleton, S. C.	Oct. 22, 1774	....	....
Peyton Randolph, Va.	May. 10, 1775	1723	1775
John Hancock, Mass.	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens, S. C.	Nov. 1, 1777	1724	1792
John Jay, N. Y.	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntington, Conn.	Sept. 28, 1779	1732	1796
Thomas McKean, Pa.	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hanson, Md.	Nov. 5, 1781	....	1783
Elias Boudinot, N. J.	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1821
Thomas Mifflin, Pa.	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee, Va.	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	1794
John Hancock, Mass.	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	1793
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.	June 6, 1786	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.	Feb. 2, 1787	1735	1818
Cyrus Griffin, Va.	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

The Star-Spangled Banner

Francis Scott Key, 1814

O say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thro' the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rockets' red glare, bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thro' the night that our flag was still there.
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
'T is the star-spangled banner: O, long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

O thus be it ever when free-men shall stand
Between their lov'd home and wild war's desolation;
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n-rescued land
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserv'd us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1814, Francis Scott Key visited the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay to secure the release of Dr. William Beanes, who had been captured after the burning of Washington, D. C. The release was secured, but Key was detained on ship overnight during the shelling of Fort McHenry, one of the forts defending Baltimore. In the morning, he was so delighted to see the American flag still flying over the fort that he began a poem to commemorate the occasion. Entitled "The Star-Spangled Banner," the poem soon attained wide popularity as sung to the tune "Anacreon in Heaven." The origin of this tune is obscure, but it may have been written by John Stafford Smith, a British composer born in 1750. "The Star-Spangled Banner" was officially made the National Anthem by Congress in 1931, although already adopted as such by the Army and Navy.

History of the Flag

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

THE FIRST OFFICIAL AMERICAN flag, the Continental or Grand Union flag, was displayed on Prospect Hill, Jan. 1, 1776, in the American lines besieging Boston. It had thirteen alternate red and white stripes, with the British Union Jack in the upper left corner.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted the design for a new flag, which actually was the Continental flag with the red cross of St. George and the white cross of St. Andrew replaced on the blue field by thirteen stars, one for each state. No rule was made as to the arrangement of the stars, and while they were usually shown in a circle, there were various other designs. It is uncertain when the new flag was first flown, but its first official announcement is believed to have been on Sept. 3, 1777.

The first public assertion that Betsy Ross made the first Stars and Stripes appeared in a paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on March 14, 1870, by William J. Canby, a grandson. However, Mr. Canby on later investigation found no official documents of any action by Congress on the flag before June 14, 1777. Betsy Ross' own story, according to her daughter, was that Washington, Robert Morris and George Ross, as representatives of Congress, visited her in Philadelphia in June, 1776, showing her a rough draft of the flag and asking her if she could make one. However, the only actual record of the manufacture of flags by Betsy Ross is a voucher in Harrisburg, Pa., for 14 pounds

and some shillings for flags for the Pennsylvania navy.

On Jan. 13, 1794, Congress voted to add two stars and two stripes to the flag in recognition of the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union. By 1818, there were twenty states in the Union, and as it was obvious that the flag would soon become unwieldy, Congress voted April 18 to return to the original thirteen stripes and to indicate the admission of a new state simply by the addition of a star the following July 4. The last two stars were added July 4, 1912, for New Mexico and Arizona.

The first Confederate flag, adopted in 1861 by the Confederate convention in Montgomery, Ala., was called the Stars and Bars; but because of its similarity in colors to the American flag, there was much confusion in the Battle of Bull Run. To remedy this situation, Gen. G. T. Beauregard suggested a battle flag, which was used by the Southern armies throughout the war. The flag consisted of a red field on which was placed a blue cross of St. Andrew separated from the field by a white fillet and adorned with eleven white stars for the Confederate states. In May, 1863, at Richmond, an official flag was adopted by the Confederate Congress. This flag was white and twice as long as wide; the union, two-thirds the width of the flag, contained the battle flag designed for Gen. Beauregard. A broad transverse stripe of red was added Feb. 4, 1865, so that the flag might not be mistaken for a signal of truce.

Flag Etiquette

(Public Law 829—77th Congress)

(Chapter 806—2d Session)

(H. J. Res. 359)

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That Public Law Numbered 623, approved June 22, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America," be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or

civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flag-staffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, Feb.

uary 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day (half-staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, fourth Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations

are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half-staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed.

(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half-staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half-staff" is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spearheads or flag-staffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left

shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

SEC. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America, the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

SEC. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand

holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

SEC. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, all present should face the flag and salute.

SEC. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

SEC. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

Approved, December 22, 1942.

The American's Creed*

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

"I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

The Pledge to the Flag†

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

*William Tyler Page, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, wrote "The American's Creed" in 1917. It was accepted by the House of Representatives on behalf of the American people on April 3, 1918.

†Written by Francis Belamy in August, 1892, of the staff of *The Youth's Companion* in Boston, at the suggestion of James B. Upham, one of the editors.

CONSTITUTION

of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE oldest federal constitution in existence was framed by a convention of delegates from twelve of the thirteen original states in Philadelphia in May 1787, Rhode Island failing to send a delegate. George Washington presided over the session, which lasted until September 17, 1787. The draft (originally a preamble and seven Articles) was submitted to all thirteen states and was to become effective when ratified by nine states. It went into effect on the first Wednesday in March 1789, having been ratified by New Hampshire, the ninth state to approve, on June 21, 1788. The states ratified the Constitution in the following order:

Delaware	December 7, 1787	South Carolina	May 23, 1788
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788
New Jersey	December 18, 1787	Virginia	June 25, 1788
Georgia	January 2, 1788	New York	July 26, 1788
Connecticut	January 9, 1788	North Carolina	November 21, 1789
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790
Maryland	April 28, 1788		

Outline of the Constitution

ARTICLE I

SEC. 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

SEC. 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen—Qualifications of a Representative—Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned—Enumeration—Vacancies to be filled—Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

SEC. 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen—How classified—State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.—Qualifications of a Senator—President of the Senate, his right to vote—President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen—Power to try impeachments—When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside—Sentence.

SEC. 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed—At least one Session in each year.

SEC. 5. Membership—Quorum—Adjournments—Rules—Power to punish or expel—Journal—Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.

SEC. 6. Compensation—Privileges—Disqualification in certain cases.

SEC. 7. House to originate all revenue bills—Veto—Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc.—Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law—Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.

SEC. 8. Powers of Congress.

SEC. 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons—Habeas Corpus—Bills of attainder, etc.—Taxes, how apportioned—No export duty—No commercial preference—Money, how drawn from treasury, etc.—No titular nobility—Officers not to receive presents, etc.

SEC. 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II

SEC. 1. President; his term of office—Electors of President; number and how appointed—Electors to vote on same day—Qualification of President—On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc.—President's compensation—His oath of office.

SEC. 2. President to be commander in chief—He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc., may pardon—Treaty-making power—Nomination of certain officers—When President may fill vacancies.

SEC. 3. President shall communicate to Congress—He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc.—Shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

SEC. 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III

SEC. 1. Judicial powers—Tenure—Compensation.

SEC. 2. Judicial power; to what cases it extends—Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court—Appellate—Trial by jury, etc.—Trial, where.

SEC. 3. Treason defined—Proof of—Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV

SEC. 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

SEC. 2. Privileges of citizens of each State—Fugitives from justice to be delivered up—Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

SEC. 3. Admission of new States—Power of Congress over territory and other property.

SEC. 4. Republican form of government guaranteed—Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V

Constitution; how amended—Proviso.

ARTICLE VI

Certain debts, etc., declared valid—Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States—Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken—No religious test.

ARTICLE VII

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS

- I. Religious establishment prohibited—Freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.
- II. Right to keep and bear arms.
- III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
- IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
- V. Provisions concerning prosecution, trial and punishment—Private property not to be taken for public use, without compensation.
- VI. Further provision respecting criminal prosecutions.

VII. Right of trial by jury secured.

VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.

IX. Rule of construction of Constitution.

X. Same subject; rights of States.

XI. Same subject; judicial powers construed.

XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice President.

XIII. Slavery abolished.

XIV. Citizenship; representation—Public debt.

XV. Right of suffrage—By whom exercised.

XVI. Taxes on incomes.

XVII. Election of senators—Filling of vacancies.

XVIII. Prohibition.

XIX. Suffrage; not to be denied because of sex.

XX. Commencement of terms of President, Vice President and members of Congress; time of assembling of Congress.

XXI. Repeal of Prohibition.

The Constitution of the United States of America

PREAMBLE.—WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I

Section 1

Legislative powers vested in Congress.—All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

Composition of the House of Representatives.—1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.—2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen

of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives and direct taxes—census.*—3. [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

Filling of vacancies in representation.—

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Au

*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

thority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

Selection of officers; power of impeachment.—5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

Section 3*

The Senate.—[1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

Classification of Senators; filling of vacancies.—2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments [until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]

Qualification of Senators.—3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

Vice-President to be President of Senate.—4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

Selection of Senate officers; President pro tempore.—5. The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

Senate to try impeachments.—6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment.—7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and en-

joy any Office of honor, Trust, or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

Section 4

Control of congressional elections.—1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

Time for assembling of Congress.†—2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

Section 5

Each house to be the judge of the election and qualifications of its members; regulations as to quorum.—1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each house to determine its own rules.—2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Journals and yeas and nays.—3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Adjournment.—4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

Compensation and privileges of Members of Congress.—1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the

*The first paragraph of section three of article I of the Constitution of the United States, and so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to filling vacancies, are amended by the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution.

†Amended by article XX, section 2, of the amendments to the Constitution.

Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

Incompatible offices; exclusions.—2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

Section 7

Revenue bills to originate in House.—1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Manner of passing bills; veto power of President.—2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Concurrent orders or resolutions, to be passed by President.—3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

Section 8

General powers of Congress.*

The Congress shall have Power.—1. To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Borrowing of money.—2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Regulation of commerce.—3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

Naturalization and bankruptcy.—4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States.

Money, weights and measures.—5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures.

Counterfeiting.—6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting and Securities and current Coin of the United States.

Post offices.—7. To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

Patents and copyrights.—8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries.

Inferior courts.—9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court.

Piracies and felonies.—10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations.

War; marque and reprisal.—11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water.

Armies.—12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years.

Navy.—13. To provide and maintain Navy.

Land and naval forces.—14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

Calling out militia.—15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions.

Organizing, arming and disciplining militia.—16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be

*By article XVI of the amendments to the Constitution, Congress is given the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Exclusive legislation over District of Columbia.—17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—and

To enact laws necessary to enforce Constitution.—18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

Section 9

Migration or Importation of certain persons not to be prohibited before 1808.—1. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

Writ of habeas corpus not to be suspended; exception.—2. The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

Bills of attainder and ex post facto laws prohibited.—3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

Capitation and other direct taxes.—4. No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.*

Exports not to be taxed.—5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No preference to be given to ports of any State; interstate shipping.—6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

Money, how drawn from treasury; financial statements to be published.—7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility not to be granted; acceptance by government officers of favors from foreign powers.—8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10

Limitations of the powers of the several States.—1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts or grant any Title of Nobility.

State imposts and duties.—2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

Further restrictions on powers of States.—3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

Section 1

The President; the executive power.—1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Appointment and qualifications of presidential electors.—2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors,

*See sixteenth amendment.

equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

Original method of electing the President and Vice-President.*—[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate should chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President.]

Congress may determine time of choosing electors and day for casting their votes.—

3. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications for the office of President.†

—4. No person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

Filling vacancy in the office of President.‡—5. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Compensation of the President.—6. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath to be taken by the President.—7. Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States and will to the best of my Ability, preserve protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

The President to be commander-in-chief of army and navy and head of executive departments; may grant reprieves and pardons.—1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

President may, with concurrence of Senate, make treaties, appoint ambassadors etc.; appointment of inferior officers, authority of Congress over.—2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment

*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

†For qualifications of the Vice President, see article XII of the amendments.

‡Amended by article XX, sections 3, and 4, of the amendments to the Constitution.

ment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

President may fill vacancies in office during recess of Senate.—3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3

President to give advice to Congress; may convene or adjourn it on certain occasions; to receive ambassadors, etc.; have laws executed and commission all officers.—He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4

All civil officers removable by impeachment.—1. The President, Vice-President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III

Section 1

Judicial power; how vested; term of office and compensation of judges.—The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

Section 2

Jurisdiction of Federal courts.*—1. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of Admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall

be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

Original and appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court.—2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

Trial of all crimes, except impeachment, to be by jury.—3. The trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3

Treason defined; conviction of.—1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or, in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

Congress to declare punishment for treason; proviso.—2. The Congress shall have power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1

Each State to give full faith and credit to the public acts and records of other States.—Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2

Privileges of citizens.—1. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

Extradition between the several States.—2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall

*This section is abridged by article XI of the amendments.

flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

Persons held to labor or service in one State, fleeing to another, to be returned.*

—3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

Section 3

New States.—1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Regulations concerning territory.—2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

Republican form of government and protection guaranteed the several States.—The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V

Ways in which the Constitution can be amended.—The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and

fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI

Debts contracted under the confederation secured.—1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States to be supreme.—2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States shall be made in Pursuance thereof, and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

Who shall take constitutional oath; no religious test as to official qualification.—3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII

Constitution to be considered adopted when ratified by nine States.—The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names.

G^o. WASHINGTON

President and Deputy from Virginia

NEW HAMPSHIRE

John Langdon Nicholas Gilman

MASSACHUSETTS

Nathaniel Gorham Rufus King

CONNECTICUT

Wm Saml Johnson Roger Sherman

NEW YORK

Alexander Hamilton

NEW JERSEY

Wil: Livingston Wm. Paterson
David Brearley Jona: Dayton

*See thirteenth amendment.

PENNSYLVANIA

B. Franklin
Robt. Morris
Thos. Fitzsimons
James Wilson

Thomas Mifflin
Geo. Clymer
Jared Ingersoll
Gouv Morris

DELAWARE

Geo: Read
John Dickinson
Jaco: Broom

Gunning Bedford Jun
Richard Bassett

MARYLAND

James McHenry
Danl Carroll

Dan: of St Thos Jenifer

VIRGINIA

John Blair —

James Madison Jr.

NORTH CAROLINA

Wm Blount
Hu Williamson

Richd Dobbs Spaight,

SOUTH CAROLINA

J. Rutledge
Charles Pinckney

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.
Pierce Butler

GEORGIA

William Few

Abr Baldwin

Attest: William Jackson, Secretary.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

[The following amendments from Articles I to X inclusive were proposed at the first session of the first Congress which convened in New York City on March 4, 1789, and were adopted as follows: New Jersey, Nov. 20, 1789; Maryland, Dec. 19, 1789; North Carolina, Dec. 22, 1789; South Carolina, Jan. 19, 1790; New Hampshire, Jan. 25, 1790; Delaware, Jan. 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, Nov. 3, 1791; and Virginia, Dec. 15, 1791.]

ARTICLE I

Freedom of religion, speech, of the press, and right of petition.—Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II

Right of people to bear arms not to be infringed.—A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III

Quartering of troops.—No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV

Persons and houses to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V

Trials for crimes; just compensation for private property taken for public use.—No person shall be held to answer for a capi-

tal, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI

Civil rights in trials for crimes enumerated.—In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII

Civil rights in civil suits.—In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII

Excessive bail, fines and punishments prohibited.—Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX

Reserved rights of people.—The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X

Powers not delegated, reserved to states and people respectively.—The powers not

delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[The Eleventh Amendment was proposed to the several states by the Third Congress on March 5, 1794, and declared effective January 8, 1798.]

ARTICLE XI

Judicial power of United States not to extend to suits against a State.—The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[The Twelfth Amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the states by the Eighth Congress on December 12, 1803, and became part of the Constitution September 25, 1804.]

ARTICLE XII

Present mode of electing President and Vice-President by electors.*—The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of

March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[The Thirteenth Amendment was offered to the several states by the Thirty-eighth Congress on February 1, 1865, and declared in force December 18, 1865.]

ARTICLE XIII

Section 1

Slavery prohibited.—Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2

Congress given power to enforce this article.—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed to the legislature by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866 and was approved July 28, 1868.]

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1

Citizenship defined; privileges of citizens.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2

Apportionment of Representatives.—Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding

*Amended by article XX, sections 3 and 4, of the amendments to the Constitution.

Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3

Disqualification for office; removal of disability.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4

Public debt not to be questioned; payment of debts and claims incurred in aid of rebellion forbidden.—The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5

Congress given power to enforce this article.—The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[The Fifteenth Amendment was submitted to the State Legislatures by the Fortieth Congress on February 27, 1869, and declared in force March 30, 1870.]

ARTICLE XV

Section 1

Right of certain citizens to vote established.—The right of citizens of the United

States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2

Congress given power to enforce this article.—The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Sixteenth Amendment was proposed to the States by the Sixty-first Congress on July 12, 1909, and became effective February 25, 1913.]

ARTICLE XVI

Taxes on income; Congress given power to lay and collect.—The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

[The Sixty-second Congress proposed the Seventeenth Amendment on May 16, 1912, and it became a part of the Constitution on May 31, 1913.]

ARTICLE XVII

Election of United States Senators; filling of vacancies; qualifications of electors.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, that the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

[The Eighteenth or Dry Law Amendment was submitted to the legislatures of the several states by the Sixty-fifth Congress and on January 20, 1919, it was announced the amendment would be in full force on January 16, 1920.]

ARTICLE XVIII*

Manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, for beverage purposes, prohibited.—1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof

*Repealed by article XXI, effective December 5, 1933.

into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Congress and the several States given concurrent power to pass appropriate legislation to enforce this article.—2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Provisions of article to become operative, when adopted by three-fourths of the States.—3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

[The Nineteenth or Equal Suffrage Amendment was proposed to the states by the Sixty-sixth Congress on May 19, 1919, and ratified on August 26, 1920.]

ARTICLE XIX

The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied because of sex.—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The Twentieth or "Lame Duck" Amendment was proposed to the legislatures by the Seventy-second Congress on March 3, 1932, and ratified by the thirty-sixth state on January 23, 1933. Sections 1 and 2 became effective October 15, 1933.]

ARTICLE XX

Section 1

Terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives.—The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

Time of assembling Congress.—The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

Filling vacancy in office of President.—If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before

the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4

Power of Congress in Presidential succession.—The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Time of taking effect.—Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

Ratification.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

[The Twenty-first Amendment, repealing prohibition, was proposed by the second session of the Seventy-second Congress on February 20, 1933, and became effective with ratification by Utah, the thirty-sixth state to ratify, on December 5, 1933.]

ARTICLE XXI

Section 1

Repeal of Prohibition Amendment.—The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

Transportation of intoxicating liquors.—The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

Ratification.—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

BY JOHN G. ROGERS

THE FORTY-EIGHT STATES

Alabama

Alabama ranks fourth in cotton growing but cotton has not been king there for many years. The state is the biggest heavy industry state in the South. It ranks third in iron mining, fourth in lumbering and seventh in coal mining. Cotton goods, iron and steel and saw mill products lead Alabama's manufacturing, which is centered in the 541 mills, mines and factories in and around Birmingham, "the Pittsburgh of the South." This city of some 270,000 population did not even exist in 1870.

Alabama grows more nuts than any state except Georgia, and is high in corn, hay and sweet potatoes. Montgomery, the capital, is a U. S. leader in making commercial fertilizer. Mobile, the only seaport of consequence, is a busy shipper of raw cotton, iron and steel, and hardwood lumber from the slopes of the Alleghenies. Muscle Shoals, on the Tennessee River, provides a great electric power resource.

Alabama's Negro population, just under a million, is the third largest in the Union. At Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, Dr. George Washington Carver carried out his famed agricultural research.

Hernando de Soto and his treasure seekers first saw Alabama in 1540. Subsequently it was under French, British and Spanish ownership. The Confederacy was founded at Montgomery in February of 1861, and for a time the city was the Confederate capital. Alabama is consistently Democratic in politics.

Arizona

Mining leads the industries of Arizona, which ranks first in copper, second in gold, third in vanadium and fourth in silver. The smelting and refining of copper is far and away the state's principal manufacturing activity. Irrigation—only three states spend more on artificial watering than Arizona—is vital to its agriculture. On land once arid and useless, the state grows cotton, corn, wheat, sorghums, citrus fruit and vegetables. Expanded irrigation promises much for Arizona, where crops grow so quickly that alfalfa can be cut four to seven times a year.

Phoenix, the capital and largest city, is both a popular health resort and a busy shipper of cotton and vegetables. Tucson, too, is a vegetable shipper, and Douglas smelts copper and loads cattle off to market centers. Spaniards in the sixteenth

century were the first white men to breathe the dry, bracing air of Arizona, to look over its mountains, deserts, canyons and valleys.

With the Hopi, Navajo and Apache tribes, Arizona has the second largest U. S. Indian population. It also has some of the country's most famous scenery. In the north is the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, with a magnificent breadth of from four to eighteen miles, rich not only for beauty but also for geological records many hundreds of centuries old. In the east is the Petrified Forest—pine and cedar trees turned to stone by the action of mineral-laden waters. Entering on Feb. 14, 1912, Arizona was the last state to join the Union. In politics, Democrats have prevailed by a two-to-one margin.

Arkansas

About 90 percent of the nation's bauxite—the source of aluminum—comes from the earth of Arkansas, which also contains North America's only known diamond mine and a versatile set of hot mineral springs owned and operated by the Federal government. Mostly flat with the Ozark Mountains rising in the west, Arkansas has an equable southern climate and fertile central valleys in which crops mature three to four weeks ahead of schedule. The state ranks third in growing cotton and rice, also raises wheat, corn, oats, potatoes and fruit. It stands eighth in oil production and eighth in lumbering, with hardwoods the principal output. Arkansas is first in producing whetstones and antimony ore.

Little Rock, the capital and largest city, stands in the bauxite country and is a processor of cotton seed and lumber. Pine Bluff has one of the biggest U. S. archery factories and is a busy cotton shipper. Fort Smith handles cotton and makes glass and furniture. Hot Springs, with only about 20,000 population, entertains 300,000 guests a year. Its forty-seven famous mineral springs, the only ones administered by the Federal government, are in Hot Springs National Park in the Ouachita Mountains. The curative waters range from 95 to 147 degrees in temperature and once were fiercely contested for by Indian tribes which believed that the Great Spirit was distilled therein. Hernando de Soto, probably the first white man to see Arkansas, explored the area in 1541. In politics, the state is consistently Democratic.

California

California, celebrated for cinema and sunshine and stretched along nearly two-thirds of the U. S. Pacific Coast, is one of the nation's economic giants. It collects more money from raising food and catching fish than any other state, and it stands second in oil production, third in lumbering and seventh in manufacturing. Irrigation, in which California leads the country, makes possible the big crop harvest consisting of virtually every kind of fruit and vegetable, and corn, wheat, sugar beets, walnuts and almonds. Cotton growing is increasing. California stands first in growing grapes and in making wines and brandies.

Ranging from a sub-tropical south to a temperate north with snow-capped mountains, California is broken lengthwise by the coast and Sierra Nevada mountain ranges, with the fertile San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys lying between. Nature is spectacular in California. Death Valley, toward the southeast, is 275 feet below sea level, the lowest spot in the nation. Seventy miles to the north is Mt. Whitney, a 14,495-foot peak, the highest point in the United States. California's Lassen Peak is the only active U. S. volcano, and one of the state's giant redwoods, the General Sherman Tree in Sequoia National Park, is estimated to be 3,600 years old.

Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, a Spanish explorer, in 1542, was probably the first white man to touch California. The state's settlement boom began in 1849, a year after gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River. In the next twenty years about a billion dollars in gold was mined. Gold is still found in California but the most important mineral products are oil, natural gas, sand and gravel, lead, tin and cement, in all of which the state ranks very high.

Los Angeles, the fifth largest U. S. city and tenth busiest U. S. airport, makes furniture, autos, clothing, tires and oil products. Hollywood, part of Los Angeles, is the motion picture capital of the world. San Francisco, the eighteenth U. S. seaport, refines oil, builds ships, packs meat and cans vegetables, and also makes tin and steel products. San Diego and Long Beach are big plane-making centers. Sacramento, the capital, cans fruit and vegetables. Berkeley makes soap, ink, engines, pumps and fertilizer. Pasadena is the famed home of the annual Tournament of Roses at New Year's time.

California's four national parks are great tourist attractions and the San Francisco-Oakland and Golden Gate Bridges are among the world's engineering marvels. The state is second to Texas in

railroad mileage. In politics, California fluctuates between Democrats and Republicans.

Colorado

Colorado, the most elevated state in the nation, began settlement with a gold rush near Denver in 1858, but for about the last thirty years the state has been predominantly agricultural. Wheat, hay, beans, sugar beets, corn, potatoes, barley and truck vegetables head the crop list. In the West, only California and Washington surpass Colorado in crop value. In the nation, only California surpasses Colorado in irrigation investment. The state's coal reserves are seventh greatest. Gold and silver still are mined, and the state leads in extracting vanadium and molybdenum.

Denver, the capital, is the financial and commercial capital of the Rocky Mountain region, with no other large city for 500 miles in any direction. It has the world's largest sheep market. Pueblo, "the Pittsburgh of the West," makes iron, steel, brick, tile and foundry products. Greeley has flour and beet sugar mills. Colorado Springs, perhaps the most popular tourist center in the Rocky Mountains, lies near Pikes Peak, the Garden of the Gods and the Cave of the Winds. From its eastern plains area, Colorado climbs westward to many peaks over 14,000 feet. Mount Evans Highway is the highest auto road in the world, and 1,053 feet over the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River is the highest suspension bridge in the world. The state ranks fifth in national forest area. In politics, Colorado shifts between Republicans and Democrats.

Connecticut

For its early brilliance in turning out firearms and ammunition, Connecticut won the title of "Arsenal of the Nation." And from gun making, with accurate measurement a prime factor, the state went on to develop the U. S. leadership in mass production in precision manufacturing. Though Connecticut is 46th in size, 31st in population, it ranks fourteenth in manufacturing and contains two of the nation's first twenty-two industrial areas.

Connecticut's main cities and a few of their main products: Bridgeport—arms, ammunition, sewing machines, airplanes; Hartford, the capital—arms, typewriters, plane motors; New Britain—hardware, cutlery, edged tools; New Haven—arms, ammunition, hardware, clocks; Stamford—locks, typewriters, pottery, machinery; Waterbury—brass products, in which it leads the nation; and Danbury—hats.

Hartford, which has the oldest U. S. newspaper, "The Courant," established in 1764, is the insurance capital of the nation. Every day Connecticut companies

get a total of \$2,000,000 in cash premiums.

Hilly in the east and west, with a broad central plain, Connecticut devotes its farming mainly to dairying, fruit growing and poultry raising. It stands ninth in tobacco growing and no crop in the nation receives as high a price per acre as Connecticut shade-grown tobacco. Truck gardening is extensive.

Connecticut is a popular resort state, both for its beaches on Long Island Sound and for its inland lakes and forested hills. The southwest part of the state is a suburban area of New York City. Dutch traders from Manhattan began the settlement of Connecticut near Hartford in 1633, and later the English came in from Massachusetts. Their constitution, the Fundamental Orders of 1639, is probably the first written democratic charter. In Connecticut politics, Republicans have held a slight edge.

Delaware

Little Delaware, snuggling against Delaware Bay at the lowest mean elevation of any state, grows a great variety of small fruit and vegetables and is a U. S. pioneer in the industry of food canning. One of the country's oldest and largest canneries is at Dover, the capital. Peaches, strawberries, apples, corn, wheat, hay and truck vegetables are the leading crops. Fishing in the bay and in the Atlantic Ocean is an important industry. Delaware's chicken farms are one of the great supply sources for the big markets of the East.

Wilmington, the home of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, has about half the state's population, does about two-thirds of its manufacturing, including chemicals, leather goods, machine products, hardware, textiles and ships. The first U. S. iron steamship was built on its ways in 1836.

Henry Hudson discovered Delaware Bay in 1609, and the Dutch started settlement of the area in 1631. After the Indians wiped out the Dutch, Delaware was under the Swedish flag for a time. Kaolin clay, mined in the north, is the state's only mineral of consequence. Under a law of 1771, Delaware still maintains the whipping post as punishment for some crimes. In politics, Democrats and Republicans give and take with about equal success in Delaware.

Florida

Agriculture is Florida's biggest steady pursuit, but hotel statistics point the clue to its chief fame—the resort and tourist business. Though only middling in size and population, Florida has 848 hotels, a number exceeded only by New York and California. Along its coast line, the longest of any state, dozens

of communities more than double in population during the winter season when northerners flee the snow and cold.

Oranges and grapefruit lead Florida's crop list, then come tomatoes, peanuts, corn, celery and potatoes. The state's truck gardens are early and large suppliers of northern tables. Florida is tenth in commercial fishing. Deep sea fishing for sport is a leading tourist hobby. Florida is the U. S. leader in mining and shipping phosphate rock.

Florida's low elevation, second lowest among states, is dotted by some 30,000 small lakes, and the dismal Everglades swamp in the south. Tallahassee, the capital, at 216 feet, is a high place in Florida. Tampa is one of the largest cigar manufacturers. Miami is a busy fruit shipper. Jacksonville ships lumber and turpentine, two of the state's leading products. St. Petersburg has long been popular as a winter resort. Ponce de León first saw Florida in 1513, seeking the Fountain of Youth. St. Augustine, founded by Spaniards in 1565, was America's first city of European origin. Florida is consistently Democratic in politics.

Georgia

Georgia, the largest state east of the Mississippi, is typical of the changing South. The value of its factory products has overhauled and passed the value of its farm products, and industrialization is ever increasing. Atlanta, the capital, largest city and the leading commercial and financial center of the Southeast, is achieving importance as an automobile maker. Cotton and lumber products, fertilizer, processed food and a great variety of other items are among the factory output of Macon, Augusta and Savannah.

Georgia ranks first in sea island cotton, sixth in all cotton and sixth in tobacco. It is first in peanuts and pecans and grows four times as many commercial nuts as any other state. Georgia's peaches are nationally famous. Georgia is fifth in lumbering. From its vast stands of pine come more than half of all U. S. resin and turpentine, and Savannah is the world's biggest market for naval stores. Second in the mining of mica, the state is one of the U. S. leaders in the value of its clay products. Cattle grazing is extensive. Georgia marble is widely exported.

Hernando de Soto, a Spaniard, in 1540 first looked over the red clay of Georgia, sloping upward to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the north and northwest. James Oglethorpe began settlement in 1732, founding a British colony as a refuge for debtors and seekers of religious freedom. Sherman burned Atlanta and devastated a great slice of Georgia in the Civil War.

At Warm Springs is the infantile paralysis foundation founded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt who died there on April 12, 1945. Georgia is consistently Democratic in politics.

Idaho

Idaho's huge investment in irrigation—the third largest in the nation—has put its agriculture well ahead of its mining. Idaho potatoes are eaten everywhere. Near Mesa is the world's largest individually-owned fruit orchard. The state ships more apples than any state except Washington, and grows many other fruits, wheat, corn and barley. Boise, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Nampa and Twin Falls—all are busy shippers of produce, meat and wool. There is light diversified manufacturing and Pocatello has a cheese factory with a world market.

Lewis and Clark visited Idaho in 1805, but real settlement began with the gold strike of 1860. Idaho mines gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper and tungsten, and still has vast undeveloped mineral wealth. In its rugged central mountains is an area several times the size of Switzerland that is reachable only by pack horse. Until a few years ago it was impossible to motor between north and south Idaho without detouring through Oregon and Washington.

Tourist trade is important to the state. Hunting and fishing are excellent. Sun Valley is a famed winter resort. Shoshone Falls on the Snake River is forty-six feet higher than Niagara, and Hells Canyon of the Snake is much deeper than the Grand Canyon. Politically, Idaho switches back and forth, with the Democratic party holding a slight edge.

Illinois

Illinois anchors the Midwest like a rich giant, versatile in every big wealth-making industry. It stands third in manufacturing, third in coal mining, fourth in farm cash income, sixth in oil production. The sprawling Chicago district (including a slice of Indiana) is a close second to Pittsburgh's area in iron and steel production. Chicago proper leads the nation as a meat packer and grain exchange, and is the second city in commerce, manufacturing and population.

Transportation alone makes Illinois stand out. Chicago is the largest U. S. rail center, the busiest long-flight airport city, the fourth busiest Great Lakes port. The state as a whole is third to California and Texas in railroad track mileage. The Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers are much used water routes.

As a farmer, Illinois stands first in soy

beans, second in corn, third in oats. Its fertile flatness—it is the third most level state—also grows wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, hay and truck vegetables. It is near the top in hog raising, and dairying is an important industry. Bituminous coal underlies more than half the state, which leads in production of peat. Prospectors still are finding new oil pools to tap. The Illinois sand and gravel business is exceeded only by that of California. Fluorspar, iron ore and primary zinc also are mined.

Illinois manufactures just about everything. Besides packing meat and forging steel, Chicago makes railroad cars, clothing and a host of other products. Rockford makes furniture. Peoria is famous for tractors and liquor. Moline makes farm implements. Elgin makes watches. The biggest government arsenal in the world stands on a Mississippi island off Rock Island. East St. Louis, a major U. S. rail and stockyard center, makes chemicals, bottles, railroad equipment, and products of brick, tile, oil and aluminum. Springfield, the capital, where Abraham Lincoln lived and is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery, makes electric meters and heavy road-building machinery.

French traders and missionaries, late in the seventeenth century, were the first white men in Illinois. Marquette and Joliet, in 1673, were the first known explorers. Politically, Illinois is divided. Chicago, where nearly half the population lives, is controlled by a Democratic machine. Downstate Illinois is generally Republican.

Indiana

Indiana's fifty-mile water front on Lake Michigan is one of the great industrial centers of the world, turning out iron and steel and oil products that lift this otherwise largely agricultural state to ninth place in U. S. manufacturing. The component cities—East Chicago, Gary, Hammond and Whiting—have some of the world's largest industrial plants, and their great output is further swelled by the inland factories of South Bend, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville and Terre Haute. The list of products is endless—automobiles, farm implements, aviation and railroad equipment, sewing machines, machinery of all kinds, and tons of raw steel—all made from iron ore mined in the Great Lakes region.

As a miner, Indiana ranks sixth in coal, and high in limestone which is shipped over the nation and abroad. As a farmer, Indiana stands third in soy beans, fourth in corn, thirteenth in tobacco, high in onions, also grows wheat, oats, rye and tomatoes. The canning of vegetables and juices is an important industry, and the

state produces two-thirds of all U. S. peppermint and spearmint oil.

Level in the north, Indiana climbs to a hilly south, into the limestone area where Wyandotte Cave is the second largest U. S. cavern. Indianapolis, the capital, is the largest U. S. city not on a navigable body of water. Its site, in the state's middle, was determined when Congress gave Indiana the specified area in which to build a capital in 1816. French Lick and West Baden are mineral spring and resort centers. French traders, in the early eighteenth century, explored Indiana first. Over the years, Republicans have held an 8 to 5 edge over the Democrats in Indiana.

Iowa

Iowa stands in a class by itself as a producer of corn and hogs. The state's leadership in those departments often brings it the largest agricultural income in the nation. Ninety percent of the state is under the plow and the fertility of its soil is unsurpassed anywhere. It ranks second in oats and soy beans, also grows hemp, hay, popcorn, timothy, fruit, nuts and vegetables in great quantity. Its hens lay more eggs than any other state's.

Meat packing, centered in Sioux City, is the top manufacturing industry. Des Moines, the capital, leads the world in publication of farm journals, is one of the chief U. S. insurance centers. Cedar Rapids and Waterloo are busy food processors. Muscatine is the largest U. S. maker of pearl buttons. Council Bluffs, with only about 40,000 population, is the fifth U. S. rail center. Other Iowa factory products are farm implements, washing machines, fountain pens, and railroad and auto equipment. Coal mining runs to 4,000,000 tons a year.

Marquette and Joliet, Frenchmen, first explored Iowa in 1673. One hundred and fifteen years later Julien Dubuque named the first settlement after himself. German and Scandinavian stock dominates in Iowa and the state is usually Republican in politics. Iowa has the lowest U. S. illiteracy rate. With more than 9,000 track miles, it is fourth as a railroad state. The first Mississippi River railroad bridge went up at Davenport in 1853, and the Palmer School of Chiropractic, first in the country, was founded there in 1903. Herbert Hoover, the first President from west of the Mississippi, was born in the Iowa hamlet of West Branch.

Kansas

First in wheat, first in flour milling, fifth in oil, close to the top in cattle, flat fertile Kansas lies in the U. S. geographical center. In the east, where Kansas City stands second only to Chicago in slaughtering

and meat packing, is midwest corn country with small farms. In the west, where Dodge City once was a roaring, lawless cattle town, is the short-grass prairie land, rich for grazing, richer still for winter wheat. Corn, sorghums, oats, barley, soy beans and potatoes are other crops. Besides oil, Kansas gets zinc, coal, salt and lead from its earth.

In some years a tenth of the nation's meat packing is done in Kansas City, which adjoins Kansas City, Mo. The city handles ten million head of livestock a year, has the world's largest grain elevator, and is the U. S. leader in producing hog serum and black walnut lumber. Topeka, the capital, and Wichita also are busy meat packers and flour millers.

Fossil beds show that giant reptiles once roamed over Kansas. Spanish Coronado saw the area first in 1541 in his vain search for the mythical city of Quivira. Three hundred years later Kansas was a bloody battleground over slavery. John Brown killed slavers there before he went east to more ambitious projects. Kansas is one of the three states which prohibit the legal sale of hard liquor. Its vote is normally Republican.

Kentucky

Some of the nation's best tobacco, horses and whisky come from the gentle slope of Kentucky, running down to the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers from its mountains in the east. The state stands first in the production of native asphalt and hemp, second in growing tobacco, fourth in mining coal and making tobacco products, tenth in corn and oil, high in hemp. Wheat, oats and cotton also are grown.

Louisville, the largest city, famed for the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, makes whisky, furniture, cigarettes and aluminum ware. Lexington is a big tobacco market and stands in the Blue Grass country, a principal U. S. center for breeding fine race and saddle horses. Frankfort, the capital, makes brooms, shoes and lumber products. Covington makes X-ray machinery, textiles, iron and steel products. Owensboro is a large tobacco market with diversified manufacturing. Besides coal and oil, Kentucky's important minerals are natural gas and quarry products.

Marquette and Joliet, French explorers, in 1673 first saw Kentucky when it was "The Dark and Bloody Ground," fiercely contested by Indian tribes. Daniel Boone explored the country in 1760. Mammoth Cave, in the central portion, is one of the nation's natural wonders, with passages twisting for miles under the earth. The house in which Stephen C. Foster wrote "My Old Kentucky Home" is still standing near Bardstown in a state park. The

cabin in which Abraham Lincoln is believed to have been born is preserved in a national park near Hodgenville. Kentucky is usually Democratic, though Republicans win at times.

Louisiana

Semi-tropical Louisiana, astride the mouth of the Mississippi, leads the nation in fur trapping. In some years its rich bag of mink, muskrat, opossum and raccoon is a greater pelt total than that of Canada and Alaska combined. The state, which calls its counties parishes after the old Spanish religious divisions, is high in other production—first in growing rice, sugar cane and sweet potatoes, and in shrimp fishing; second in sulfur, third in oil, fourth in salt, ninth in cotton, eleventh in lumber. In all commercial fishing, it is seventh.

Louisiana's lowest land is below sea level and lower than any U. S. spot except Death Valley. New Orleans, the sixth busiest U. S. seaport and home of the Mardi Gras, avoids flooding only by an expensive levee and spillway system and the world's largest concentration of drainage pumps. New Orleans' industry is steadily tending to make increased use of raw materials from South and Central America. Baton Rouge, the capital, produces chemicals and synthetic rubber, and has one of the world's largest oil refineries. Shreveport refines oil and makes fertilizer. Monroe makes paper, ink, lumber and brick products.

Some of the state's cotton, rice and sugar cane grow on the "trembling prairies," springy coastal marshlands protected by dikes. Corn, truck vegetables, citrus fruit and pecans are other products. Hernando de Soto, in 1540, was probably the first white man to see Louisiana. In politics, the state is steadily Democratic.

Maine

When the sun rises in the morning, the first spot in the nation to feel it is the peak of Mount Katahdin, rising 5,273 feet in central Maine. This state at the northeastern tip of the country is the U. S. leader in growing potatoes, in producing pulp and paper. It also is supposed to be a political barometer. While all other states hold general elections in November, Maine votes in September, giving rise to the adage, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." It is not always true. Maine is almost invariably Republican.

Virtually all of Maine's manufacturing cities make paper or pulp products. In addition, Augusta, the capital, makes cotton goods and shoes. Portland, the largest city, makes textiles, cans sardines and blueberries. Canning and the making of

cheese and canoes are important in the Bangor area. Textiles, sheeting and ging-ham come out of Lewiston's mills. Tanneries, machinery works and boot and shoe plants are scattered along the state's rivers.

Samuel de Champlain, French explorer, looked over Maine's rugged, forested area in 1604, but the Cabots had visited the region a century before. Settlement began three years later and Maine was first in the English colonies here to build a church, a ship and a blockhouse. After the potato, crops are hay, oats, buckwheat and apples. With 2,465 lakes, hundreds of streams and a bracing summer climate, Maine is famous as a resort state. Fishing is excellent and deer, bear and other game are plentiful.

Maryland

In some years, one out of every three cans of tomatoes opened in the United States comes from small, odd-shaped Maryland, which is almost cut in two by the upthrust of Chesapeake Bay. The state is a leader in all vegetable canning, and is one of the largest chicken raisers in the East. With nineteen streams in its small area, Maryland has more river frontage than any other state. Baltimore, well up Chesapeake Bay, is the nation's third busiest seaport, and a national leader in the surety or bonding business. Maryland holds fifteenth place in U. S. manufacturing. Baltimore makes planes, steel, clothing, fertilizer, chemicals and is a big meat packer. Frederick is a center of flour milling, vegetable canning and butter making and also turns out electrical machinery. Cumberland and Hagerstown have diversified manufacturing. Annapolis, the capital, is the site of the United States Naval Academy.

Low and flat on the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, Maryland rises to a mountainous west. In tobacco growing, the state ranks tenth and, in addition to all kind of vegetables, it grows wheat, hay, corn, potatoes and barley. Coal, sand and gravel, cement and stone are the leading mineral products.

Maryland's settlement began in 1634 at St. Mary's under an English charter to Lord Baltimore. The state capitol, built in 1772, is the only one besides that of Massachusetts to antedate the Revolution. Maryland still retains the whipping post for punishment of some crimes. Democrats hold the edge in Maryland politics.

Massachusetts

From the beginning of American history Massachusetts has led the nation in the making of textiles, and Boston, the capital, has been the biggest U. S. wool market. Until recently, when California moved

at the top, Massachusetts held an unbroken lead in commercial fishing. In all manufacturing, the state stands in eighth place and despite the great dominance of textiles, its factories are famous for a great variety of products. Within its borders are four of the twenty-seven busiest U. S. industrial areas.

Lynn has been making boots and shoes since 1636. Waltham, the site of the first U. S. power loom, became notable for watch making. Cambridge turns out soap, candy and machinery. Worcester makes machine tools and wire products. Springfield is a big small arms producer for the Army, and also makes motor vehicles and electrical machinery. Lawrence is the nation's biggest worsted cloth center. Fall River makes clothing and Lowell has 400 plants of diversified output.

Massachusetts, fairly level and rising to the Berkshires in the west, was possibly looked over by Eric the Red and his Norsemen as early as 1000. The crossing of the Mayflower and the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 began its long and significant role in U. S. history.

Boston, the ninth U. S. city in size, and the ninth busiest U. S. seaport, is especially rich in historical lore. It was a prime mover in the Revolution during which Faneuil Hall became known as "The Cradle of Liberty." From the tower of Christ Church, on Copp's Hill, were flashed the lanterns that began Paul Revere's celebrated ride. And the Battle of Bunker Hill was fought at Boston.

In the glory of the old whaling days, New Bedford and Nantucket were famous ports. Both still are big fishing ports, although first place in the state's commercial fishing shifts between Boston and Gloucester. In some years Massachusetts leads the nation in growing cranberries. Other crops are tobacco, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat and apples. Maple syrup and sugar are made in good quantity. Massachusetts granite and marble are used all over the nation. Employment in Massachusetts factories was long a strong magnet for European immigration, and Boston, in particular, has a large Irish population. Over the years, Republicans hold the edge in the state's politics.

Michigan

On the map of Michigan, draw an eighty-five-mile circle around Detroit and it will contain the home plants of the companies that make nine out of ten American automobiles. The vast auto industry which sprang fifty years ago out of Michigan's carriage-building business puts the state fifth in manufacturing, makes Detroit the third U. S. industrial center. Flint and Pontiac share the auto honors with De-

troit. Dozens of other communities make parts or bodies.

Michigan's diversified industry also is great, ranging in output from airplanes to flypaper. Grand Rapids is the U. S. furniture center. Lansing, the capital, makes Diesel engines, hoists and pumps. Bay City makes cigars and heavy machinery. Saginaw makes sugar and boilers. The state leads in making refrigerators, stands third in drugs and medicines.

First explored by French Jean Nicolet in 1634, Michigan is the only state split completely in two large parts. The north peninsula, between Lakes Superior and Michigan, is mining and timber country. The southern one, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, is agricultural and manufacturing country.

Connecting Superior and Huron is the busiest canal in the world—the Sault Ste. Marie. During eight months of the year it handles more than a hundred ore and grain ships each day. Two of its five locks are the world's longest.

Michigan is great for more than factories. It is the U. S. leader in salt-making. It is second in mining iron ore. It once led in copper, is now sixth, but its copper ore is still richest per pound.

Rugged and forested in the north, the state slopes down to fertile farm areas. It ranks second in growing dry beans, fourth in grapes and peaches, seventh in potatoes, high in sugar beets. Its 6,000 inland lakes and 2,300 miles of Great Lakes shoreline make it a good vacationland. Over the years, Republicans have held a strong edge in Michigan politics.

Minnesota

A few square miles in northern Minnesota contain perhaps the most precious of U. S. natural resources. The Mesabi, Cuyuna and Vermilion Ranges pour out from 60 to 70 percent of all the nation's iron ore. The shipping of the rich material makes the Lake Superior port of Duluth (with Superior, Wis.) the second busiest U. S. port, its tonnage exceeded only by New York.

Farm and factory are equally important in Minnesota. It is first in growing oats and making butter, second in eggs and milk, near the top in farm cash income, high in corn, wheat, potatoes, rye and barley. Minnesota was once important in lumbering but greedy exploitation ruined its forests for commercial production. It is a great summer resort state with more than 11,000 lakes, one of them being Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi.

Minneapolis, the chief business center of the northwest, is one of the nation's largest flour millers, and also makes electric machinery, furniture and foundry

products. St. Paul, the capital, is the world's largest publisher of law books, and is a leader in advertising specialties. South St. Paul is a U. S. leader in stockyards capacity. Meat packing and food processing are important in many communities. Minnesota, with its southern half a rolling plain, was first seen in about 1655 by Radisson and Groseilliers, French traders from Canada. Scandinavian elements predominated in its settlement. The state is famous for its lake fishing, and deer, bear and fur animals are still plentiful in the forested north. In politics, Minnesota is usually Republican.

Mississippi

Mississippi, one of the least industrial of states, is a stronghold of the Old South. Many of the old plantations remain intact and the world's largest cotton plantation, of 35,000 acres, is at Scott. The state is one of the two in the nation in which more than half of the population makes a living directly from the soil. It ranks second in cotton, also grows corn, peanuts, oats, pecans, sugar cane. It stands sixth in lumber production. Oil is a recent but increasingly important product.

Despite its agricultural character, Mississippi reflects the southern trend toward industrialization. Since 1933 the value of its factory products has increased about 450 percent; the number of factories, 100 percent; factory wages paid, 575 percent. Jackson, the capital and largest city, makes cotton, iron and lumber products. Vicksburg refines oil. Laurel is the home of the Masonite Corporation, has the world's only sweet potato starch plant. Meridian and Greenville make cotton goods.

Hilly in the east, the state slopes toward the Mississippi River. Spanish Hernando de Soto first saw it in 1540. It supplied a turning point in the Civil War when Grant took Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, at terrific cost. Mississippi was first to ratify the 18th amendment, is one of the three states which ban the sale of hard liquor. It has the second largest U. S. Negro population. In politics it is overwhelmingly Democratic.

Missouri

Missouri touches both South and North, ranks high in both farm and factory, and leads the nation in mining lead, making corncob pipes and breeding mules. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, sorghums, potatoes, tobacco and cotton grow on its fertile table land, which climbs to the Ozark Mountains in the southwest. The state is fourth in production of eggs, fourth in mining zinc and fifth in growing soy beans.

The industrial might of Kansas City and St. Louis lifts Missouri into thirteenth place as a manufacturing state. The ninth

U. S. industrial city, St. Louis, assembles and makes automobiles, shoes, drugs, chemicals, beer, street cars, and is one of the largest U. S. fur markets. Kansas City, which adjoins Kansas City, Kans., makes steel and flour, packs meat, refines oil, and is the second largest U. S. horse and mule market. St. Joseph and Jefferson City, the capital, are busy at diversified manufacturing. Cement is an important Missouri product.

St. Louis and Kansas City both are among the great U. S. rail centers. The Eads Bridge, over the Mississippi at St. Louis, is said to handle more freight cars than any other bridge in the world.

The French explorer, La Salle, first saw Missouri in 1682. Mississippi River traffic, still in big volume to St. Louis today, was a big factor in settlement, in which German stock predominated. The homes of two of Missouri's most publicized sons—Mark Twain and Jesse James—are well-visited tourist attractions. In politics, Missouri runs to the Democratic side, although there are occasional Republican inroads.

Montana

Montana's history is the old Western story—there were few settlers until a gold strike in 1858, after which they came in rapidly. Today the state takes lead, zinc, silver, coal and oil from the earth, but copper is the big cash mineral product. Butte, the largest city, sits on "the richest hill in the world," made of mines which once supplied half of U. S. copper. Anaconda has the world's largest non-ferrous reduction plant, and Great Falls, too, is a copper refiner. Billings has large beet sugar factories, and is a big shipper of cattle and flour. The main street of Helena, the capital, used to be Last Chance Gulch, of gold dust fame.

Agriculture, greatly dependent on irrigation, has become the state's leading industry. Curiously, it spread from west to east, after the first crops and cattle were raised in Montana's Rocky Mountain western part to sell to the miners. The state is seventh in wheat growing, also raises barley, oats, corn, potatoes and fruit. Livestock, wool and lumber are Montana's major products.

French explorers from Canada, in 1742, were the first white men to see Montana, which has some of the most rugged of U. S. scenery, particularly in the Glacier National Park area. The state is popular for hunting, fishing and dude ranching. On Yogo Creek, in the Judith Basin, is a sapphire mine which produces half of the nation's output of precious stones. An increased industrial future is possible for Montana because of the fine water power

potential. In state politics, Montana is usually Democratic, but it has fluctuated over the years in national politics.

Nebraska

Centuries ago Nebraska was the floor of an inland sea and today it is a great sea of grain. The state ranks second in rye, third in corn and wheat, fifth in barley and seventh in oats. In its fertile soil grow 200 varieties of grass—a number not exceeded by any other state. Nebraska is one of the largest producers of dry beans. Its sizeable cattle and hog industry help to make Omaha the country's fourth rail center, one of the greatest stockyard and meat-packing centers. One of the world's largest creameries is at Lincoln, the capital. Flour, freight cars, brick and tile are other Nebraska factory products. Oil was discovered in 1939 and built to a 5,000,000-barrel production.

Coronado, the Spaniard, saw Nebraska first in 1541 while searching for Quivira, a mythical city of wealth. Three hundred years later the state was a crossing ground for the California, Denver and Oregon trails and the Pony Express.

Nebraska has large German and Scandinavian elements. In twenty national elections since 1868 it has gone Republican thirteen times. In 1937 Nebraska opened the first one-house Legislature in the country, a body to which members are elected without party designation.

Nevada

Famous in U. S. history for the fabulous Comstock Lode, famous in headlines for easy divorce, Nevada is the sixth state in size but smallest in population. Against a national average of 46.3 persons per square mile, Nevada counts little more than one per square mile. Its history is almost a story of its mines which have given up large quantities of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quicksilver and tungsten.

Nevada created new industries in 1931 by requiring only a six weeks' residence for divorce and by legalizing gambling. The gaming tables now pay a 1 percent business tax. Tourists also are drawn by the grand spectacle of Hoover Dam, the world's highest, on the Colorado River, near Las Vegas. Nevada's crops, mainly wheat, barley and potatoes, virtually depend on irrigation. Its manufacturing, in creameries, planing mills, food and meat plants, is of only local importance.

Francisco Garcés, a Franciscan friar, enroute to California in 1775, first saw Nevada's rugged scenery. Fifty years later Hudson's Bay trappers entered the area from the north. Until the discovery of the Comstock Lode, the population was about a thousand, but the rush for gold and

silver brought in more than 50,000. Today, the largest city, Reno, is little more than 20,000. Carson City, the capital, is only 2,500. Nevada was first in the world to use gas for capital punishment. Politically, it fluctuates between Democrats and Republicans.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire is the only state that ever played host to the formal conclusion of a major foreign war. The scene was Portsmouth, the state's principal Atlantic port, where the treaty settling the Russo-Japanese War was signed in 1905. Fairly level and flat in the Portsmouth area, New Hampshire rises in the north to the White Mountains, the highest in New England. The world's strongest wind velocity—231 miles per hour—has been recorded atop Mt. Washington.

The sandy and stony loam of New Hampshire needs liberal fertilization for the growing of its principal crops—fruit, truck vegetables, corn, oats, hay and potatoes. The state's farming runs strongly to dairying. Mica, feldspar, clay and granite are the principal mineral products of New Hampshire's rugged earth. With 1,300 lakes and good climate for both winter sports and summer vacations, the state is highly popular as a resort area.

Sixty percent of its manufacturing is in textiles, leather goods, and pulp and paper products in the factories of Manchester, Berlin, Dover and Nashua. Shoes are another important product. Martin Pring, an English sailor, first looked over New Hampshire in 1603 and its settlement began twenty years later at Portsmouth and Dover. Two houses, built in 1664 and 1668, still stand in Portsmouth. Over the years, Republicans hold the edge in New Hampshire politics.

New Jersey

New Jersey is the fourth smallest of states but it pulls a mighty oar in the U. S. economy as one of the most intensely industrial areas in the nation. The state's thousands of plants make virtually everything from pins to battleships to give it sixth place in U. S. manufacturing. The northern manufacturing section is sometimes called America's Ruhr.

Hilly in the north, New Jersey slopes to a low, flat, southern end crammed with truck gardens growing a great variety of fruit and vegetables for the state's own big cities, for New York and Philadelphia. In commercial fishing off an Atlantic coast line that is studded with summer resorts, New Jersey ranks ninth.

Giovanni da Verrazano, a Florentine sailor carrying French papers, first saw New Jersey in 1524. In subsequent settle-

ment the state became rich in U. S. lore and Colonial history. The oldest U. S. highway, built in 1650, can still be seen in Warren County. The first U. S. lighthouse was erected at Sandy Hook in 1764. Good transportation and proximity to raw materials and big markets marked the state for industrial development.

New Jersey leads the nation in dyed and finished textiles; chemicals, paints and varnish; elevators and elevator equipment; and tanning materials and dyestuffs. Newark, the largest city, has more than 1,300 factories, is a big insurance center. Trenton, the capital, is famous for pottery and clay products. Paterson is the U. S. silk center. Camden makes everything from pen points to talking machines to warships. Other humming industrial cities are Jersey City, Passaic, Kearney, Elizabeth, Bayonne and Hoboken.

New Jersey's seaports are among the busiest, but they are counted as part of the Port of New York. Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove and Wildwood are the principal coast resorts. New Jersey mines zinc and clay, is second in U. S. peat production. In politics, the state fluctuates between Democrats and Republicans.

New Mexico

Mountainous New Mexico, fourth in size and fourth in high elevation, is devoted to mining, cattle raising and agriculture that is virtually dependent upon irrigation. Santa Fe, the capital, is the oldest seat of government in the nation. It was founded in 1605 by the Spaniards and on its central plaza there still stands an ancient adobe building known as The Palace, built in 1610 and used until 1909 as the official home of the Spanish, Indian, Mexican and American governors. Rich in aboriginal history, New Mexico has been a treasure chest for students of such early Americans as the Pueblo Indians and their communal civilization. In the north the Navajos live on a 16 million acre reservation, the nation's largest.

On once arid but now irrigated land, New Mexico grows corn, wheat, potatoes, sorghums, cotton, vegetables, sugar beets and fruit. As a miner, the state ranks second in tin, and fourth in copper, zinc and vanadium. It has a substantial lumber industry in pine and Douglas fir. Some oil is produced and the state has vast undeveloped coal resources.

Albuquerque, the largest city, turns out a variety of small manufacturing products. The state's dry and healthful climate makes Santa Fe and other communities well patronized health resorts, especially for persons suffering from lung ailments. Cabeza de Vaca, the Spanish explorer, tra-

versed New Mexico first in 1528-36. In politics the state tends to support the Democratic party.

New York

New York, with the great metropolis of New York City, is the spectacular nerve center of the nation. It leads in population, manufacturing, foreign trade, commercial and financial transactions, book and magazine publishing, theatrical production and in a host of other fields. It is the principal key state in any national election, and so significant in the life of the country that any New York governor is almost automatically a Presidential possibility.

New York City, where more than half the state's population lives, is not only a national but an international leader. It is the busiest seaport in the world, loading and unloading scores of ships each day. LaGuardia Field is the world's largest commercial airport and an even greater one, Idlewild Airport, is on the way to completion. New York City's annual bank clearings are nearly 50 percent greater than the combined total of the next fifteen U. S. cities, and a stormy day in the great financial community of Wall Street causes repercussions around the globe. First in manufacturing since 1824, the city today has a gigantic clothing and fur industry, and also makes chemicals, paints, drugs, machinery, paper, wood and textile products. Manhattan, the principal of the city's five boroughs, has the tallest buildings in the world.

New York City's factories and workshops account for 60 percent of the state's 7 billion dollars of annual manufacturing value. Nearly all the rest of the state's manufacturing is done along the Hudson River north to Albany, and the New York State Barge (Erie) Canal west to Buffalo. The third busiest Great Lakes port, Buffalo makes planes and flour, and products of rubber, iron, steel, meat, grain and chemicals. Rochester leads the world in making photographic and optical equipment. Troy is the largest U. S. shirt and collar center. Utica is a big textile city and makes a third of all U. S. knitted underwear. Syracuse makes typewriters, washing machines, auto bodies and parts, and heavy implements. Albany, the capital, on the Hudson River, has important diversified manufacturing.

Except for the busy belt from New York City to Albany to Buffalo, New York's economic life is distinguished only by an intense devotion to dairying and fruit and vegetable growing to supply the daily food needs of the great urban centers. It is one of the U. S. leaders in milk and cheese production, and in growing such table staples as potatoes, onions and cabbages. The state

ranks second to California in growing grapes and has a big wine industry.

New York is level or hilly in the west and central parts and broken by the Adirondack and Catskill mountains in the east. It ranks second in production of salt, and eleventh in oil, the wells being in the southwest, adjacent to Pennsylvania fields. Iron ore and zinc are found in small quantities.

The state leads the nation as a tourist attraction. The convention and tourist business is New York City's fifth greatest source of income, and there are famous resort areas upstate in the mountains, and around Lakes George and Champlain. Lake Placid is notable around the world as a winter sports center. Long Island is another of the state's playgrounds. Trudeau Sanitarium, at Saranac Lake, was first in the world to treat tuberculosis on a large scale.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman working for the Dutch, first saw New York in 1609 when he sailed up the Hudson to Albany. In the same year Samuel de Champlain, the Frenchman, came down from Canada and named a big lake after himself. On the basis of Hudson's work, the Dutch bought Manhattan island from the Indians for \$24 worth of trinkets and set up the colony of New Amsterdam. In 1664 the English seized the colony and renamed it New York. One of the decisive battles in world history was fought at Saratoga in the Revolution in 1777 when the Americans defeated Britain's big campaign to cut the colonies in half. For a short time New York City was the United States capital, and George Washington was inaugurated there as first President on April 30, 1789. New York is Republican upstate and Democratic in New York City. In both national and state elections, control has divided over the years between the two parties.

North Carolina

North Carolina is the nation's busiest tobaccoist. It grows 40 percent of all U. S. tobacco, about 70 percent of all U. S. leaf cigarette tobacco. Its factories—the biggest are at Durham and Winston-Salem—make more than half of the more than 350 billion cigarettes that the country smokes in a year. Adding to this the output of the cotton mills and clothing factories of Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, and Raleigh, the capital, North Carolina stands twelfth in the nation in manufacturing. And with corn, cotton, hay, peanuts and fruit added to the huge tobacco crop, it ranks among the top leaders in agriculture.

North Carolina's mountains are believed to be the oldest in the country. Mt. Mitchell, at 6,684 feet, is the highest east of

the Mississippi. The state's many streams and falls give it the fourth best U. S. potential in hydroelectric power. It leads in the mining of mica, feldspar and bromine, is second in asbestos. It ranks seventh in lumber production and, in Great Smoky National Park, has the largest U. S. stand of red spruce. Furniture manufacture is growing in importance. The resort business, both at the shore and in the mountains, is extensive.

The English made their first, but unsuccessful, attempt to settle North America at Roanoke Island in 1584. Virginia Dare, the first white child of English parentage in North America, was born there in 1587. In the Civil War, North Carolina lost more men than any other state. In politics, North Carolina is regularly Democratic though it broke the Solid South tradition in 1928 by voting Republican in the national election.

North Dakota

"Number One Northern Hard"—a famous grain grading—defines a wheat first grown in North Dakota, one so good it gets a 10 to 16 percent price premium. The Red River Valley, immortal in U. S. folk song, is important to North Dakotans as a remarkably fertile bread basket. The state ranks first in spring wheat, first in barley, second in all wheat, third in rye, sixth in oats. A total of 87 percent of its acreage is farm land. Most of its manufacturing—the making of butter, cheese, flour and milk products—is tied directly to the land.

Bismarck, the capital, has recorded the greatest U. S. temperature extreme—from 114° above to 45° below zero. Fargo is the largest city. Geologists believe that North Dakota holds two-thirds of American deposits of lignite. Mining and processing of lignite is a growing industry.

A French fur trader known as Verendrye first entered North Dakota from Canada in 1738. Sacajawea, a Shoshone Indian woman, is probably North Dakota's most notable person. In 1805 she joined Lewis and Clark and made herself so useful as guide and diplomat that the expedition might have been lost without her. Dakota Territory was separated into North and South Dakota in 1889. Politically, North Dakota usually is Republican, but in times of agricultural depression, it has shown strong liking for third parties promising quick relief.

Ohio

With vast coal and oil fields at one hand, with Great Lakes iron ore close by at the other, Ohio automatically developed into one of the nation's greatest industrial states. It ranks fourth in all manufacturing and contains three of the first seven-

teen U. S. industrial areas. Cleveland, the largest city, is the world's biggest handler of iron ore. In all, six Ohio cities place among the fifteen busiest Great Lakes ports.

Cleveland's vast and varied factory output includes the U. S. leadership in wire, nails, nuts and bolts. Akron's many rubber plants can make more than 125,000 tires a day and, before synthetic rubber, used half of all U. S. crude rubber imports. Cincinnati makes tools and paper and is a national radio center. Canton and Youngstown make dozens of heavy steel products. Dayton is famous for cash registers, also makes golf clubs, refrigerators and motors. Toledo, with a big factory production, is also the largest coal shipping point in the world. Springfield makes trucks and steel caskets. Columbus, the capital, turns out mining machinery, railroad cars, shoes and glass.

Ohio's thousands of factories almost overshadow its importance in two other basic industries—mining and agriculture.

The state ranks fifth in coal, thirteenth in oil, fourth in sand and gravel, high in clay products, and leads all the states in production of lime and limestone.

Its fertile soil, high in the middle and sloping off toward Lake Erie on the north, the Ohio River on the south, stands fourth in soy beans, sixth in corn, sixth in wheat, high in grapes, eleventh in tobacco. Ohio is fifth in egg production and its dairying and livestock feeding are extensive enough to place the state about seventh in all farm cash income.

The first Europeans explored the state about 1650. Five Presidents have been elected from Ohio, and two others elected from other states were born in Ohio. In recent years Ohio has fluctuated between Democrats and Republicans.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma, with rolling plains spread westward from the wooded Ozark Mountains, stands fourth in U. S. production of oil, fourth in growing of wheat, first in mining of zinc. Tulsa, one of the world's wealthiest per capita cities, is a great oil center where most of the major firms maintain offices. Oklahoma City, the capital, pumps oil wells just a few steps outside its business district. Oil refining, zinc smelting, meat packing and flour milling are chief factory industries. The development of glass products is ever increasing. The state leads in growing broom corn, and grows oats, corn, cotton, sorghums and potatoes.

Francisco Coronado, Spanish explorer, first saw Oklahoma in 1541 while searching for the mythical city of Quivira. In 1834 white settlers were barred when most of Oklahoma was set aside as Indian ter-

ritory. At noon on April 22, 1889, the major part was opened to homesteaders and in one day 50,000 persons swarmed in. The term "Sooners" was born. It applied to the greedy who had sneaked in sooner than the law allowed. Today Oklahoma has the biggest U. S. Indian population, more than 100,000, and some of them are wealthy from oil discoveries on their land. One payment to the Osage Indians totaled \$22,000,000 in 1926. One of the state's natural wonders is the Great Salt Plain in the northwest, level as a table top, the residue from an ancient inland sea. Oklahoma is one of the three states which forbid the sale of hard liquor. In politics it is usually Democratic.

Oregon

While it ranks second to Washington in the cutting of lumber, Oregon could easily be first. The state has the greatest U. S. reserve of standing timber—about 438 billion board feet, which is 20 percent of the nation's total. Oregon stands near the top in the raising of a great variety of fruit, and its salmon fishing industry, centered at Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River, is one of the world's largest. The state leads in growing hops, also raises nuts, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Oregon has much undeveloped mineral wealth, including gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and platinum. Mercury, chromite and antimony are mined in quantity.

Oregon's coast is lush and green with very heavy rainfall. In the southeast, far back of the Coast and Cascade Mountain ranges, it runs to near-desert land. Portland, a hundred miles up the Columbia River, is the fourteenth busiest U. S. seaport, the third most active Pacific port. Besides being a big shipper of wheat and lumber, Portland has factories which account for a third of the state's manufacturing, including lumber and food products, flour and machinery. Salem, the capital, is an important canner and maker of wood products.

Francis Drake, the Englishman, or the early Spanish sea captains, may have looked on Oregon in the early sixteenth century. Bruno Heceta, a Spaniard, in 1775, was the first known to have landed there. Oregon early attracted substantial settlers and was the first of the far-Western states to be settled without the help of a major gold rush. Republicans have usually predominated in Oregon politics.

Pennsylvania

From the steel mills of Pittsburgh through the mid-state coal mines and oil wells to the shipyards and factories of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania bristles with

heavy industry that has made it an American bulwark since early Colonial days. The state is second in manufacturing, second in all coal mining, first in anthracite coal mining, ninth in oil production and ships a vast export volume out of Philadelphia, the second busiest U. S. seaport.

Iron and steel are the state's trademarks. Before 1692 Pennsylvania was making iron and by 1727 it was exporting iron to England. Today about half of U. S. iron and steel is made in the Pittsburgh area where the saying runs, "Times is tough when the sky ain't smoky." Pittsburgh also is a big maker of electrical machinery. Philadelphia plants turn out machinery and textiles, and products of oil, coal, food and chemicals. Harrisburg, the capital, makes boilers, engines, knit goods and iron, steel and tobacco products. Scranton is the second largest U. S. silk manufacturing center. Wilkes-Barre makes locomotives, wire, machinery, and iron and steel and textile products. Allentown turns out trucks, buses, machinery, cigars, textiles and is a big cement producer. Erie, the fourteenth Great Lakes port, makes locomotives, blast furnaces and other heavy products, and Reading is one of the nation's biggest silk hosiery and underwear makers.

Traversed by the Appalachians through its central part from northeast to southwest, Pennsylvania contains virtually all the U. S. anthracite (hard coal) deposits. These lie in the northeast, around Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. Aside from coal and oil, Pennsylvania is the U. S. leader in producing cement, coke, cobalt and lead and zinc pigments. It ranks high in stone, clay, peat and natural gas.

As a farmer, the state stands first in growing buckwheat and seventh in tobacco. It is high in apples and potatoes, and also raises corn, wheat, oats, barley, hay and peaches.

Rich in historical lore, Pennsylvania was founded as a colony in 1681 by William Penn, the Quaker. Benjamin Franklin became its most famous citizen. Philadelphia was the seat of the Federal government almost continuously from 1776 until 1800, and there the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the Constitution formulated. Valley Forge, of the Revolution, and Gettysburg, the turning-point battlefield of the Civil War, both are in Pennsylvania. In politics, the state usually is Republican.

Rhode Island

Little Rhode Island—it would fit into Texas 220 times—set the theme for its future in 1790 when Samuel Slater established the first cotton thread spinning mill in the nation at Pawtucket. Today Rhode Island has the greatest per capita

industrial output in the country, and the bulk of the products comes from the great textile mills of Pawtucket, Providence and Woonsocket. Tools and machine tools are other leading products and Providence, the capital, is one of the largest U. S. jewelry centers.

Rhode Island has the greatest density—nearly 700 persons per square mile as against the national average in 1940 of 44.2. More than nine-tenths of the people live in the cities. To the south, in the low, rounded hills of Rhode Island, dairying and truck farming are carried on despite the sterility of the boulder clay soil. Potatoes, corn, apples, oats and hay lead the crop list.

Roger Williams founded Providence, and subsequently Rhode Island, in 1636 after he had been banished from Massachusetts for non-conformance in religious doctrine. Newport is the site of the Naval War College and was long a showplace for the magnificent summer homes maintained by wealthy persons from New York. Republicans have held an edge in Rhode Island politics.

South Carolina

Once primarily agricultural, South Carolina has built so many big cotton textile mills that today the state's factories double the output of its farms in cash value. Greenville, the principal textile center, turns out 4,500 different cloth patterns. Columbia, the capital, and Spartanburg are humming cotton mill cities. Charleston, the largest city and busiest seaport, makes asbestos, wood, pulp and steel products. Many South Carolina communities make commercial fertilizer in volume.

Running from a sandy coastal belt to the Blue Ridge Mountains in the west, the state ranks fifth in growing cotton, fifth in tobacco, and twelfth in lumbering. Turpentine and resin are major products from its vast yellow pine forests. Only California and Georgia grow more peaches than South Carolina, which also raises corn, hay, oats, sweet potatoes and peanuts. Stone, clay, and sand and gravel are the principal mineral products.

Spaniards in the early sixteenth century were the first white men to see South Carolina. Under the English, North and South Carolina were one large colony until they split in 1729. Civil War hostilities started at Charleston when, on April 12 and 13, 1861, South Carolina men bombarded and captured Fort Sumter. Later in the same war, the Confederates operated in Charleston harbor the first submarine ever used in warfare. South Carolina is steadily Democratic in politics.

South Dakota

South Dakota offers a varied set of extremes. The Homestake Mine, at Lead, is the richest single U. S. gold mine. Until last year, South Dakota had the lowest paid U. S. governor. In the Black Hills is 7,242-foot Harney Peak, the highest spot east of the Rocky Mountains. Also in the Black Hills, at Mt. Rushmore, a gigantic national memorial is being sculptured from solid rock on a granite face 700 feet high which will feature the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. Armstrong County, an unorganized unit in South Dakota, has a population of forty-two—the smallest U. S. county population.

Seventy-five percent of the state's people are in agriculture or dependent industries. In a recent good year the crop value was \$245,000,000. In a recent bad year it was \$28,000,000. South Dakota is first in rye, third in barley, fifth in oats, seventh in corn, eighth in wheat. Cattle raising and dairying are strong industries. Pierre, the capital, and Sioux Falls, Aberdeen, Rapid City and Huron all are cattle shippers, meat packers, makers of butter, cheese and flour.

In the southwest are the desolate Bad Lands and the beautiful Black Hills. South Dakota's gold was discovered in 1874 by General Custer's men on Indian land in the Black Hills. When the gold-hungry whites swarmed in illegally, the Sioux took to the warpath and one result was the Custer massacre in 1876. Feldspar, bentonite and mica are other mining products. The French trader, Verendyre, first saw South Dakota in 1743 when he came down from Canada looking for a western ocean. In South Dakota politics, Republicans usually have their way.

Tennessee

While Tennessee is far down the list in U. S. industry, it won world prominence in 1945 for the single product of one factory—the atomic bomb that was a product of the Clinton Engineer Works at Oak Ridge in the Tennessee Valley and of plants in Washington and New Mexico.

Aside from that distinction, Tennessee is a predominantly agricultural state affected by the South's steady trend toward increased industrialization. It places seventh as a cotton grower, and thirteenth in corn. Other crops are wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes and peanuts. Lumbering is extensive. The state is tenth as a coal miner, also produces stone, zinc and cement.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, a system of big dams on the Tennessee River and its tributaries, has been of great bene-

fit to the state for flood control, cheap electric power, increased navigation and artificial lakes for recreation. Tennessee runs from the Great Smoky Mountains in the east down to tableland and then down to the Mississippi bottoms. One of its natural beauty spots is Fall Creek Falls, a 256-foot waterdrop, the highest east of the Rockies.

Memphis, the largest city, is the biggest U. S. inland cotton market, the biggest hardwood lumber market. Nashville, the capital, has diversified factories, is a leader in publication of religious periodicals and books. Knoxville has cotton mills. Chattanooga's 440 factories make 1,500 items from clothing to boilers. Hernando de Soto, Spanish explorer, first entered Tennessee in 1541. One of the highest battles of the Civil War—the Battle Above the Clouds—was fought in the state on Look-out Mountain. Tennessee is usually Democratic.

Texas

Big, sprawling, vigorous Texas is the richest political subdivision in the world, with the possible exception of the Russian Ukraine. The state leads the nation in production of oil, natural gas, cotton, beef cattle, helium, sulfur, sheep, wool, goats, onions and turkeys. Texas cotton—a third of the U. S. total and a seventh of the world total—is the most valuable crop grown inside a component state. Texas is the only state to top a billion dollars a year in mineral production. Aside from its "firsts," Texas ranks high in other items—second in grapefruit, third in eggs and oranges, fifth in pears, sixth in peaches, second in peanuts, seventh in sweet potatoes, ninth in lumbering. More than fifty crops are grown on a commercial scale, including corn, wheat, oats, sorghums, potatoes, rice, pecans and a long list of vegetables.

Most of the state's big production records stem from its size—one-twelfth of the nation. Its largest county, Brewster, is six times the size of Rhode Island, and the whole state is 220 times the area of Rhode Island. The climate ranges from a subtropical south to a temperate north where snow averages two feet in a winter. From Texline to Brownsville, or from El Paso to Beaumont is a greater distance than from New York to Chicago.

Mountainous in the west and running eastward through broken prairie land to the lowest area along the Gulf of Mexico, Texas was explored first in 1528 by Cabeza de Vaca, a shipwrecked Spaniard. Since then, the state has flown five flags—those of France, Spain, Mexico, the Texas Republic and the United States. Texas is the only state authorized by Congress to subdivide into five states any time it wishes.

With its huge cotton and oil exports, Texas has seven of the first thirty Gulf ports—Houston, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Texas City, Corpus Christi, Port Arkansas and Galveston. Houston, the largest city, makes chemicals, fertilizer, grain products and cement. Austin, the capital, makes brick and tile, food products and furniture. Fort Worth is the largest meat packer south of Kansas City, and the biggest grain market in the South. Dallas is one of the largest U. S. inland cotton markets, an oil refiner and a big maker of cotton gins. San Antonio, the site of the historic Alamo, makes iron, steel, cotton and tobacco products. Amarillo has the only U. S. helium plant. In all manufacturing, Texas ranks eleventh.

Texas is first in total railroad mileage, and over the Neches River at Port Arthur is the most elevated highway bridge in the world. In Pecos County is the deepest hole in the world—an oil well that goes down 15,279 feet. Texas is consistently Democratic in politics, though it broke from the Solid South to go Republican in the national election of 1928.

Utah

Utah, first in gold mining, and high in copper, silver and lead, was probably the last U. S. area to be fully explored. Not until early in this century did the world learn of the strange land in its southeast corner—a place of deep twisting canyons and weird colored rock formations. There, in an area partly inaccessible even by pack train, are the largest natural bridges in the world. Millions of years of geological history can be read in the canyon walls.

The Mormons under Brigham Young began to settle Utah in 1847. Six times in the next forty years they applied for statehood but Congress kept the door closed until 1896 when the Mormons promised to abandon polygamy. Spanish explorers in 1540 were probably the first whites to see Utah.

The state's crops require irrigation. Sugar beets rank first, then potatoes, hay, onions and wheat. There is an extensive livestock industry. Salt Lake City, the capital, the site of the Mormon Temple and Tabernacle, refines ore, sugar beets and oil. Geneva and Provo are centers of steel making. Ogden and Logan process sugar beets and operate canneries.

Great Salt Lake, lying north central in mountainous Utah, has long been a world wonder. It covers 1,500 square miles, is 4,218 feet above sea level, has no known outlet, and a salt content about six times that of the ocean. In politics, Utah switches between the Democratic and Republican parties.

Vermont

Vermont, the only New England state without a seacoast, is the U. S. leader in producing maple syrup and asbestos, sometimes the leader in marble and granite. In ratio to population, it keeps more dairy cows than any other state. Vermont's soil is largely devoted to truck farming and fruit growing—its rugged area dominated by the Green Mountains precludes any extensive farming. That same quality, however, along with a bracing dry climate, makes the state a great favorite both as a summer resort and as a center of winter sports.

Montpelier, the capital, and Rutland are in the granite and marble country. Some of the Rutland quarries, producing marble known all over the nation, are 300 feet below the surface. Burlington, the largest city, makes lumber products, venetian blinds, ovens and woollens. Bennington turns out knit goods, paper and furniture, and has the world's tallest battle monument, 302 feet high. The city was the base in the Revolution for Ethan Allen's Green Mountain Boys and the monument commemorates a British defeat in 1777 actually administered a few miles to the west in New York.

Samuel de Champlain, French explorer, saw Vermont first in 1609. For some years New York and Massachusetts argued over possession of the colony, and then it became an independent republic, lasting for fourteen years before joining the Union in 1791, the first after the original thirteen states. Vermont has been Republican since 1856. Only Georgia, on the Democratic side, ties that record.

Virginia

Richmond, the capital of historic Virginia, makes more cigarettes than any other city in the world—a third of the U. S. total. Both the state and its capital are richly bound up with American history. Jamestown, founded in 1607, was the first permanent English settlement in North America. Slavery was introduced to the continent in Virginia in 1619. The Revolution and the Civil War—with Richmond the Confederate capital—both ended in Virginia, and the state supplied seven of the first twelve Presidents.

Virginia steps up to the west from a low coastal belt to the Piedmont Plateau, to the Blue Ridge Mountains, to the Appalachians. Tucked in its western mountains is the Shenandoah Valley, one of the richest U. S. farming areas. The state ranks third in tobacco and apples, also raises cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley and sweet potatoes. It is fifth in growing peanuts and feeds a big part of the crop to

hogs which provide world-famous hams. In commercial fishing, Virginia stands sixth; in lumbering, tenth. There is a substantial livestock industry in southwest Virginia.

Norfolk, together with Portsmouth and Newport News, makes up the Port of Hampton Roads—the sixth busiest U. S. seaport, one that can handle a thousand ships with ease. Seventy percent of U. S. tobacco exports leave through this port. Newport News is a big shipbuilder. Iron and cotton products are important in Roanoke. Furniture, chemicals and textiles are other major products of Virginia factories. In politics, Virginia is predominantly Democratic, though it broke away to vote Republican in the national election of 1928.

Washington

Washington, in the northwest corner of the nation, has led the country in lumber production every year but one since 1905. Its rugged surface, divided north and south by the Cascade and Coast Mountain ranges, is rich in stands of Douglas fir, yellow and white pine, spruce, larch and cedar. Washington's other famous "first" is apples—it grows three to five times as many as the nearest competitor and ships them all over the nation. The state is fifth in wheat, high in all fruit, and grows barley, oats, corn, potatoes, hops and truck vegetables.

Washington ranges from a warm coast, rich in vegetation and soothed by the Japanese current, to near-desert land in the east. Grand Coulee Dam, built on the Columbia River for power and irrigation, is the world's largest concrete dam and creates a precious reservoir 151 miles long. Coal is the state's leading mineral, but the potential in gold, silver, zinc, lead and mercury is believed to be great.

The state has flourishing ports on Puget Sound—Olympia, the capital; Seattle, the largest city; and Tacoma and Everett. Spokane in the Columbia basin, the capital of "The Inland Empire," is a big power center for mining and irrigation. Food and lumber products and a wide variety of goods flow from Washington factories. The Hanford Engineer Works, north of Pasco, Wash., was set up as the world's first full-scale plant for making atomic bombs. Bruno Hecata, a Spanish sea captain, in 1775, was the first white man known to have landed in Washington. In politics, the state fluctuates between Democrats and Republicans.

West Virginia

Mountainous West Virginia, the fortieth state in size, is the coal mining leader of the nation. In some years it digs 25 percent of all U. S. bituminous. Geologists

believe that if all other U. S. coal mines shut down, West Virginia alone could supply the country for 250 years. The state also ranks high in natural gas, oil, quarry products and hardwood lumber.

In 1671 Captain Thomas Batts and a party from eastern Virginia probably were the first whites to see the area. Until 1861 West Virginia was merely the north and west part of Virginia but its people created a new distinct state after refusing to secede in the Civil War. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, tobacco and fruit are leading crops. Charleston, the capital, makes glass, furniture, chemicals and steel. Huntington, the largest city, makes glass and textiles, and rolls nickel. Wheeling makes steel, tin plate, glass and medicine.

Like many mountain states, West Virginia has an equable climate, without extremes. White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier County, is a famous health resort. Mountain streams give West Virginia one of the highest U. S. water power potentials. In politics, Republicans have won in West Virginia a little over half the time.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin led the country in lumbering until its great pine and hemlock forests were tragically exhausted forty years ago, and then it turned to farm and factory. Today Wisconsin has more dairy cattle than any other state. In some years it makes half of the country's cheese, a third of the milk products. In total farm cash income, Wisconsin is only a few places from the top. The climate is so benign that serious crop failure is virtually unknown, and the state's many lakes make it a great summer resort favorite. Among Wisconsin's records are: first in canning peas, second in growing cranberries and hemp, fourth in oats, fifth in rye, eighth in tobacco.

Humming factories in a score of cities give Wisconsin tenth place in manufacturing. Superior, on Lake Superior, near the state's iron ore ranges, shares with Duluth, Minn., the rank of second busiest port in the nation, its tonnage exceeded only by New York. Six other Great Lakes ports—Milwaukee, Green Bay, Racine, Kenosha, Sheboygan and Ashland—are industrial centers making paper, autos, beer, machinery, furniture, clothing and scores of other products. Madison, the capital, has the only U. S. forest products laboratory.

Jean Nicolet, French explorer, seeking a northwest passage in 1634, was the first explorer to see Wisconsin. Germans and Scandinavians dominated its settlement. In 1934 it passed the first state unemployment compensation act. Republicans hold the edge in Wisconsin politics, where there long has been a strong Progressive movement.

Wyoming

Wealthy in wool, cattle, oil and coal, Wyoming was first in U. S. history to assure woman's place in politics. Its first territorial legislature in 1869 gave women the vote in all elections. And Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, who held office in 1925-27, was the first U. S. woman governor.

One of the world's largest sub-bituminous coal fields lies near Sheridan. One of the largest oil refining centers is at Casper, hard by the Teapot Dome, Salt Creek and Big Muddy oil fields. Cheyenne is famous for its annual "Frontier Days" celebration, which draws patrons from Canada to Texas for the rodeo and other exhibitions of western life. Nearly every railroad town in the state is a shipper of cattle, sheep and wool.

Wyoming is second to Colorado in high, mean elevation, but irrigation in its plains areas favors the growing of corn, wheat, oats, fruits, seed potatoes. Wyoming sugar beets are the richest in the nation. Much of the state's mineral wealth is still undeveloped.

Yellowstone Park in the northwest corner is one of the greatest U. S. tourist attractions. Big game hunting is good in many parts of the state. Unless the early Spaniards saw Wyoming, trappers about 1800 were probably the first white men there. The building of the Union Pacific Railroad in the 1860's gave settlement its start. Wyoming political control fluctuates between Democrats and Republicans.

District of Columbia (Washington, D. C.)

The District of Columbia—identical with the City of Washington—is the capital of the United States and the first carefully planned capital in the world. In area it is sixty-nine and a quarter square miles, carved out of Maryland on the north bank of the Potomac, a hundred miles up from Chesapeake Bay. In appearance, it is a symmetrical and generally beautiful city with more miles of tree shaded streets than any other community in the world, possibly excepting Buenos Aires. It has mild winters, often oppressively hot summers, and is almost exclusively devoted to government. Washington's manufacturing, for example, is only for local consumption.

District of Columbia history began in 1790 when Congress directed selection of a new capital site, 10 miles square, along the Potomac. When the site was determined, it included thirty and three-quarters square miles on the Virginia side of the river, but Congress returned that area to Virginia in 1846. Major Pierre L'Enfant, a young French engineer who had fought

in the Revolution, was commissioned by President Washington to plan the new capital, and by 1800 enough buildings were up and enough streets were laid out for the government to move in. In 1814—during the War of 1812—a British force marching overland from the Potomac's mouth burned the Capitol, fired the President's home and damaged or ruined other government buildings. It was from the white paint applied to cover fire damage that the President's home came to be called the White House.

Washington's skyline is dominated by the Capitol and the Washington Monument, a plain obelisk towering 555 feet. The Capitol, of Virginia sandstone and Massachusetts marble, overlooks the Potomac from a hill eighty-eight feet high. The top of its great dome is 288 feet above the ground. While the Capitol is not the city's center, it is the key to the street address system. Lines running through it north-south and east-west divide Washington into its four zones, northwest, southeast, etc.

During World War II Washington was one of the most crowded cities in the world. From a population of 663,091 in 1940, it shot to over a million at the peak in 1943 and its many suburbs for miles around were choked with government workers brought in for the war's office work. By the middle of 1945, the population had dropped back to 926,000.

Major L'Enfant designed a city of rectangular blocks, created by streets intersecting at right angles, and generally designated by numbers and letters. In addition, diagonal arteries fan out from various centers, making many parks and plazas suitable for statues and monuments. Pennsylvania Avenue—the radial lines are, generally, named for the states—is probably the most famous of them, with the White House at No. 1600 and the Capitol also on its route.

Washington has many world-famous buildings and monuments—the Library of Congress, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial, Grant Memorial, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Treasury Building, Ford's Theater on Tenth Street in which Abraham Lincoln was shot, the Peterson House at No. 453 Tenth Street in which Lincoln died, National Gallery of Art, the new majestic government buildings on Constitution Avenue, and scores of others.

Washington is administered by three commissioners appointed by the President. Two of them must be residents of the District of Columbia, and the third must be a U. S. Army engineer.

Alaska

Alaska, the biggest, coldest and wildest of U. S. possessions, was called "Seward's

Folly" in 1867, when Secretary of State William H. Seward arranged for its purchase from Russia for \$7,200,000. Since then Alaska has paid for itself scores of times over in fish, furs, and minerals, and annual exports today run not far under \$75,000,000. Its wildlife resources alone are valued at over \$100,000,000.

Nearly a fifth of the United States in size, Alaska is a fat, blunt peninsula with two long necks. At the southwest, the Aleutian Islands run out 1,200 miles to the International Date Line. At the southeast, Alaska's panhandle runs several hundred miles down the Canadian Pacific Coast. There are east and west mountain ranges with a vast plateau in the middle, and a great plain extending to the Arctic Ocean on the north. Mt. McKinley, in the south central part, is 20,300 feet high, the tallest peak in North America.

Canned salmon—nearly 5 million cases a year—is Alaska's biggest product. Ketchikan, population about 5,000, probably cans more salmon than any other place in the world. It mines about \$2,000,000 a year in gold, supplies most of U. S. tin, and also turns out copper, platinum, coal, oil, gypsum, limestone, and marble. At least seventeen other minerals exist, some of them produced commercially.

The Pribilof Islands, in the Bering Sea, are world famous as the breeding ground of the Alaska fur seal. Careful government control of the annual take has increased the seal herd from 215,000 in 1912 to 2,021,000 in 1939. Beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, and other furs also are produced in the fur industry that totals several million dollars a year. Alaska, with its wild interior, still partly unexplored, is a hunter's paradise. Big game includes the grizzly, polar and Kodiak bear, moose, mountain sheep and caribou.

Vitus Bering, a Dane working for the Russians, discovered Alaska in 1741. Until the U. S. purchase, it was known as Russian America. Sitka was the capital until 1906. In 1912 Alaska became a territory with Juneau as capital. With only one person for every eight square miles, Alaska is by far the most thinly settled of U. S. lands. Point Barrow, the northernmost occupied spot in North America, is icebound ten months of the year. Inland winter temperatures go down to 60° below zero, but the coast, bathed by the Japanese current, ranges between zero and 80° F. A small amount of farming is squeezed into the short summers.

Alaska is administered by a governor appointed by the President and a locally-elected two-house legislature. Its delegate to Washington has a voice but not a vote in the House of Representatives.

During World War II the Japanese occupied the tip of the Aleutians, but U. S.

forces retook the islands in 1943. Gold mining was banned in Alaska during the war, but in 1946 the largest low-grade-ore gold mine in the world, the Alaska Juneau Mine, was preparing to open.

Alaska has magnificent glaciers and active volcanoes. In June, 1912, the whole top blew off Mt. Katmai in the Aleutian range. Of Alaska's 1939 population of 72,524, about 30,000 were Aleuts, Eskimos, and Indians and most of the rest were whites.

Canal Zone

Fifty miles long and ten miles wide, with the Panama Canal crossing its middle, the Canal Zone is a protective belt of U. S. territory guarding the vital water link between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its land area of 362 square miles is smaller than New York City. Its 1940 population was 51,287, but during World War II many thousands of Army and Navy personnel poured into the zone to man its approaches against enemy attack and to guard its three sets of locks against sabotage.

The Canal Zone, bisecting the Republic of Panamá at its lowest and narrowest point, was granted to the United States by Panamá on Feb. 26, 1904, for \$10,000,000 outright, an annual payment of \$250,000, later increased to \$430,000. The canal was opened ten years later. No private individuals are permitted to own land in the Canal Zone, which is administered by a governor appointed by the President. Cristobal is the port at the Caribbean end, and Balboa at the Pacific end.

The Panama Canal was envisioned nearly 400 years before it was built. King Charles V of Spain ordered a survey made in 1534, after mariners found no access to the Pacific. Many routes and many schemes, some utterly fantastic, were proposed during the next three centuries. In 1879 the French obtained canal rights across Panamá, then part of Colombia. After twenty-five years of fighting disease and working with inadequate tools, the French gave up. The United States interested in a canal since 1825, bought the French rights for \$40,000,000 and set to work. As a result of the transaction, Panamá, with U. S. backing, won independence from Colombia.

The canal collected more than \$500,000,000 in tolls in its first twenty years. Only U. S. Navy craft pass through free. The largest vessels using the canal, foreign battleships, pay over \$20,000 for the ocean-to-ocean transit—a bargain since it would cost them more than that in time and money to go around South America.

High water in Gatun Lake is eighty-five feet above sea level. From Caribbean to Pacific, the locks which make this climb and descent are Gatun Locks, Pedro Miguel Locks and Miraflores Locks, which have a

total of six steps or levels. The locks are 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Gatun Dam is the third largest earth dam in the world, and Gatun Lake, which it creates, is the world's second largest artificial body of water. Because of the curve of the isthmus, the Pacific end of the canal is twenty-seven miles east of the Caribbean end.

The canal's biggest peacetime year was 1929, when it averaged seventeen ships a day and collected a total toll of \$27,111,125. In 1939 Congress authorized a \$277,000,000 construction of new locks parallel to the present ones, but 1,200 feet long and 140 feet wide to permit the handling of vessels now barred because of their size. Construction work, begun in 1940, was halted by the war.

Hawaii

Hawaii, a volcanic-coral island group about three times the size of Delaware, grows 90 percent of the world's pineapple but it won a far sharper fame on Dec. 7, 1941, when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the U. S. Navy's greatest base, near Honolulu, the Hawaiian capital. Throughout World War II, virtually all of the territory's normal life was subordinated to its role as the military and naval springboard for America's war in the Pacific.

Hawaii is 2,394 miles southwest of San Francisco. The group is a 390-mile chain of islets and eight main islands—Hawaii, Kahoolawe, Maui, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau. Largest in size but youngest geologically is Hawaii. Its highest peak, Mauna Kea, rises to 13,784 feet and is, in a sense, the world's highest mountain since it springs from an ocean floor 18,000 feet below sea level. Kilauea, on Hawaii, is the world's largest active volcano. The islands have no snakes and their only native mammal is a small bat, but there are more than a hundred species of birds.

Hawaii's temperature seldom exceeds the extremes of 56 and 88 degrees, and the soil is fertile for all sorts of tropical and sub-tropical fruits and vegetables. The islands are one of the world's largest producers of cane sugar, and also grow coffee, rice, cotton, bananas, nuts, and potatoes. Much of the crop land is irrigated. Some livestock is raised. The main mineral products are building stone, lime and salt. Aside from food processing, Hawaiian manufacturing is limited to small iron works and cement making.

In normal times, the tourist business is Hawaii's third biggest source of income. Among its world-famous ingredients are Waikiki Beach, distinctive native music, surf-board riding, a native dance called hula-hula and the flower garlands known as leis.

Today the most highly organized of

U. S. territories, Hawaii was named the Sandwich Islands in 1778 by its discoverer, Captain James Cook, an Englishman. It was ruled by native monarchs and proclaimed a republic in 1894 after Queen Liliuokalani was driven from the throne. It ceded itself to the United States in 1898 and became a territory in 1900. Inter-marriage has reduced the pure Hawaiian race to about 14,000 persons, with Caucasians and Japanese the largest elements among the territory's 1945 population of 502,122. Hawaii's Governor is appointed by the President to a four-year term and there is a locally-elected two-house legislature. Hawaii's delegate to the House of Representatives in Washington has floor privileges but no vote. Legislation is now pending in Congress for the admission of Hawaii as the 49th state.

The modern and beautiful city of Honolulu is, technically, the most spread-out city in the world. Part of it, for administrative purpose, is Palmyra, a coral atoll, 960 miles to the south. Hilo, Kahului, Ahukini and Port Allen are minor island ports. In a normal year Hawaii exports over 100 million dollars worth of sugar, pineapple, canned tuna, fiber board and other products, while importing about 135 million dollars worth of manufactured goods.

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico, a 95-mile-long U. S. dependency at the northeast head of the Caribbean Sea, is a big cane sugar and rum producer and a humanity-packed island with a population density exceeded in U. S. records only by Rhode Island and New Jersey. Its density rate of about 550 persons per square mile has forced not only the cultivation of some of its interior mountain slope nearly to the summits, but also legalization, in 1937, of publicity for birth control.

Sugar, rum, needlework, cigars, citrus fruits, coconuts, coffee, molasses, pineapples, rugs, rope and buttons are the chief exports of the 35-mile-wide island which was discovered by Columbus and conquered for Spain in 1509 by Ponce de León. The United States seized Puerto Rico in 1898 in the Spanish-American War. The island is administered by a Governor and by a locally-elected Congress. As the result of a bill signed Aug. 5, 1947, by President Truman, Puerto Rico may now choose its governor by popular election, the first time any American possession or territory has been given such authority. There is also a Resident Commissioner in Washington with a voice in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Puerto Ricans have long agitated for a change in their political status, some wanting merely more autonomy and some demanding complete independence.

About 75 percent of the population is white and 25 percent Negro. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant. While Spanish is the popular language, English is spoken by most residents and especially by the younger generations, which have benefited from probably the best school system in Latin America. San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez are the leading cities. San Juan, the capital and largest city, has a fine harbor, overlooked by Morro Castle and San Cristóbal, the ancient forts built by the Spanish to guard the port.

Virgin Islands

The Virgin Islands, a U. S. dependency east of Puerto Rico, are notable for making rum and entertaining tourists. They consist of about fifty islets and three main islands—St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John—with an area of 133 square miles. The hilltops and sandy beaches, today favored winter tourist spots, once were hangouts of pirates.

Columbus discovered the group in 1493 and named them for St. Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgins. The first recorded settlement was on St. Croix in 1621. The Danes took over the islands in 1671. The United States bought them from Denmark for \$25,000,000 in 1917.

The Virgin Islands' population has declined from 43,178 in 1835 to 24,889 in 1940. About 70 percent of the population today is Negro. Charlotte Amalie, the capital, on St. Thomas, was named for a Danish princess. St. Croix grows most of the cane sugar that goes into rum, while St. Thomas also makes bay rum. There is limited farming, fishing and cattle raising. Vegetables, citrus fruits, and coconuts are raised. Virgin Islanders have U. S. citizenship and are ruled by a Governor appointed by the President and municipal councils elected locally. English is the prevailing language.

Guam

A volcanic island about the area of Chicago, Guam was the first U. S. Pacific outpost to fall to the Japanese in 1941. Thirty miles in length, from four to eight miles in width, the island lies 1,500 miles east of the Philippines, 5,100 miles west by south of San Francisco. Its native inhabitants are about 23,000 Chamorros, far outnumbered by American military and civilian personnel quartered on the island.

Magellan discovered Guam in 1521. The first Spanish missionaries landed in 1668 and many of the priests and their soldier escorts met violent death in clashes with the natives. By 1710, war and pestilence had cut the native population to 3,678. The United States acquired Guam in the Spanish-American War and put it under Navy Department administration. The Japanese

had little trouble seizing Guam on Dec. 12, 1941, and held it until U. S. troops stormed back in July, 1944.

Guam's exports, worth \$84,278 in 1941, consist almost entirely of copra (dried coconut meat) and coconut oil. For local consumption, the Guamians grow bananas, pineapple, corn, alligator pears, sweet potatoes and many fruits.

Agaña, the capital, with about 12,000 normal population, was a modern little city with all conveniences until it was virtually wrecked in the 1944 fighting. English is the official language but many natives cling to the ancient Chamorro, long since corrupted by borrowed words and constructions. The U. S. government provides good schools under native teachers, and also teaches many crafts ranging from carpentry to cooking.

Two-thirds of Guam's annual sixty-nine inches of rain falls in July and September. The temperature ranges from 70 to 91 degrees, with May and June the hottest months. Occasional severe typhoons ruin crops and flatten huts. Guamians, whose island of 206 square miles is divided into fifteen municipalities, are U. S. nationals but not citizens.

American Samoa

American Samoa, a group of seven main volcanic or coral islands in the South Pacific, became U. S.-owned in piecemeal fashion between 1900 and 1929 when Congress accepted cession of them by their native chiefs. This trend had begun in 1872 when the port of Pago Pago on Tutuila Island, the largest of the group, was ceded to the United States for a Naval and coal-
ing station.

Tutuila is eighteen miles long, with maximum width of six miles, and is largely mountainous. Pago Pago, the capital, is 4,610 miles from San Francisco. The total area of the group is seventy-six square miles, a little larger than Cincinnati, and the 1940 population was 12,908. The climate is tropical with a heavy rainy season from December to March. American Samoa exports annually about 1,100 tons of copra (dried coconut meat) and also taro, yams, breadfruit, pineapples, oranges and bananas. The greatest source of native income is from the making of floor and table mats and hula skirts.

The officer commanding the Samoan Naval station administers the islands, under a system extending jurisdiction down to local native chiefs. The natives, Polynesians of a high type, are on the increase because foreigners are forbidden to buy their land. They read and write and are Christians of various denominations. The islands have thirty-six public schools with about 3,000 enrollment, and six private schools under missionaries.

Other American Pacific Islands

The insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean are tiny sand or coral isles and islets. In World War II, they became strategically important almost overnight in our defense against the Japa-

nese, and later in the offense. Two of them—Wake and Midway—have become famous names in American military and naval history. Many of them are presently the subject of controversy regarding their status.

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

MIDWAY ISLAND GROUP—1,200 miles northwest of Hawaii; discovered in 1859 and formally declared a U. S. possession in 1867. The total group (Sand Island, Eastern Island, etc.) comprises an area of 28 square miles.

WAKE ISLAND—consists of islets of Wake, Peale and Wilkes; discovered by British in 1796; annexed by U. S. in 1898. Area of 4 square miles and is 2,130 miles due west of Hawaii.

AMERICAN SAMOA (Eastern)—6 islands and 1 islet (Tutuila, Olosega, Tau, Aunuu, Ofu and Rose); acquired by U. S. in 1899 and ratified in 1900.

BAKER AND HOWLAND ISLANDS—coral atolls near the crossing of the Equator and the International Date Line; 1,880 miles from Hawaii. Discovered in mid-19th century.

JARVIS ISLAND—1,150 miles east of Baker and Howland Islands; slightly below the Equator.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS—Canton is about 1,850 miles southwest of Hawaii and Enderbury lies 32 miles southeast of Canton. U. S. and Britain disputed about their ownership and agreed on a joint plan of operation on Aug. 11, 1938.

U. S. TRUSTEESHIPS

CAROLINE ISLANDS—divided into 4 administrative districts, Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape; seat of administration is at Palau, whose chief island is Peleliu.

THE MARIANAS—discovered by Magellan in 1521; named in 1668 to honor Maria Anna of Austria. GUAM is the largest

island in this group of which others are Saipan, Rota, Tinian and Assumption.

MARSHALL ISLANDS—the seat of the U. S. experiments with the atomic bomb. The administrative center is at Jaluit and other islands in the chain are Elizabeth, Jabwat, Bikini and Eniwetok.

Trusteeship Agreement for Former Japanese Mandated Islands

Adopted at the 134th meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations, April 2, 1947, and approved by the Congress of the United States on July 18, 1947.

* * * * *

Abstract

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Whereas Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations provides for the establishment of an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent agreements; and

Whereas under Article 77 of the said Charter the trusteeship system may be applied to territories now held under mandate; and

Whereas on 17 December 1920 the Council of the League of Nations confirmed a mandate for the former German islands north of the equator to Japan, to be administered in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and

Whereas Japan, as a result of the Second World War, has ceased to exercise any authority in these islands;

Now, therefore, the Security Council of the United Nations, having satisfied itself that the relevant articles of the Charter have been complied with, hereby resolves to approve the following terms of trusteeship for the Pacific Islands formerly under mandate to Japan.

Article I

The territory of the Pacific Islands, consisting of the islands formerly held by Japan under mandate in accordance with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, is hereby designated as a strategic area and placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations. The Territory of the Pacific Islands is hereinafter referred to as the trust territory.

Article II

The United States of America is designated as the administering authority of the trust territory.

* * * * *

The Forty-eight States

Origin of state name and (Capital)	Area, sq. mi.	Population, 1940 census	Pop'n rank	Date and rank of admission	Nickname	Flower	Motto	
ALABAMA, from "Alibama," an Indian Mus- shogean tribe (Montgomery).	51,609	2,832,361	17	Dec. 14, 1819	22	Cotton	Goldenrod	We dare defend our rights
ARIZONA, from "Arida-Zona," meaning "dry area" (Phoenix).	113,909	499,261	43	Feb. 14, 1912	48	Baby; Grand Canyon	Saguaro cactus	Ditat Deus (God enriches)
ARKANSAS, from Algonkin or Quapaw In- dians (Little Rock).	53,103	1,949,387	24	June 15, 1836	25	Wonder	Apple blossom	Regnat Populus (The people rule)
CALIFORNIA, from "Aixo es calor de forme de fornalia," meaning "Land of the oven's heat" (Sacramento).	158,693	6,907,387	5	Sept. 9, 1850	31	Golden	Golden Poppy	Eureka (I have found it)
COLORADO, from the Spanish meaning "red" (Denver).	104,247	1,123,296	33	Aug. 1, 1876	38	Centennial	Columbine	Nil sine Numine (Nothing with- out the Deity)
CONNECTICUT, from Indian name "quo- necktact," meaning "Long River, or River of Pines" (Hartford).	5,009	1,709,242	31	Jan. 9, 1788*	5	Nutmeg; Con- stitution	Mountain laurel	Qui transiit sustinet (He who transplanted continues to sustain)
DELAWARE, in honor of Lord De La Warr (Dover).	2,057	266,505	46	Dec. 7, 1787*	1	Diamond	Peach blossom	Liberty and Independence
FLORIDA, from the Spanish, meaning "feast of flowers" (Tallahassee).	58,560	1,897,414	27	Mar. 3, 1845	27	Peninsula	Orange blossom	In God we trust
GEORGIA, in honor of King George II of Eng- land (Atlanta).	58,876	3,123,723	14	Jan. 2, 1788*	4	Cracker	Cherokee rose	Wisdom, justice, moderation
IDAHO, from the Indian name "Edah hoe," meaning "Light on the Mountains" (Boise),	83,557	524,873	42	July 3, 1890	43	Gem	Syringa	Esto perpetua (May thou endure forever)
ILLINOIS, from the Indian name "Iliniwek," meaning "the river of men" (Springfield).	56,400	7,897,241	3	Dec. 3, 1818	21	Sucker; Prairie	Violet	State sovereignty—National union
INDIANA, from "Indian" (Indianapolis).	36,291	3,427,796	12	Dec. 11, 1816	19	Hoosier	Zinnia	Crossroads of America
IOWA, from the Sioux tribe of "Alaouas" (Des Moines).	56,280	2,538,268	20	Dec. 28, 1846	29	Hawkeye	Wild rose	Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain
KANSAS, from the name of a Sioux tribe (Topeka).	82,276	1,801,028	29	Jan. 29, 1861	34	Sunflower	Sunflower	Ad astra per aspera (to the stars through difficulties)
KENTUCKY, from the Indian name "ken-tah- ten," meaning "land of tomorrow" (Frank- fort).	40,395	2,845,627	16	June 1, 1792	15	Bluegrass	Goldenrod	United we stand, divided we fall
LOUISIANA, in honor of King Louis XIV of France (Baton Rouge).	48,522	2,363,880	21	Apr. 8, 1812	18	Pelican; Creole	Magnolia	Union, justice, and confidence
MAINE, from the French province of "Maine" (Augusta).	33,215	847,226	35	Mar. 15, 1820	23	Pine Tree	Pine cone and tassel	Dirigo (I guide)
MARYLAND, in honor of Queen Maria of England (Annapolis).	10,577	1,821,244	28	Apr. 28, 1788*	7	Old Line; Free	Black-eyed Susan	Fatti maschi parole femine (Manly deeds, womanly words)
MASSACHUSETTS, from the Indian, "Mas- sad-chues-et," meaning "great hill, small place" (Boston).	8,257	4,316,721	8	Feb. 6, 1788*	6	Bay; Old Colony	Mayflower	Ense petit placidam sub liberate quietem (By the sword we seek peace, but only under liberty)

State	Area in square miles	Population	Admission	State flower	State bird	State tree	State motto	State song
ALABAMA	52,423	2,049,000	Dec. 14, 1901	Camelia	Mockingbird	Longleaf pine	By the sword we live, by the sword we die	"Alabama" (Lansing)
ALASKA	588,000	60,000	Jan. 3, 1959	Forget-me-not	Willow ptarmigan	Sitka spruce	Northward the march of empire	"Alaska" (Lansing)
ARIZONA	29,800	1,300,000	Feb. 14, 1912	Saguaro	Cactus wren	Ironwood	Desert gold	"Arizona" (Lansing)
ARKANSAS	36,500	1,200,000	Sept. 4, 1907	Apple blossom	Mockingbird	White oak	Great God of Arkansas	"Arkansas" (Lansing)
CALIFORNIA	158,000	15,000,000	Sept. 9, 1907	Golden poppy	California quail	California redwood	Eureka	"California" (Lansing)
COLORADO	104,000	2,500,000	Oct. 1, 1903	Rocky mountain bluegrass	Golden eagle	Blue spruce	Where the Columbines grow	"Colorado" (Lansing)
CONNECTICUT	5,500	2,500,000	Jan. 9, 1793	Wild rose	Robin	White oak	Qui probo	"Connecticut" (Lansing)
DELAWARE	2,400	700,000	Dec. 7, 1787	Peach blossom	Blue jay	American holly	Liberty and justice under law	"Delaware" (Lansing)
FLORIDA	58,000	18,000,000	Mar. 3, 1905	Orange blossom	Florida quail	Palmetto	God save the great state of Florida	"Florida" (Lansing)
GEORGIA	59,000	4,000,000	Jan. 2, 1788	Cherry	Parula	Live oak	Georgia on my mind	"Georgia" (Lansing)
IDaho	84,000	1,200,000	Jan. 3, 1900	Sagebrush	Mountain bluebird	Snake river cottonwood	Idaho	"Idaho" (Lansing)
ILLINOIS	143,000	12,000,000	Dec. 31, 1809	Wild rose	Cardinal	White oak	State sovereignty, national union	"Illinois" (Lansing)
INDIANA	36,500	6,000,000	Nov. 11, 1800	Blueberry	Parula	White oak	Give liberty and justice under law	"Indiana" (Lansing)
IOWA	71,000	3,000,000	Dec. 19, 1846	Wild rose	Robin	Yellow pine	Great beyond the west	"Iowa" (Lansing)
KANSAS	82,000	3,500,000	Jan. 29, 1861	Sagebrush	Shrike	Blue oak	Autumn	"Kansas" (Lansing)
KENTUCKY	40,000	4,000,000	June 20, 1792	Golden poppy	Cardinal	White oak	Old Kentucky	"Kentucky" (Lansing)
Louisiana	52,000	4,500,000	Apr. 4, 1812	Cane	Orchard Oriole	Bald cypress	Liberty and justice under law	"Louisiana" (Lansing)
MAINE	33,000	1,300,000	Sept. 26, 1789	Wild rose	Chipping sparrow	White oak	Maine	"Maine" (Lansing)
MARYLAND	11,000	5,500,000	Sept. 20, 1788	Black and white flower	Chipping sparrow	White oak	Charm	"Maryland" (Lansing)
MASSACHUSETTS	8,000	6,500,000	Jan. 9, 1780	Mayflower	Chipping sparrow	White oak	Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem	"Massachusetts" (Lansing)
MICHIGAN	96,000	9,000,000	Jan. 26, 1837	Wild rose	Robin	White oak	Liberty and justice under law	"Michigan" (Lansing)
MINNESOTA	84,000	2,700,000	May 11, 1858	Gopher	Robin	White oak	L'Étoile du Nord	"Minnesota" (Lansing)
MISSISSIPPI	47,000	2,100,000	Dec. 10, 1817	Magnolia	Mockingbird	White oak	Virtute et armis	"Mississippi" (Lansing)
MISSOURI	69,000	3,700,000	Aug. 10, 1820	Show me	Blue jay	White oak	Salus populi suprema lex esto	"Missouri" (Lansing)
MONTANA	147,000	1,000,000	Nov. 8, 1889	Treasure	Golden eagle	Yellow pine	Oro y plata	"Montana" (Lansing)
NEBRASKA	77,000	1,300,000	Mar. 1, 1867	Tree planters	Goldenrod	White oak	Equality before the law	"Nebraska" (Lansing)
NEVADA	110,000	600,000	Oct. 31, 1864	Silver sagebrush	Sagebrush	Purple lilac	All for our country	"Nevada" (Lansing)
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,300	1,000,000	June 21, 1776	Granite	Purple lilac	Violet	Liberty and prosperity	"New Hampshire" (Lansing)
NEW JERSEY	7,800	8,500,000	Dec. 18, 1787	Garden	Violet	Yucca	Crescit eunido	"New Jersey" (Lansing)
NEW MEXICO	121,000	1,800,000	Jan. 6, 1912	Sunshine	Yucca	Rose	Excelsior	"New Mexico" (Lansing)
NEW YORK	49,000	19,000,000	July 26, 1788	Empire	Rose	Wild prairie rose	Esse quam videri	"New York" (Lansing)
NORTH CAROLINA	52,000	7,000,000	Nov. 21, 1789	Tarheel	Wild prairie rose	Scarlet carnation	Liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable	"North Carolina" (Lansing)
NORTH DAKOTA	70,000	600,000	Nov. 2, 1889	Flickertail	Wild prairie rose	Mistletoe	Labor omnia vincit	"North Dakota" (Lansing)
OHIO	41,000	6,000,000	Mar. 1, 1803	Buckeye	Buckeye	Oregon grape	Virtute, liberty and independence	"Ohio" (Lansing)
OKLAHOMA	69,000	2,300,000	Nov. 16, 1907	Sooner	Mistletoe	Mountain laurel	Hope	"Oklahoma" (Lansing)
OREGON	96,000	1,000,000	Feb. 14, 1859	Beaver	Oregon grape	Violet	Dum spiro, spero	"Oregon" (Lansing)
PENNSYLVANIA	45,000	9,000,000	Dec. 12, 1787	Keystone	Mountain laurel	Yellow Jessamine	Under God the people rule	"Pennsylvania" (Lansing)
RHODE ISLAND	1,200	700,000	May 29, 1790	Little Rhody	Violet	Pasque	Agriculture and commerce	"Rhode Island" (Lansing)
SOUTH CAROLINA	31,000	1,900,000	May 23, 1788	Palmetto	Yellow Jessamine	Iris	Friendship	"South Carolina" (Lansing)
SOUTH DAKOTA	77,000	600,000	Nov. 2, 1889	Coyote	Pasque	Bluebonnet		"South Dakota" (Lansing)
TENNESSEE	42,000	2,900,000	June 1, 1796	Volunteer	Iris			"Tennessee" (Lansing)
TEXAS	267,000	6,400,000	Dec. 29, 1845	Lone star	Bluebonnet			"Texas" (Lansing)

The Forty-eight States—(cont.)

Origin of state name and (Capital)	Area, sq. mi.	Area rank	Population, 1940 census	Pop'n rank	Date and rank of admission	Nickname	Flower	Industry	Motto
UTAH, from the name of an Indian tribe, the Utes (Salt Lake City).	84,916	10	550,310	40	Jan. 4, 1896	45	Beehive; Salt Lake	Sego lily	Freedom and unity
VERMONT, from the French meaning "green mountains" (Montpelier).	9,609	42	359,231	45	Mar. 4, 1791	14	Mountain	Red clover	
VIRGINIA, in honor of the "Virgin" Queen Elizabeth (Richmond).	40,815	35	2,677,773	19	June 25, 1788*	10	Old Dominion	Dogwood	Sic semper tyrannis (Thus ever to tyrants)
WASHINGTON, in honor of the first president of the U. S. (Olympia).	68,192	19	1,736,191	30	Nov. 11, 1889	42	Evergreen; Chinook	Rhododendron	Alki (Chinook dialect) (By and by)
WEST VIRGINIA, in honor of the "Virgin" Queen Elizabeth (Charleston).	24,181	40	1,901,974	25	June 20, 1863	35	Mountain; Panhandle	Rhododendron	Montani semper liberi (Mountaineers are always freemen)
WISCONSIN, from the French corruption of Indian word "Ouisconsin," meaning "meeting of rivers" (Madison).	56,154	25	3,137,587	13	May 29, 1848	30	Badger	Violet	Forward
WYOMING, to perpetuate the Pennsylvania valley "Wyoming" (Cheyenne).	97,914	8	250,742	47	July 10, 1890	44	Equality	Indian paint brush	Cedant arma togae (Let arms yield to the gown)

*Indicates the date on which the (original) state ratified the Constitution setting up the union.

†Disputed date. Also given as Feb. 19, 1803.

State Birds and State Songs

State	Bird	Song	State	Bird	Song
Alabama	Yellowhammer.	Alabama	Nebraska	Western Meadow Lark.	†Dear Old Nebraska.
Arizona	Cactus Wren.	Arizona	Nevada	"Mountain Bluebird.	Home Means Nevada.
Arkansas	Mockingbird	Arkansas	New Hampshire	"Purple Finch.	"Old New Hampshire.
California	California Valley Quail.	"I Love You, California.	New Jersey	Eastern Goldfinch.	"Ode to New Jersey.
Colorado	Lark Bunting.	Where the Columbines Grow.	New Mexico	"Road Runner.	O, Fair New Mexico.
Connecticut	"Ruby-crowned Kinglet or Robin.	"Connecticut State Song.	New York	"Bluebird.	"The Sidewalks of New York.
Delaware	"Blue Hen Chicken or Cardinal.	Our Delaware.	North Carolina	"Chickadee.	The Old North State.
Florida	Mockingbird	The Swanee River.	North Dakota	"Western Meadow Lark.	"North Dakota State Song.
Georgia	"Brown Thrasher.	Georgia.	Ohio	Cardinal.	†Ohio, My Ohio.
Idaho	Mountain Bluebird	Here We Have Idaho	Oklahoma	"Bobwhite.	Oklahoma (A Toast)
Illinois	Cardinal	Illinois	Oregon	Western Meadow Lark.	Oregon, My Oregon.
Indiana	Cardinal	On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away.	Pennsylvania	Ruffed Grouse.	"Pennsylvania.
Iowa	Eastern Goldfinch.	Iowa	Rhode Island	"Bobwhite.	Rhode Island.
Kansas	"Western Meadow Lark.	Home on the Range.	South Carolina	"Carolina Wren.	Carolina.
Kentucky	Cardinal	My Old Kentucky Home.	South Dakota	"Western Meadow Lark.	"South Dakota.
Louisiana	"Eastern Brown Pelican.	Song of Louisiana	Tennessee	Mockingbird	My Homeland, Tennessee.
Maine	Chickadee.	"State of Maine Song.	Texas	Mockingbird	Texas, Our Texas.
Maryland	Baltimore Oriole.	Maryland! My Maryland!	Utah	"Sea Gull.	Utah We Love Thee.
Massachusetts	"Veery or Chickadee.	"Massachusetts.	Vermont	"Hermit Thrush.	"Hail Vermont.
Michigan	Robin.	"Michigan, My Michigan.	Virginia	"Robin.	Carry Me Back to Old Virginia.
Minnesota	"American Goldfinch.	"Hail! Minnesota!	Washington	"Willow Goldfinch.	Washington Beloved.
Mississippi	"Mockingbird.	"Mississippi	West Virginia	"Tufted Titmouse.	"West Virginia Hills.
Missouri	Bluebird	†Missouri.	Wisconsin	"Robin.	†On, Wisconsin.
Montana	Western Meadow Lark.	†Montana.	Wyoming	Meadow Lark.	Wyoming, The Wyoming State Song.

*Unofficial.

†One of many unofficial songs.

Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

The Battle of Gettysburg, one of the most noted battles of the Civil War, was fought on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. On November 19, 1863, the field was dedicated as a national cemetery by President Lincoln in a two-minute speech that was to become immortal. At the time of its de-

livery the speech was relegated to the inside pages of the papers, while a two-hour address by Edward Everett, the leading orator of the time, caught the headlines. The following is the text of the address revised by President Lincoln from his own notes:

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine was announced in President James Monroe's message to Congress, during his second term on December 2, 1823 in part as follows:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. . . . We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Minority Presidents

Source: Congressional Directory.

Nine presidents of the United States have been elected with a popular vote totaling less than fifty percent of the total vote cast. In only two cases, however, has the candidate receiving the largest popular vote failed to garner the majority in the Electoral College—Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and Grover Cleveland in 1888. The "minority" presidents follow:

Year	President	Elec- toral	Popular vote
		Pct.	Pct.
1856	James A. Buchanan (D).....	58.7	45.3
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R).....	59.4	39.9
1876	Rutherford B. Hayes (R).....	50.1	47.9
1880	James A. Garfield (R).....	57.9	48.3
1884	Grover Cleveland (D).....	54.6	48.8
1888	Benjamin Harrison (R).....	58.1	47.8
1892	Grover Cleveland (D).....	62.4	46.0
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	81.9	41.8
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	52.1	46.0

Oath of Supreme Court Justice

"I do solemnly swear that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich; and that I will faithfully discharge all the duties incumbent on me as Judge, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

The White House

The White House, the official residence of the President, is located on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C. The site covering about 16 acres was selected by President Washington and Pierre Charles L'Enfant, and the architect was James Hoban. The design of the mansion is said to have been suggested by the Duke of Leinster's Palace in Ireland. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, and the first residents were President and Mrs. John Adams in Nov., 1800. The building was fired by the British in 1814, and the sandstone exterior was painted white in 1815.

The rooms for public functions are on

the first floor; on the second are the President's apartments. The most celebrated public room is the East Room, where formal receptions take place. Other public rooms are the Red Room, the Green Room, and the Blue Room. The State Dining Room is used for formal dinners.

The Executive Office, a three-story structure at the west end of the West Terrace, was added to the original building in 1902 to accommodate the President's office staff, and several additions have since been made. In 1942, a three-story building was erected on the East Terrace, and now serves as the White House main entrance.

Wives of the Presidents of the United States

President	Wife's name	Year and place of birth	Married	Died	Sons	Daughters
Washington	Martha Dandridge Custis	1732, Va.	1759	1802	..	..
John Adams	Abigail Smith	1744, Mass.	1764	1818	3	2
Jefferson	Martha Wayles Skelton	1748, Va.	1772	1782	1	5
Madison	Dorothy "Dolly" Payne Todd	1772, N. C.	1794	1849	..	..
Monroe	Eliza Kortright	1768, N. Y.	1786	1830	..	2
John Quincy Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775, England	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel Donelson Robards	1767, Va.	1791	1828	..	..
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	1783, N. Y.	1807	1819	4	..
William H. Harrison	Anna Symmes	1775, N. J.	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christian	1790, Va.	1813	1842	3	4
Polk	Julia Gardiner	1820, N. Y.	1844	1889	5	2
Polk	Sarah Childress	1803, Tenn.	1824	1891	..	..
Taylor	Margaret Smith	1788, Md.	1810	1852	1	5
Fillmore	Abigail Powers	1798, N. Y.	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline Carmichael McIntosh	1813, N. J.	1858	1881	..	..
Pierce	Jane Means Appleton	1806, N. H.	1834	1863	3	..
Buchanan	(Unmarried)	....	....	....	..	..
Lincoln	Mary Todd	1818, Ky.	1842	1882	4	..
Johnson	Eliza McCardie	1810, Tenn.	1827	1876	3	2
Grant	Julia Dent	1826, Mo.	1848	1902	3	1
Hayes	Lucy Ware Webb	1831, Ohio	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	1832, Ohio	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837, Va.	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	1864, N. Y.	1886	1947	2	3
Benjamin Harrison	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832, Ohio	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick	1858, Pa.	1896	....	..	1
McKinley	Ida Saxton	1847, Ohio	1871	1907	..	2
Theodore Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	1861, Mass.	1880	1884	..	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	1861, N. Y.	1886	....	4	1
Taft	Helen Herron	1861, Ohio	1886	1943	2	1
Wilson	Ellen Louise Axson	1860, Ga.	1885	1914	..	3
	Edith Bolling Galt	1872, Va.	1915	....	..	..
Harding	Florence Kling DeWolfe	1860, Ohio	1891	1924	..	..
Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue	1879, Vt.	1905	....	2	..
Hoover	Lou Henry	1875, Iowa	1899	1944	2	..
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt	1884, N. Y.	1905	....	4	1
Truman	Bess Wallace	1885, Mo.	1919	....	..	1

Justices of the United States Supreme Court

Name	State	Term	Years	Born	Died	Name	State	Term	Years	Born	Died
*John Jay.....	N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	John M. Harlan.....	Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
John Rutledge.....	S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	William B. Woods.....	Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
William Cushing.....	Mass.	1789-1810	21	1732	1810	Stanley Matthews.....	Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
James Wilson.....	Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Horace Gray.....	Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
John Blair.....	Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	Samuel Blatchford.....	N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
James Iredell.....	N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Lucius Q. Lamar.....	Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
Thomas Johnson.....	Md.	1792-1793	½	1732	1819	*Melville W. Fuller.....	Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
William Paterson.....	N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	David J. Brewer.....	Kans.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
*John Rutledge.....	S. C.	1795-1795	..	1739	1800	Henry B. Brown.....	Mich.	1890-1906	16	1836	1913
Samuel Chase.....	Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	George Shiras, Jr.....	Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	1924
*Oliver Ellsworth.....	Conn.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Howell E. Jackson.....	Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Bushrod Washington.....	Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Edward D. White.....	La.	1894-1910	16	1845	1921
Alfred Moore.....	N. C.	1800-1804	4	1755	1810	Rufus W. Peckham.....	N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
*John Marshall.....	Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Joseph McKenna.....	Calif.	1898-1925	27	1843	1926
William Johnson.....	S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Oliver W. Holmes.....	Mass.	1902-1932	30	1841	1935
Brock Livingston.....	N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	William R. Day.....	Ohio	1903-1922	19	1849	1923
Thomas Todd.....	Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	William H. Moody.....	Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	1917
Joseph Story.....	Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	Horace H. Lurton.....	Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
Gabriel Duval.....	Md.	1811-1835	23	1752	1844	*Edward D. White.....	La.	1910-1921	11	1845	1921
Smith Thompson.....	N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Charles E. Hughes.....	N. Y.	1910-1916	6	1862	
Robert Trimble.....	Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Willis Van Devanter.....	Wyo.	1910-1937	26	1859	1941
John McLean.....	Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Joseph R. Lamar.....	Ga.	1910-1916	6	1857	1916
Henry Baldwin.....	Pa.	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	Mahlon Pitney.....	N. J.	1912-1923	11	1858	1924
James M. Wayne.....	Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	Jas. C. McReynolds.....	Tenn.	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
*Roger B. Taney.....	Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	Louis D. Brandeis.....	Mass.	1916-1939	23	1856	1941
Philip P. Barbour.....	Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	John H. Clarke.....	Ohio	1916-1922	6	1857	1945
John Catron.....	Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	*William H. Taft.....	Conn.	1921-1930	9	1857	1930
John McKinley.....	Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	George Sutherland.....	Utah	1922-1938	16	1862	1942
Peter V. Daniel.....	Va.	1841-1860	19	1784	1860	Pierce Butler.....	Minn.	1922-1939	17	1866	1939
Samuel Nelson.....	N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Edward T. Sanford.....	Tenn.	1923-1930	7	1865	1930
Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	Harlan F. Stone.....	N. Y.	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Robert C. Grier.....	Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	*Charles E. Hughes.....	N. Y.	1930-1941	11	1862	
Benjamin R. Curtis.....	Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Owen J. Roberts.....	Pa.	1930-1945	15	1875	
John A. Campbell.....	Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	Benjamin N. Cardozo.....	N. Y.	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Nathan Clifford.....	Maine	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	Hugo L. Black.....	Ala.	1937		1886	
Noah H. Swayne.....	Ohio	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	Stanley F. Reed.....	Ky.	1938		1884	
Samuel F. Miller.....	Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	Felix Frankfurter.....	Mass.	1939		1882	
David Davis.....	Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886	William O. Douglas.....	Conn.	1939		1898	
Stephen J. Field.....	Calif.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899	Frank Murphy.....	Mich.	1940		1890	
*Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873	*Harlan F. Stone.....	N. Y.	1941-1946	5	1872	1946
William Strong.....	Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	James F. Byrnes.....	S. C.	1941-1942	1	1879	
Joseph P. Bradley.....	N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892	Robert H. Jackson.....	N. Y.	1941		1892	
Ward Hunt.....	N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1810	1886	Wiley B. Rutledge.....	Iowa	1943		1894	
*Morrison R. Waite.....	Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	Fred M. Burton.....	Ohio	1945		1888	
						*Fred M. Vinson.....	Ky.	1946		1890	

†Chief Justices.

†Appointed and served one term, but not confirmed by Senate.

Federal Impeachments

Source: Congressional Directory.

The Senate has sat as a court of impeachment in the following cases:

WILLIAM BLOUNT, Senator from Tennessee; charges dismissed for want of jurisdiction, January 14, 1799.

JOHN PICKERING, Judge of the U. S. District Court for New Hampshire; removed from office March 12, 1804.

SAMUEL CHASE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; acquitted March 1, 1805.

JAMES H. PECK, Judge of the U. S. District Court for Missouri; acquitted Jan. 31, 1831.

WEST H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the United States District Court for the middle, eastern, and western districts of Tennessee; removed from office June 26, 1862.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States; acquitted May 26, 1868.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War; acquitted Aug. 1, 1876.

CHARLES SWAYNE, Judge of the United States District Court for the northern district of Florida; acquitted Feb. 27, 1905.

ROBERT W. ARCHBALD, Associate Judge, United States Commerce Court; removed from office January 13, 1913.

GEORGE W. ENGLISH, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the eastern district of Illinois; resigned office November 4, 1926; impeachment proceedings dismissed.

HAROLD LOUDERBACK, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the northern district of California; acquitted May 24, 1933.

HALSTED L. RITTER, Judge of the U. S. District Court for the southern district of Florida; removed April 17, 1936.

Diplomatic Personnel to and from the United States

Source: U. S. Department of State.

Country	U. S. representative to	Rank	Representative from	Rank
Afghanistan	Ely E. Palmer	Minister	Abdol Hosayn Aziz	Minister
Argentina	James Bruce	Ambassador	Dr. Oscar Ivanissevich	Ambassador
Australia	Robert Butler	Ambassador	Norman J. O. Makin	Ambassador
Austria	John G. Erhardt	Minister	Dr. Ludwig Kleinwaechter	Minister
Belgium	Adm. Alan G. Kirk	Ambassador	Baron Silvercruyts	Ambassador
Bolivia	Joseph Flack	Ambassador	Don Ricardo Martínez Vargas	Ambassador
Brazil	William D. Pawley	Ambassador	Carlos Martins	Ambassador
Bulgaria	George D. LaMont	For. Serv. officer		
Canada	Ray Atherton	Ambassador	Hume Wrong	Ambassador
Chile	Claude G. Bowers	Ambassador	Don Felix Nieto del Rlo	Ambassador
China	J. Leighton Stuart	Ambassador	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo	Ambassador
Colombia	Willard L. Beaulac	Ambassador	Don Gonzalo Restrepo-Jaramillo	Ambassador
Costa Rica	Daniel P. Davis	Ambassador	Don Francisco de P. Gutiérrez	Ambassador
Cuba	R. Henry Norweb	Ambassador	Guillermo Belt	Ambassador
Czechoslovakia	Laurence A. Steinhart	Ambassador	Dr. Juraj Slávik	Ambassador
Denmark	Josiah Marvel, Jr.	Ambassador	Henrik de Kaufmann	Ambassador
Dominican Republic	George H. Butler	Ambassador	Don Julio Ortega Frier	Ambassador
Ecuador	John F. Simmons	Ambassador	(Vacant)	Ambassador
Egypt	S. Pinkney Tuck	Ambassador	Mahmoud Hassan	Ambassador
Elire (Ireland)	George A. Garrett	Minister	Sean Nunan	Minister
El Salvador	Albert F. Nufer	Ambassador	Dr. Don Héctor David Castro	Ambassador
Estonia	(Legation closed)		Johannes Kalv	Act. Con. Gen.
Ethiopia	George R. Merrell	Minister	Ras H. S. Imru	Minister
Finland	Maxwell M. Hamilton	Minister	Dr. K. T. Jutila	Minister
France	Jefferson Caffery	Ambassador	Henri Bonnet	Ambassador
Germany	Robert D. Murphy	Political adviser		
Great Britain	Lewis W. Douglas	Ambassador	Baron Inverchapel	Ambassador
Greece	Lincoln MacVeagh	Ambassador	Vassili C. Dendramis	Ambassador
Guatemala	Edwin J. Kyle	Ambassador	Don Jorge García Granados	Ambassador
Haiti	Harold H. Tittmann, Jr.	Ambassador	Joseph D. Charles	Ambassador
Honduras	Paul C. Daniels	Ambassador	Dr. Don Julián R. Cáceres	Ambassador
Hungary	Selden Chapin	Minister	Rustem Vanbery	Minister
Iceland	(Vacant)		Thor Thors	Minister
India	Henry F. Grady	Ambassador	M. Asaf Ali	Ambassador
Iran	George V. Allen	Ambassador	Russeln Ala	Ambassador
Iraq	George Wadsworth	Ambassador	Ali Jawdat	Ambassador
Italy	James Clement Dunn	Ambassador	Alberto Tarchiani	Ambassador
Latvia	(Legation closed)		Dr. Alfred Bilmanis	Minister
Lebanon	Lowell C. Pinkerton	Minister	Dr. Charles Malik	Minister

Liberia	Raphael O'Hara Lanier	Minister	Charles D. B. King	Minister
Liechtenstein	Sam E. Woods	Consul general		
Lithuania	(Legation closed)		Povilas Zadeikis	Minister
Luxemburg	Adm. Alan G. Kirk	Minister	Hugues Le Gallais	Minister
Mexico	Walter Thurston	Ambassador	Dr. Don Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros	Ambassador
Netherlands	Herman B. Baruch	Ambassador	E. N. van Kleffens	Minister
New Zealand	Avra M. Warren	Minister	Sir Carl Berendsen	Ambassador
Nicaragua	Maurice N. Bernbaum	Chargé d'affaires	Dr. Don Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa	Ambassador
Norway	Charles U. Bay	Ambassador	Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne	Ambassador
Pakistan	Paul H. Alling	Ambassador	M. O. A. Balg	Chargé d'affaires
Palestine & Trans-Jordan	Robert B. Macatee	Consul general		
Panamá	Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines	Ambassador	Dr. Don J. J. Vallarino	Ambassador
Paraguay	Fletcher Warren	Ambassador	Dr. Don Guillermo Enciso	Ambassador
Peru	Prentice Cooper	Ambassador	Dr. Humberto Fernández-Dávila	Minister
Philippines	Emmet O'Neal	Ambassador	Joaquin M. Elizalde	Ambassador
Poland	Stanton Griffiths	Ambassador	Jozef Winiewicz	Ambassador
Portugal	John C. Wiley	Ambassador	Dr. Pedro Theotonio Pereira	Ambassador
Rumania	Rudolph E. Schoenfeld	Minister	Mihai Ralea	Minister
Saudi Arabia	J. Rives Childs	Minister	Asad Al-Faqih	Minister
Siam	Edward F. Stanton	Ambassador	Prince Wan Walthayakon	Ambassador
Spain	Philip Bonsal	Chargé d'affaires	Don Germán Baralbar	Minister
Sweden	H. Freeman Matthews	Minister (ad interim)	Herman Eriksson	Minister
Switzerland	John Carter Vincent	Minister	Charles Bruggman	Minister
Syria	Paul H. Alling	Minister	Falzi El-Khourl	Minister
Turkey	Edwin C. Wilson	Ambassador	Hüseyn Ragıp Baydur	Ambassador
Union of South Africa	Gen. Thomas Holcomb	Minister	H. T. Andrews	Minister
U. S. S. R.	Walter Bedell Smith	Ambassador	Alexander S. Panyushkin	Ambassador
Uruguay	Ellis O. Briggs	Ambassador	Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco	Ambassador
Vatican City	Myron C. Taylor	Special envoy		
Venezuela	Walter J. Donnelly	Ambassador	Dr. Gonzalo Carnevali	Ambassador
Yemen	J. Rives Childs	Minister		
Yugoslavia	Cavendish W. Cannon	Ambassador	Sava N. Kosanovic	Ambassador

Special Offices

Post	Name and title
ITALY: Rome (Office of U. S. Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy).	James Clement Dunn, United States Representative.
ITALY: Caserta (Office of the United States Political Adviser to the Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater).	James Clement Dunn, United States political adviser. William E. Cole, Jr., Foreign Service officer.
JAPAN: Tokyo (Office of United States Political Adviser to Supreme Commander for Allied Powers).	William J. Sebald, United States political adviser. H. Earle Russell, Foreign Service officer.
JAPAN: Yokohama (Branch Office, of U. S. Political Adviser to SCAP).	U. Alexis Johnson, Consul.
KOREA: Seoul (Office of United States Political Adviser, Staff of Commanding General, U. S. Occupation Forces in Korea).	William R. Langdon, United States political adviser; Consul General.

NATIONAL SECURITY ORGANIZATION

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Commander-In-Chief)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The President of the United States
 Secretary of State
 Secretary of Defense
 Secretary of the Army
 Secretary of the Navy
 Secretary of the Air Force
 Chmn. of Nat. Sec. Res. Board
 Other designated by President

NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

Chmn. of the Board
 Heads (or their Representatives)
 of Depts. Agencies,
 designated by
 the President

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Dir. of Central Intelligence

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WAR COUNCIL

Sec. of Defense,
 Chmn.
 Sec. of the Army
 Sec. of the Navy
 Sec. of the Air Force
 Chief of Staff, Army
 Chief of Naval Operations
 Chief of Staff, Air Force

JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chief of Staff, Army
 Chief of Naval Operations
 Chief of Staff, Air Force
 Chief of Staff, to C-in-C

JOINT STAFF

Dir. of Joint Staff (Military)
 (100 Officers from Three Depts.)

MUNITIONS BOARD

Chmn. of Board
 Under or Asst. Sec. Army
 Under or Asst. Sec. Navy
 Under or Asst. Sec. Air

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT BD.

Chmn. of Board
 Army }
 Navy } Two Representatives from each
 Air Force }

UNIFIED FIELD COMMANDS

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Department of the Army

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Department of the Navy

SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Department of the Air Force

NATIONAL MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT

UNITED STATES SERVICE ACADEMIES

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Military Academy.

The U. S. Military Academy opened on July, 1802 with less than a dozen cadets. In 1812, 250 cadets were appointed, and a regular curriculum was established.

The present 2500 cadets include:

- 4 from each Congressional district
- 8 from each State at large
- 4 each from Hawaii and Alaska
- 6 from the District of Columbia
- 4 natives from Puerto Rico
- 2 from the Panama Canal Zone
- 3 recommended by the Vice President
- 40 graduates of "honor military schools"
- 40 sons of veterans of World Wars I or II who died as a result of war service
- 89 sons of members of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps
- 80 from the Regular Army and National Guard
- 4 from the Republic of the Philippines

All appointments are made by the President upon recommendation of the respective nominating authorities.

Candidates must be between the ages of 17 and 22, unmarried, and able to meet the mental, physical and physical aptitude requirements. They may satisfy the educational requirements by taking the regular entrance examinations, by presenting acceptable secondary school certificates and passing special examinations in English and mathematics, or by presenting certificates showing completion of at least one semester of acceptable college work.

A cadet receives \$936 for each of his four years at the Military Academy. Upon graduation with a degree of Bachelor of Science, he is commissioned as a second lieutenant and must serve for at least four years.

THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Naval Academy.

On October 10, 1845, the Naval School was established at Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland. Five years later it was renamed the United States Naval Academy, and the following year a regular four-year course was adopted. At present, the curriculum consists of courses in the following departments: executive; seamanship and navigation; ordnance and gunnery; marine engineering; aviation; electrical engineering; mathematics; English, history and government; foreign languages; hygiene; and physical training.

Candidates are selected as follows:

- 5 from the District of Columbia
- 40 sons of men and women killed in action or who have died, or may hereafter die of wounds or injuries, or

disease contracted, in active service in World Wars I and II

- 75 annually from among the sons of officers and enlisted men in the regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps
- 160 enlisted Navy and Marine personnel selected annually by competitive examination.
- 160 annually chosen by the Secretary of the Navy from the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves
- 5 Puerto Ricans chosen by the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico
- 1 on the recommendation of the Governor of Puerto Rico
- 4 Filipinos chosen by the President of the Philippines
- 1 from the Canal Zone
- 20 annually from schools designated by the Army and Navy as honor schools and from NROTC schools.
- 20 from the American republics

Each Senator, Representative, delegate to Congress, and the Vice President may have not more than 5 Midshipmen at the Naval Academy. The President selects the 5 from the District of Columbia, the 40 sons of deceased veterans of World Wars and the 75 sons of officers and enlisted men in the regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps. The President also appoints the sons of holders of the Congressional medal of honor.

Candidates for admission must be between 17 and 21 years of age on April 1 of their entering year. They may qualify by taking entrance examination, by presenting an acceptable secondary school certificate and taking special examinations in English and mathematics, or by completing a sufficient number of acceptable college courses. Candidates must also meet the physical requirements and must be unmarried.

Candidates are paid \$936 a year as midshipmen. Upon graduation, candidates are granted Bachelor of Science degrees and are commissioned as ensigns in the Navy or second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.

THE U. S. COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Source: Our Coast Guard Academy,

Riley Hughes.

On July 31, 1876, the Coast Guard Academy, then known as the Revenue Cutter Service, was established by law. In 1914, the school was named the Revenue Cutter Academy. The following year, when the Revenue Cutter Service was merged with the Life Saving Service to form the Coast Guard, the present name of Coast Guard Academy was established. In 1932, the Coast Guard Academy was moved from Fort Trumbull to another site in New London, where it has remained to this day.

The Academy is accredited by the Association of American Universities and

grants the degree of Bachelor of Science in Marine Engineering to each graduate. The curriculum includes mathematics, physics, marine engineering, seamanship, navigation, history, literature, naval architecture, and other engineering courses.

Candidates for admission must be between 17 and 22 years of age, physically sound, unmarried, and at least 5 feet 6 inches tall. They must agree to remain unmarried until graduation and to serve at least three years after graduation. Cadets are paid \$936 a year and are commissioned as ensigns in the Coast Guard upon graduation.

THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Source: U. S. Maritime Commission.

The United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps was established on March 15, 1938. Appointments are made on the basis of competitive examinations and a physical examination. Successful candidates, appointed as Midshipmen in the United States Naval Reserve, are assigned to the Academy at Kings Point, Long Island, New York, as Fourth Classmen. They may

choose courses to become either deck or engineer officers. Upon completion of a plebe year, they are assigned to merchant ships as Third Classmen for practical training and 5 hours a day of academic work.

The last two years of the course are spent as Second and First Classmen at the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, Long Island, New York. The course of study includes marine engineering, navigation, electricity, ship construction, naval science and tactics, economics, business, language, history, and other subjects.

A candidate must be an unmarried citizen between the ages of 17 and 21, with exceptions granted to veterans. He must have 15 high-school credits, including 1 unit in algebra, 1 in plane geometry, 1 in physics, and 3 in English.

A candidate is paid \$780 each year by the government except for his Third Class year, when the shipping company pays him at the rate of \$990 per year. Graduates of the Academy receive a license as a deck or engineer officer in the Merchant Marine, a commission as ensign in the United States Naval Reserve, and the degree of Bachelor of Science upon accreditation by the Association of American Universities.

U. S. Army Insignia, Grade, Pay, and Allowances for Officers

Source: Department of the Army Public Information Division.

Insignia	Grade	Annual base pay	Allowances			
			Monthly rental		Monthly subsistence	
			with dependents	with no dependents	with dependents	with no dependents
(1)	General of the Armies of the United States	\$13,500	(2)	(2)		
Five stars	General of the Army	8,800 ³	\$120	\$105	\$42	\$21
Four stars	General	8,800 ⁴	120	105	42	21
Three stars	Lieutenant General	8,800 ⁵	120	105	42	21
Two stars	Major General	8,800	120	105	42	21
One star	Brigadier General	6,600	120	105	42	21
Silver eagle	Colonel	4,400	120	105	42	21
Silver maple leaf	Lieutenant Colonel	3,850	120	105	63	21
Gold maple leaf	Major	3,300	105	90	63	21
Two silver bars	Captain	2,760	90	75	42	21
One silver bar	First Lieutenant	2,400	75	60	42	21
One gold bar	Second Lieutenant	2,160	60	45	42	21
Gold bar with rounded ends, brown enamel top, longitudinal center of gold (3/4" wide x 1" long)	Chief Warrant Officer (appointed by the Secretary of War)	3,300	105	90	63	21
Same	Same	2,760	90	75	42	21
Same	Chief Warrant Officer	2,520	75	60	42	21
Same as chief warrant officer but with latitudinal center of gold	Warrant Officer (Junior Grade)	2,160	60	45	42	21

¹Although General Pershing, as General of the Armies of the United States, may wear as many stars as he desires, he has never worn more than four.

²Allowances fixed by the President: suitable quarters in kind or, in lieu thereof, commutation of quarters at rate of \$6,500 per year; necessary fuel and light for quarters in kind or, in lieu thereof, commutation of fuel and light at rate of \$1,500 per year. ³Plus a personal money allowance of \$5,000 per year.

⁴Plus a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per year. ⁵Plus a personal money allowance of \$500 per year.

U. S. Army Insignia, Grade, and Pay for Enlisted Men

Source: Department of the Army Public Information Division.

Insignia	Grade	Monthly base pay	Insignia	Grade	Monthly base pay
	1st Grade			4th Grade	
3 chevrons and an arc of 3 bars	Master Sergeant	\$165	3 chevrons	Sergeant	100
3 chevrons and an arc of 3 bars with hollow lozenge on blue field between 3 chevrons and an arc of 3 bars below	First Sergeant	165	3 chevrons with letter T below chevrons	Technician Fourth Grade	100
	2d Grade			5th Grade	
			2 chevrons	Corporal	90
			2 chevrons with letter T below chevrons	Technician Fifth Grade	90
2 chevrons and an arc of 2 bars	Technical Sergeant	135		6th Grade	
	3d Grade		1 chevron	Private First Class	80
1 chevron and an arc of 1 bar	Staff Sergeant	115		7th Grade	
1 chevron and an arc of 1 bar with letter T on blue background	Technician Third Grade	115	No insignia	Private	75

Longevity Allowances: General officers serving in the grade of Brigadier General and above do not receive longevity allowances. All other officers and enlisted men are entitled to an increase of 5 per centum of the base pay of their period for each three years of service up to 30 years.

Foreign Service or Sea Duty: The base pay of any commissioned officer shall be increased by 10 per centum for any period of service while on sea duty or duty in any place beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska. Warrant officers and enlisted men receive an increase of 20 per centum.

Flying Pay: Officers and enlisted men shall receive an increase of 50 per centum of their pay when by orders of competent authority they are required to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights.

Women's Army Corps: The pay of officers and enlisted women is the same as that for male officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States in comparable grades.

U. S. Navy Grade, Classification and Monthly Pay for Enlisted Men

Grade	Classification	Abbreviation	Base pay
1	Chief Petty Officer.....	CP0	\$165
1-A	Chief Petty Officer (Acting appointment).....	CP0 (AA)	150
2	Petty Officer, first class.....	P01c	135
2	Steward, first class.....	St1c	135
2	Cook, first class.....	Ck1c	135
3	Petty Officer, second class.....	P02c	115
3	Steward, second class.....	St2c	115
3	Cook, second class.....	Ck2c	115
4	Petty Officer, third class.....	P03c	100
4	Steward, third class.....	St3c	100
4	Cook, third class.....	Ck3c	100
5	Seaman, first class.....	Slc	90
5	Fireman, first class.....	Flc	90
5	Hospital Apprentice, first class.....	HA1c	90
5	Bugler, first class.....	Bug1c	90
5	Steward's mate, first class.....	StM1c	90
6	Seaman, second class.....	S2c	80
6	Fireman, second class.....	F2c	80
6	Hospital Apprentice, second class.....	HA2c	80
6	Bugler, second class.....	Bug2c	80
6	Steward's mate, second class.....	StM2c	80
7	Apprentice Seaman.....	AS	75
7	Steward's mate, third class.....	StM3c	75

U. S. Navy Insignia, Grade, Pay, and Allowances for Officers

Insignia	Grade	Pay period	Monthly base pay	Monthly rental allowance		Monthly subsistence allowance	
				With dependents ¹	With no dependents ¹	With dependents ²	With no dependents ²
Five Stars	Fleet Admiral		\$733.33 ³	\$120	\$105	\$42	\$21
Four Stars	Admiral		733.33 ⁴	120	105	42	21
Three Stars	Vice Admiral		733.33 ⁵	120	105	42	21
Two Stars	Rear Admiral (upper half)		733.33	120	105	42	21
Two Stars	Rear Admiral (lower half)		550.00	120	105	42	21
One Star	Commodore	6	366.67	120	105	42	21
Silver Eagle	Captain	6	366.67	120	105	42	21
Silver Maple Leaf	Commander						
	(over 30 yr. service)	6	366.67	120	105	42	21
Silver Maple Leaf	Commander						
	(under 30 yr. service)	5	320.83	120	105	63	21
Gold Maple Leaf	Lt. Comdr. (over 23 yr. service)	5	320.83	120	105	63	21
Gold Maple Leaf	Lt. Comdr. (under 23 yr. service)	4	275.00	105	90	63	21
Two Silver Bars	Lieutenant (over 17 yr. service)	4	275.00	105	90	63	21
Two Silver Bars	Lieutenant (under 17 yr. service)	3	230.00	90	75	42	21
One Silver Bar	Lieutenant (jg)						
	(over 10 yr. service)	3	230.00	90	75	42	21
One Silver Bar	Lieutenant (jg)						
	(under 10 yr. service)	2	200.00	75	60	42	21
One Gold Bar	Ensign (over 5 yr. service)	2	200.00	75	60	42	21
One Gold Bar	Ensign						
	(under 5 yr. service)	1	180.00	60	45	42	21
Warrant specialty in Silver	C. W. O. ⁶						
	(over 20 yr. service)	4	275.00	105	90	63	21
Warrant specialty in Silver	C. W. O. ⁶						
	(over 10 yr. service)	3	230.00	90	75	42	21
Warrant specialty in Silver	C. W. O. ⁶						
	(under 10 yr. service) ⁷		210.00	75	60	42	21
Warrant specialty in Gold	Warrant Officer	1	180.00	60	45	42	21

¹An officer with dependents is not entitled to rental allowance under either of the following conditions: (a) while he is assigned public quarters and his dependents are not prevented by reason of orders of competent authority from dwelling with him; (b) while his dependents occupy public quarters. An officer without dependents is not entitled to rental allowance under any of the following conditions: (a) while he is on sea duty unless the sea duty is temporary duty not exceeding three months; (b) while he is on field duty unless his commanding officer certifies that he was necessarily required to procure quarters at his own expense; (c) while he occupies (or is assigned) public quarters.

²Subsistence allowance on this table is computed on the basis of a 30-day month. For a month of a greater or lesser number of days the amounts should be correspondingly increased or decreased.

³Personal cash allowance is \$416.67. ⁴Personal cash allowance is \$183.33. ⁵Personal cash allowance is \$41.67.

⁶A warrant officer promoted to commissioned warrant officer may be paid the pay provided for a warrant officer if greater than the pay of a commissioned warrant officer. When the total pay and allowances of a commissioned warrant officer shall exceed the rate of \$550.00 per month, the amount of the rental allowance to which such officer is entitled shall be reduced by the amount above \$550.00.

⁷Commissioned warrant officers during first 10 years of commissioned service are entitled to base pay at the rate of \$2520 per annum and the allowances of the second pay period; a certificate of creditable record is not required.

World Armed Forces, 1947

Source: N. Y. Times survey, May 12.

Comparison of the World Navies, January 1946

Class	U. S.	Great Britain	Russia	Italy	France
Battleships.....	23	14	4	5	4
Heavy cruisers.....	26	12	7	1	3
Light cruisers.....	41	50	2	9	6
Aircraft carriers.....	32	12	0	0	0
Escort carriers.....	75	29	0	0	0
Destroyers.....	353	259	51	11	15
Submarines.....	206	115	140	21	18
Total.....	756	491	204	47	46

	Army manpower	Navy, tonnage	No. of planes
United States.....	670,000*	3,820,000	37,000
U. S. S. R.....	3,800,000	445,000	25,000
Great Britain.....	1,210,000	1,513,600	.....
China.....	5,750,000†	.....	50,000
France.....	430,000	250,000	.....
India.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	675,000	39,688	1,000
Spain.....	422,050	83,000	900
Yugoslavia.....	350,000‡	.....	1,000
Argentina.....	100,000	95,369	100
All others.....	1,972,186	633,722	.....

*As of July 1, 1947. †All groups. ‡Includes police.

DECLARATIONS OF WAR

Address of the President of the United States before a joint session of the two Houses of Congress requesting that Congress declare that there exists a state of war between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

To the Congress of the United States:

Yesterday, December 7, 1941—a date which will live in infamy—the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

The United States was at peace with that Nation and, at the solicitation of Japan, was still in conversation with its Government and its Emperor looking toward the maintenance of peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons had commenced bombing in Oahu, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States and his colleague delivered to the Secretary of State a formal reply to a recent American message. While this reply stated that it seemed useless to continue the existing diplomatic negotiations, it contained no threat or hint of war or armed attack.

It will be recorded that the distance of Hawaii from Japan makes it obvious that the attack was deliberately planned many days or even weeks ago. During the intervening time the Japanese Government has deliberately sought to deceive the United States by false statements and expressions of hope for continued peace.

The attack yesterday on the Hawaiian Islands has caused severe damage to American naval and military forces. Very many American lives have been lost. In addition, American ships have been reported torpedoed on the high seas between San Francisco and Honolulu.

Yesterday the Japanese Government also launched an attack against Malaya.

Last night the Japanese forces attacked Hong Kong.

Last night Japanese forces attacked Guam.

Last night Japanese forces attacked the Philippine Islands.

Last night the Japanese attacked Wake Island.

This morning the Japanese attacked Midway Island.

Japan has, therefore, undertaken a surprise offensive extending throughout the Pacific area. The facts of yesterday speak for themselves. The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and well understand the implications to the very life and safety of our Nation.

As Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy I have directed that all measures be taken for our defense.

Always will we remember the character of the onslaught against us.

No matter how long it may take us to overcome these premeditated invasions, the American people in their righteous might will win through to absolute victory.

I believe I interpret the will of the Congress and of the people when I assert that we will not only defend ourselves to the uttermost but will make very certain that this form of treachery shall never endanger us again.

Hostilities exist. There is no blinking at the fact that our people, our territory, and our interests are in grave danger.

With confidence in our armed forces—with the unbounded determination of our people—we will gain the inevitable triumph—so help us God.

I ask that the Congress declare that since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 8, 1941.

Public Law 328—77th Congress Joint Resolution

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial Government of Japan and the Government and the people of the United States and making provisions to prosecute the same.

Whereas the Imperial Government of Japan has committed unprovoked acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared;

and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial Government of Japan; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, December 8, 1941, 4:10 P.M.,
E. S. T.

Declarations of War—(cont.)

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a request that the Congress recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

To the Congress of the United States:

On the morning of December eleventh, the Government of Germany, pursuing its course of world conquest, declared war against the United States.

The long known and the long expected has thus taken place. The forces endeavoring to enslave the entire world now are moving towards this hemisphere.

Never before has there been a greater challenge to life, liberty, and civilization.

Delay invites greater danger. Rapid and united effort by all of the peoples of the

world who are determined to remain free will ensure a world victory of the force of justice and of righteousness over the forces of savagery and of barbarism.

Italy also has declared war against the United States.

I therefore request the Congress to recognize a state of war between the United States and Germany, and between the United States and Italy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

December 11, 1941.

Public Law 331—77th Congress

Joint Resolution

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Government of Germany and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same

Whereas the Government of Germany has formally declared war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Government of Germany which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and the President is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces

of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Government of Germany; and, to bring the conflict to a successful termination, all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Approved, December 11, 1941, 3:05 P.M.
E. S. T.

In similar wording, war was declared against the Government of Italy by Joint Resolution, Public Law 332, approved December 11, 1941, 3:06 P.M.

Declarations of War, Invasions and Surrenders of World War II

- 1939 Sept. 1, Germany invades Poland.
Sept. 3, Great Britain and France declare war on Germany.
Nov. 30, Russia invades Finland.
- 1940 April 9, Germany invades Denmark and Norway.
May 10, Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.
May 16, Germany invades France.
June 10, Italy declares war on France and Great Britain.
Oct. 7, Germany invades Rumania.
Oct. 28, Italy invades Greece.
- 1941 April 6, Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece.
June 22, Germany declares war on Russia.
Dec. 7, Japan bombs Pearl Harbor, declares war on U. S. and Gt. Brit.
Dec. 8, United States and Great Britain declare war against Japan.
Dec. 8, China declares war on Japan, Germany, and Italy.
Dec. 11, Germany and Italy declare war on the United States.

- Dec. 11, United States declares war against Germany and Italy.
- 1942 May 22, Mexico declares war on Japan, Germany and Italy.
Aug. 22, Brazil declares war on Germany and Italy.
- 1943 April 7, Bolivia declares war against the Axis Powers.
Sept. 3, Allies invade Italy.
Sept. 8, Italy surrenders to the Allies.
Oct. 13, Italy (Badoglio government) declares war against Germany.
- 1944 June 6, D-Day—Allies invade the Channel Coast.
Sept. 13, Rumania signs armistice.
- 1945 Feb. 23, Turkey and Egypt declare war against Axis.
March 27, Argentina declares war on Germany.
May 2, German army in Italy surrenders to Allies.
May 8, Germany surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.
Aug. 8, Russia declares war on Japan.
Sept. 2, Japan surrenders.

Casualties of U. S. Wars for Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, 1775 to 1945

Source: U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, and U. S. Marine Corps.

Wars	Branch of service	Numbers engaged	Killed in action	Died of wounds	Other deaths	Total deaths	Missing	Wounds not mortal	Total casualties
Revolutionary War 1775 to 1783	Army	(¹)	.....	.....	.....	4,044 ²	2,124	6,004	12,172
	Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,044	2,124	6,004	12,172
War of 1812 1812 to 1814	Army	528,274 ³	.....	.....	.....	1,950 ²	.....	4,000	5,950
	Navy	6,773	265	.....	.....	265	.....	439	704
	Marines	1,155	45	.....	.....	45	.....	66	111
	Total	536,202	310	.....	.....	2,260	.....	4,505	6,765
Mexican War 1846 to 1848	Army	116,597	1,044	505	11,395	12,944	.....	3,393	16,337
	Navy	11,129	1	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
	Marines	2,270	11	.....	.....	11	.....	47	58
	Total	129,996	1,056	505	11,395	12,956	.....	3,443	16,399
Civil War 1861 to 1865	Army	2,128,948	67,058	43,012	249,458	359,528 ⁴	.....	280,040 ⁵	639,568
	Navy	57,841 ⁶	2,112	.....	2,411	4,523	.....	1,710	6,233
	Marines	3,255 ⁷	108	.....	272	380	40	131	551 ⁷
	Total	2,190,044	69,278	43,012	252,141	364,431	40	281,881	646,352
Spanish-American 1898	Army	280,564	498	202	5,772	6,472	.....	2,974	9,446
	Navy	22,875	10	.....	.....	10	.....	47	57
	Marines	3,321	6	.....	.....	6	.....	21	27 ⁸
	Total	306,760	514	202	5,772	6,488	.....	3,042	9,530
Military Expeditions ⁹ 1899 to 1916	Army	131,468 ¹⁰	863	253	3,269	4,385	.....	3,007	7,392
	Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	131,468	863	253	3,269	4,385	.....	3,007	7,392
World War I 1917 to 1918	Army	4,057,101	37,568	12,942	69,446	119,956	.....	193,663 ¹¹	313,619
	Navy	473,262 ¹²	59	.....	6,975	7,034	.....	292	7,326
	Marines	78,827	2,461	.....	823	3,284	.....	9,505	12,789
	Total	4,609,190	40,088	12,942	77,244	130,274	.....	203,460	333,734
World War II 1941 to 1945	Army	8,300,000	223,215 ¹³	.....	.....	223,215	12,752	571,679	807,646
	Navy	4,204,662	34,702	1,783	26,793	63,278	28	33,670	96,976
	Marines	599,693	15,460	3,163	5,863	24,486 ¹⁴	.....	67,134	91,620
	Total	13,104,355	273,377	4,946	32,656	310,979	12,780	672,483	996,242
Total War Casualties 1775 to 1945 (170 years)	Army	15,542,952	330,246	56,914	339,340	732,494	14,876	1,064,760	1,812,130
	Navy	4,776,542	37,149	1,783	36,179	75,111	28	56,161	111,300
	Marines	688,521	18,091	3,163	6,958	28,212	40	76,904	105,155
	Total	21,008,015	385,486	61,860	382,477	835,817	14,944	1,177,825	2,028,586

¹Greatest strength of Continental Army was about 35,000, November 1778.

²Total number undoubtedly much larger, since records were incomplete.

³Represents enlistments; hence in excess of actual number of troops since reenlistments were counted as a term of service.

⁴Actual deaths larger since records of Confederates far from complete.

⁵Estimated on Union records but number believed to be considerably larger.

⁶Based on highest total for year 1865.

⁷Excludes 999 Confederate Marines of which 527 were casualties.

⁸Excludes 28 killed on the U.S.S. Maine.

⁹Philippine Insurrection, 1899 to 1902; Cuban pacification, 1906 to 1909; China Relief Expedition, 1900 to 1901; Mexican Border, 1911 to 1916; Punitive Expedition, 1916.

¹⁰Approximately. Includes National Guard in Federal Service during Mexican border incidents.

¹¹Number incurred among 182,674 individuals, many having been wounded more than once.

¹²This figure includes those who served in the Nurse Corps of the U. S. Navy but does not include commissioned and warrant officers who were serving in the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve Force.

¹³Includes killed in action, died of wounds, died while captured or in interned status, declared dead and reported dead from missing in action.

¹⁴Includes 1,047 missing but declared dead.

NOTE: The U. S. Coast Guard in World War II had 172,952 men engaged. There were 1,917 deaths reported, of which 572 were classified as killed in action.

Killed in Battle—Wars Compared

Source: Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

Wars	Numbers of months duration	Total battle deaths	Average battle deaths per month
American Revolution	80	4,044	50
War of 1812	30	1,877	62
Mexican War	20	1,721	86
Civil War (Union losses)	48	110,070	2,293
Civil War (Confederate losses)	48	74,524	1,552
Spanish-American War	4	345	86
World War I	19	50,510	2,658
World War II	44	201,367	4,576

World War II Casualties

E.T.O. Exclusive of Italy

Assignment	Number of casualties	Percentage of casualties
Theater troops	1,094	.18
Army group, army and corps troops	60,998	10.35
Infantry divisions	392,990	66.69
Armored divisions	62,417	10.60
Airborne divisions	22,008	3.73
Total combat divisions	477,415	81.02
Total field forces	539,507	91.55
Troops under air commanders	1,669	.29
Strategic air forces	37,500	6.36
Tactical air forces	6,346	1.08
Total air forces	45,545	7.73
Communications zone troops	4,217	.72
Total	589,269	100.00

German and Italian Casualties

Theater	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Tunisia	19,600	19,000	130,000	168,600
Sicily	5,000	2,000	7,100	14,100
Italy	86,000	15,000	357,089	458,089
Western Front	263,000	49,000	7,614,794*	7,926,794
Total	373,600	85,000	8,108,983*	8,567,583

*Includes 3,404,949 disarmed enemy forces.

Japanese Losses on Eastern Battlefronts

Theater	Battle dead	Permanently disabled	Captured	Total
Southern Pacific	684,000	69,000	19,806	772,806
Central Pacific	273,000	6,000	17,472	296,472
India-Burma	128,000	38,000	3,097	169,097
China	126,000	126,000	1,059	253,059
Aleutians	8,000	1,000	30	9,030
Total	1,219,000	240,000	41,464	1,500,464

Return of U. S. War Dead

The enormous program for returning the war dead from the battlefronts of the world drew its first results on Oct. 10, 1947 when the U. S. steamer, *Honda Knot* pulled into Marine Park Dock, San Francisco with 3,028 bodies of men who died at Pearl Harbor and other Pacific battlegrounds. The first group destined for the eastern seaboard were brought to the Brooklyn,

New York Army Base, Distribution Center No. 1 on Oct. 25, 1947 for points as far south as Trenton, N. J.; Metropolitan New York area; north to Newburg, New York and all of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. The *Joseph V. Connolly* brought to N. Y. harbor the first 6,248 war dead from European battlefronts on Oct. 26, 1947.

Secession of States During the Civil War

Confederate States*	Act of secession			Constitution ratified	Provisional government appointed	Readmission date	New constitution ratified
	Legislatures adopted	Vote	No				
Alabama.....	Jan. 11, 1861	61	39	Mar. 13, 1861	June 21, 1865	June 25, 1868	Nov. 16, 1875
Arkansas.....	May 6, 1861	69	1	.....	None	June 22, 1868	Mar. 13, 1868
Florida.....	Jan. 10, 1861	62	7	.....	July 13, 1865	June 25, 1868	May 4, 1868
Georgia.....	Jan. 19, 1861	208	89	Mar. 16, 1861	June 17, 1865	July 15, 1870	Apr. 20, 1868
Louisiana.....	Jan. 26, 1861	113	17	Mar. 21, 1861	None	June 25, 1868	Aug. 17, 1867
Mississippi.....	Jan. 9, 1861	84	15	Mar. 30, 1861	June 13, 1865	Feb. 23, 1870	Dec. 1, 1868
North Carolina....	May 20, 1861	Unanimous		May 21, 1861	May 29, 1865	June 25, 1868	July 2, 1868
South Carolina....	Dec. 20, 1860	Unanimous		Apr. 3, 1861	June 30, 1865	June 25, 1868	Apr. 14, 1868
Tennessee.....	June 8, 1861	.....		.....	None	July 24, 1866	Feb. 22, 1865
Texas.....	Feb. 1, 1861	166	7	Mar. 23, 1861	June 17, 1865	Mar. 30, 1870	June 25, 1866
Virginia.....	Apr. 17, 1861	88	55	Apr. 25, 1861	None	Jan. 26, 1870	July 6, 1869

*Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, although slave states, did not pass an act of secession and declared themselves neutral.

United States Geographic Data

Source: U. S. Geological Survey.

Highest point: Mt. Whitney, Calif.*	14,495 ft.
Lowest point: Death Valley, Calif.*	275 ft. below sea level
Most northern point: Lake of the Woods projection, Minn.	49° 23' N. lat.
Most southern point: Cape Sable, Fla.	25° 07' N. lat.
Most eastern point: West Quoddy Head, Maine	66° 57' W. long.
Most western point: Cape Alaya, Wash.	124° 44' W. long.
Places farthest apart: Cape Flattery, Wash., to a point on the Florida coast south of Miami	2,835 mi.
Geographic center: near Lebanon, Smith County, Kans.	{ 39° 50' N. lat. 98° 35' W. long.
Northern boundary: Canada and Great Lakes	3,987 mi.
Southern boundary: Gulf of Mexico and Mexican boundary	5,654 mi.
Eastern boundary: Atlantic tidal coastline	5,565 mi.
Western boundary: Pacific tidal coastline	2,730 mi.
Total U. S. boundary	17,936 mi.

*The highest and lowest points in the U. S. are 86 mi. apart.

Territorial Expansion of the United States

Accession	Date	Area, sq. mi. ¹
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES		
Territory in 1790 ²		888,811
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192
Florida	1819	58,560
By treaty with Spain	1819	13,443
Texas	1845	390,144
Oregon	1846	285,580
Mexican Cession	1848	529,017
Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640
Total		3,022,387

OUTLYING TERRITORY³

Alaska Territory	1867	586,400
Hawaii Territory ⁴	1898	6,454
Puerto Rico	1899	3,435
Guam	1899	206
American Samoa	1900	76
Panama Canal Zone	1904	553
Virgin Islands of U. S.	1917	133
Trust territory ⁵	1947	846
Total		598,103
Aggregate (1947)		3,620,490

¹Total land and water area.
²Includes drainage basin of Red River of the North, not part of any accession, but in the past sometimes considered a part of the Louisiana Purchase.
³The Philippine Islands, acquired in 1899, became independent on July 4, 1946.
⁴Includes Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, and Midway Islands; also certain other outlying islands (21 sq. mi.).
⁵Consists of the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands, formerly held by Japan under mandate.

Water Area under U. S. Jurisdiction

Water	Area, sq. mi.
Atlantic Ocean	2,298
Chesapeake Bay	3,237
Delaware Bay	665
Erie, Lake	5,002
Georgia and Juan de Fuca, Straits of	1,610
Huron, Lake	8,975
Long Island Sound	1,299
Mexico, Gulf of	3,837
Michigan, Lake	22,178
New York Harbor	92
Ontario, Lake	3,033
Pacific Ocean	343
Puget Sound	561
St. Clair, Lake	116
Superior, Lake	21,118
Total	74,364*

*Not included in official area of U. S. because the water actually belongs to no particular country.

Population and Area of Continental United States, 1790 to 1940

Census	Population	Increase over the preceding census		Area, sq. mi.	Pop. per sq. mi.
		Number	Percent		
1790...	3,929,214			867,980	4.5
1800...	5,308,483	1,379,269	35.1	867,980	6.1
1810...	7,239,881	1,931,398	36.4	1,685,865	4.3
1820...	9,638,453	2,398,572	33.1	1,753,588	5.5
1830...	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5	1,753,588	7.3
1840...	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7	1,753,588	9.7
1850...	23,191,876	6,122,423	35.9	2,944,337	7.9
1860...	31,443,321	8,251,445	35.6	2,973,965	10.6
1870...	39,818,449	8,375,128	26.6	2,973,965	13.4
1880...	50,155,783	10,337,334	26.0	2,973,965	16.9
1890...	62,947,714	12,791,931	25.5	2,973,965	21.2
1900...	75,994,575	13,046,861	20.7	2,974,159	25.6
1910...	91,972,266	15,977,691	21.0	2,973,890	30.9
1920...	105,710,620	13,738,354	14.9	2,973,776	35.5
1930...	122,775,046	17,064,426	16.1	2,977,128	41.2
1940...	131,669,275	8,894,229	7.2	2,977,128	44.2

Climate of Selected U. S. Cities

Source: *Climate and Man*, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

City	Temperature, °F.				Growing season, days	Annual precipitation, in.
	Jan. avg.	July avg.	Maximum	Minimum		
Alabama: Birmingham.....	46.5	80.0	107	-10	240	54.08
Mobile.....	52.8	81.6	103	-1	298	60.67
Arizona: Tucson.....	49.6	85.1	111	6	245	11.16
Arkansas: Little Rock.....	42.6	81.2	110	-12	241	46.12
California: Crescent City.....	45.9	59.3	102	19	230	75.87
Los Angeles.....	54.2	70.5	109	28	359	14.76
San Francisco.....	49.8	58.9	101	27	356	20.23
Colorado: Denver.....	32.0	72.5	105	-29	171	13.99
Grand Junction.....	25.0	77.9	105	-21	191	8.76
Connecticut: Hartford.....	27.9	72.5	101	-24	182	42.86
Florida: Key West.....	69.9	83.2	100	41	...	38.36
Miami.....	68.0	81.7	96	27	...	59.18
Tampa.....	61.8	81.6	98	19	348	48.35
Georgia: Atlanta.....	44.0	78.5	103	-8	231	47.58
Savannah.....	52.7	81.2	105	8	273	44.67
Idaho: Boise.....	30.4	74.2	121	-28	177	12.47
Illinois: Chicago.....	25.7	73.9	105	-23	196	31.85
Springfield.....	28.2	78.0	110	-24	194	34.59
Indiana: Indianapolis.....	29.5	76.3	106	-25	192	38.26
Iowa: Fort Dodge.....	17.3	74.4	110	-35	152	31.64
Kansas: Topeka.....	29.5	79.5	114	-25	195	32.27
Kentucky: Lexington.....	34.1	76.4	108	-20	189	41.12
Louisiana: New Orleans.....	53.5	80.1	102	7	292	59.72
Maine: Bangor.....	22.9	70.8	104	-28	150	39.52
Massachusetts: Boston.....	29.8	72.4	104	-18	199	38.94
Michigan: Detroit.....	25.5	73.1	105	-24	177	31.04
Sault Ste. Marie.....	14.2	64.1	98	-37	142	28.85
Minnesota: Minneapolis.....	13.1	73.2	108	-34	171	27.31
Mississippi: Jackson.....	49.0	81.5	107	3	234	51.29
Missouri: Kansas City.....	30.2	80.0	113	-22	204	35.73
St. Louis.....	32.9	80.2	110	-22	210	36.67
Montana: Helena.....	20.2	65.7	103	-42	153	12.54
Nebraska: North Platte.....	25.2	75.4	108	-35	160	18.20
Omaha.....	23.7	78.1	114	-32	189	25.49
Nevada: Reno.....	32.5	71.0	106	-19	155	7.73
New Hampshire: Concord.....	22.0	69.7	102	-32	153	36.24
New Jersey: Atlantic City.....	34.8	72.9	104	-9	215	40.91
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	34.1	76.7	104	-10	198	8.40
New York: Albany.....	24.6	73.2	104	-24	174	33.11
Buffalo.....	25.8	70.1	97	-20	180	32.77
New York.....	32.1	74.4	102	-14	211	41.63
North Carolina: Durham.....	41.6	78.7	105	6	201	40.97
North Dakota: Bismarck.....	9.4	70.9	114	-45	140	15.43
Ohio: Cleveland.....	28.3	72.4	100	-17	203	31.89
Columbus.....	30.5	75.4	106	-20	187	34.10
Oklahoma: Oklahoma City.....	37.6	81.6	113	-17	224	31.15
Oregon: Portland.....	39.4	66.7	105	-2	263	39.43
Pennsylvania: Philadelphia.....	34.4	76.7	106	-11	211	41.86
Pittsburgh.....	31.6	74.2	103	-20	183	34.77
South Carolina: Charleston.....	49.9	81.4	104	7	285	40.26
South Dakota: Pierre.....	17.6	76.3	115	-40	161	16.21
Tennessee: Nashville.....	39.9	79.3	106	-13	214	44.77
Texas: Amarillo.....	35.3	76.8	106	-16	205	20.96
Brownsville.....	59.8	83.6	104	12	330	26.26
Dallas.....	45.8	83.7	110	-3	244	33.60
El Paso.....	45.4	81.4	106	-5	238	8.56
Utah: Salt Lake City.....	30.1	77.0	105	-20	192	15.79
Virginia: Norfolk.....	42.4	78.3	105	2	242	40.45
Washington: Seattle.....	39.5	63.1	98	3	255	31.80
Spokane.....	27.5	69.0	108	-30	184	14.62
Wisconsin: Madison.....	16.7	72.1	107	-29	171	30.60
Wyoming: Casper.....	26.4	72.1	109	-41	133	14.99

Highest, Lowest, and Average Altitudes in the United States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey.

State	Average elevation, ft.	Highest point	Elevation, ft.	Lowest point	Elevation, ft.
Alabama	500	Cheaha Mountain	2,407	Gulf of Mexico	Sea level
Arizona	4,100	Humphreys Peak	12,611	Colorado River	100
Arkansas	650	Blue Mountain	2,800	Ouachita River	55
		Magazine Mountain			
California	2,900	Mount Whitney	14,495	Death Valley	275*
Colorado	6,800	Mount Elbert	14,431	Arkansas River	3,350
Connecticut	500	Bear Mountain	2,355	Long Island Sound	Sea level
Delaware	60	Centerville	440	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Florida	100	Iron Mountain	325	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Georgia	600	Brasstown Bald	4,768	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Idaho	5,000	Borah Peak	12,655	SNAKE RIVER	720
Illinois	600	Charles Mound	1,241	Mississippi River	279
Indiana	700	Greensfork Township	1,240	Ohio River	316
Iowa	1,100	North boundary	1,675	Mississippi River	477
Kansas	2,000	On west boundary	4,135	Verdigris River	700
Kentucky	750	Big Black Mountain	4,150	Mississippi River	257
Louisiana	100	Benchmark at Athens (old)	469	New Orleans	5*
Maine	600	Mount Katahdin	5,268	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Maryland	350	Backbone Mountain	3,340	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Massachusetts	500	Mount Greylock	3,505	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Michigan	900	Porcupine Mountains	2,023	Lake Erie	572
Minnesota	1,200	Misquah Hills	2,230	Lake Superior	602
Mississippi	300	Near Iuka, Knob triangulation station	806	Gulf of Mexico	Sea level
Missouri	800	Taum Sauk Mountain	1,172	St. Francis River	230
Montana	3,400	Granite Peak	12,850	Kootenai River	1,800
Nebraska	2,600	Southwest part of state	5,300	Southeast corner of State	825
Nevada	5,500	Boundary Peak, White Mountains	13,145	Colorado River	470
New Hampshire	1,000	Mount Washington	6,288	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
New Jersey	250	High Point	1,801	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
New Mexico	5,700	North Turchaz Peak	13,306	Red Bluff	2,876
New York	1,000	Mount Marcy	5,344	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
North Carolina	700	Mount Mitchell	6,684	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
North Dakota	1,900	Black Butte	3,468	Pembina	790
Ohio	850	Campbell Hill	1,550	Ohio River	425
Oklahoma	1,300	Black Mesa	4,978	Red River	300
Oregon	3,300	Mount Hood	11,253	Pacific Ocean	Sea level
Pennsylvania	1,100	Negro Mountain	3,213	Delaware River	Sea level
Rhode Island	200	Durfee Hill	805	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
South Carolina	350	Sassafras Mountain	3,548	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
South Dakota	2,200	Harney Peak	7,242	Big Stone Lake	962
Tennessee	900	Clingmans Dome	6,642	Mississippi River	182
Texas	1,700	Guadalupe Peak	8,751	Gulf of Mexico	Sea level
Utah	6,100	Kings Peak	13,498	Beaverdam Creek	2,000
Vermont	1,000	Mount Mansfield	4,393	Lake Champlain	95
Virginia	950	Mount Rogers	5,719	Atlantic Ocean	Sea level
Washington	1,700	Mount Rainier	14,408	Pacific Ocean	Sea level
West Virginia	1,500	Spruce Knob	4,860	Potomac River	240
Wisconsin	1,050	Rib Hill	1,940	Lake Michigan	581
Wyoming	6,700	Gannett Peak	13,785	Belle Fourche River	3,100

*Below sea level.

FOREST RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES

The forests of the United States include over 800 different kinds of trees and still cover millions of acres. But since the days when half of the United States was forest the amount of forest land has decreased by about half and the condition of the remaining forests has deteriorated badly, necessitating a reforestation program.

United States Forest Land, 1940

(in acres)

Old growth	100,832,000
Second growth timber	112,030,000
Cordwood	100,791,000
Fair-satisfactory restock growth	71,806,000
Poor-nonrestocking growth	76,738,000
Total	461,697,000

Tidal Shore Lines of the U. S.

Source: U. S. Geological Survey.

State	Mainland	Islands	Total
Maine.....	558	761	1,319
New Hampshire.....	15	5	20
Massachusetts.....	421	250	671
Rhode Island.....	118	100	218
Connecticut.....	126	18	144
New York.....	31	798	829
New Jersey.....	392	368	760
Pennsylvania.....	13	.....	13
Delaware.....	140	14	154
Maryland.....	770	275	1,045
Virginia.....	780	500	1,280
North Carolina.....	1,040	831	1,871
South Carolina.....	281	960	1,241
Georgia.....	166	727	893
Florida.....	714	507	1,221
Atlantic Coast.....	5,565	6,114	11,679
Alabama.....	174	117	291
Florida.....	1,273	1,257	2,530
Mississippi.....	99	103	202
Louisiana.....	1,122	591	1,713
Texas.....	973	709	1,682
Gulf Coast.....	3,641	2,777	6,418
California.....	1,264	291	1,555
Oregon.....	429	60	489
Washington.....	1,037	684	1,721
Pacific Coast.....	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total.....	11,936	9,926	21,862

Arrival and Departure of Aliens.

Source: Immig. & Naturalization Service.

Year	Aliens ad- mitted*	Aliens de- parted†	Excess of ad- missions	Aliens de- barred	Aliens de- ported
1920.....	621,576	428,062	193,514	11,795	2,762
1921.....	978,163	426,031	552,132	13,779	4,517
1922.....	432,505	345,384	87,121	13,731	4,345
1923.....	673,406	200,586	472,820	20,619	3,661
1924.....	879,302	216,745	662,557	30,284	6,409
1925.....	458,435	225,490	232,945	25,390	9,495
1926.....	496,106	227,755	268,351	20,550	10,904
1927.....	538,001	253,508	284,493	19,755	11,662
1928.....	500,631	274,356	226,275	18,839	11,625
1929.....	479,327	252,498	226,829	18,127	12,908
1930.....	446,214	272,425	173,789	8,233	16,631
1931.....	280,679	290,916	-10,237	9,744	18,142
1932.....	174,871	287,657	-112,786	7,064	19,426
1933.....	150,728	243,802	-93,074	5,527	19,865
1934.....	163,904	177,172	-13,268	5,384	8,879
1935.....	179,721	189,050	-9,329	5,558	8,319
1936.....	190,899	193,284	-2,385	7,000	9,195
1937.....	231,884	224,582	7,302	8,076	8,829
1938.....	252,697	222,614	30,083	8,066	9,275
1939.....	268,331	201,409	66,922	6,498	8,202
1940.....	208,788	166,164	42,624	5,300	6,954
1941.....	151,784	88,477	63,307	2,929	4,407
1942.....	111,238	74,552	36,686	1,833	3,709
1943.....	104,842	58,722	46,120	1,495	4,207
1944.....	142,192	84,409	57,783	1,642	7,179
1945.....	202,366	93,362	109,004	2,341	11,270
1946.....	312,190	204,353	107,837	2,942	14,375

*Immigrants and nonimmigrants.

†Emigrants and nonemigrants.

Arrival of Immigrants at Principal Ports

Source: Naturalization and Immigration Service.

Port	1930-34 average	1935-39 average	1940-44 average	1942	1943	1944	1945
New York.....	52,678	37,026	16,873	10,173	1,089	1,075	2,636
Boston.....	2,832	746	498	121	7	264	278
Philadelphia.....	40	23	245	47	503	581	701
Baltimore.....	60	35	185	26	745	27	56
Miami.....	111	934	2,504	1,225	2,611	3,704	6,325
New Orleans.....	427	215	350	255	317	488	877
San Francisco.....	1,498	666	736	338	92	462	1,168
Seattle.....	333	82	261	46	3	3	8

U. S. Indian Population,* January 1, 1946

Source: Office of Indian Affairs.

Arizona.....	56,573	Minnesota.....	18,437	Oklahoma.....	111,187
California.....	24,114	Mississippi.....	2,342	Oregon.....	5,584
Colorado.....	958	Montana.....	19,240	South Dakota.....	31,027
Florida.....	684	Nebraska.....	4,925	Texas†.....	368
Idaho.....	4,463	Nevada.....	5,701	Utah.....	2,479
Iowa.....	600	New Mexico.....	43,904	Washington.....	15,370
Kansas.....	2,226	New York.....	9,042	Wisconsin.....	13,841
Louisiana†.....	128	North Carolina.....	3,829	Wyoming.....	2,759
Michigan.....	5,178	North Dakota.....	13,091	Total*.....	398,050

*The figures for the states show only the Indians under jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs. The total includes an estimated population of 112,105 distributed in the following states: California 14,450; Michigan 5,013; New York 9,042; Oklahoma 83,100; and Washington 500.

†Previous years' estimate.

NOTE: Population for other years: 1900, 270,544; 1910, 304,950; 1920, 336,337; 1930, 340,541; 1940, 361,816; and 1945, 393,622. There are discrepancies between these figures and those of the Bureau of the Census, mainly because of variations in the definition of the word Indian.

Population by Race, 1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese
Alabama	1,837,140	11,957	983,290	464	41	21
Arizona	389,955	36,837	14,993	55,076	1,449	632
Arkansas	1,458,392	7,692	482,578	278	432	3
California	5,725,870	870,893	124,306	18,675	39,556	93,717
Colorado	1,036,031	70,471	12,176	1,360	216	2,734
Connecticut	1,347,466	327,941	32,992	201	292	164
Delaware	215,695	14,833	35,876	14	39	22
D. C.	440,312	34,014	187,266	190	656	68
Florida	1,312,125	69,861	514,198	690	214	154
Georgia	2,026,362	11,916	1,084,927	106	326	31
Idaho	495,176	24,116	595	3,537	208	1,191
Illinois	6,534,829	969,373	387,446	624	2,456	462
Indiana	3,194,692	110,631	121,916	223	208	29
Iowa	2,403,446	117,245	16,694	733	81	29
Kansas	1,683,084	51,412	65,138	1,165	133	19
Kentucky	2,615,794	15,631	214,031	44	100	9
Louisiana	1,484,467	27,272	849,303	1,801	360	46
Maine	760,902	83,641	1,304	1,251	92	5
Maryland	1,436,766	81,715	301,931	73	437	36
Massachusetts	3,408,744	848,852	55,391	769	2,513	158
Michigan	4,356,613	683,030	208,345	6,282	924	139
Minnesota	2,474,078	294,904	9,928	12,528	551	51
Mississippi	1,100,339	5,988	1,074,578	2,134	743	1
Missouri	3,425,062	114,125	244,386	330	334	74
Montana	484,826	55,642	1,120	16,841	258	508
Nebraska	1,215,771	81,853	14,171	3,401	102	480
Nevada	93,431	10,599	664	4,747	286	470
New Hampshire	422,693	68,296	414	50	63	4
New Jersey	3,235,277	695,810	226,973	211	1,200	298
New Mexico	477,065	15,247	4,672	34,510	106	186
New York	10,026,016	2,853,530	571,221	8,651	13,731	2,538
North Carolina	2,558,589	9,046	981,298	22,546	83	21
North Dakota	557,192	74,272	201	10,114	56	83
Ohio	6,047,265	519,266	339,461	338	921	163
Oklahoma	2,083,869	20,359	168,849	63,125	112	57
Oregon	988,092	87,639	2,565	4,594	2,086	4,071
Pennsylvania	8,453,729	973,260	470,172	441	1,477	224
Rhode Island	564,021	137,784	11,024	196	257	6
South Carolina	1,079,393	4,915	814,164	1,234	27	33
South Dakota	575,023	44,052	474	23,347	36	19
Tennessee	2,395,586	11,320	508,736	114	60	12
Texas	5,253,157	234,388	924,391	1,103	1,031	458
Utah	510,622	32,298	1,235	3,611	228	2,210
Vermont	327,079	31,727	384	16	21	3
Virginia	1,992,596	22,987	661,449	198	208	74
Washington	1,494,984	203,163	7,424	11,394	2,345	14,565
West Virginia	1,742,320	41,782	117,754	25	57	3
Wisconsin	2,823,978	288,774	12,158	12,265	290	23
Wyoming	229,818	16,779	956	2,349	102	643
Totals	106,795,732	11,419,138	12,865,518	333,969	77,504	126,947

Cases of Single and Plural Births, U. S. 1945

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

(Only those cases in which at least one child was born alive are included.)

Cases of births	Age of mother										Not stated	Total cases
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 & over		
Single births	3,548	277,845	784,013	739,485	517,968	272,027	71,864	5,492	161	67	6,242	2,678,712
Twins	13	1,625	6,490	7,989	7,160	4,333	936	34	...	...	24	28,604
Triplets	...	6	42	69	77	54	8	...	...	...	1	257
Quadruplets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quintuplets	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	3,561	279,476	790,545	747,543	525,205	276,415	72,808	5,526	161	67	6,267	2,707,574

U. S. Population by States, 1900, 1920, 1940 and 1947

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	1900 Population	Rank	1920 Population	Rank	1940 Population	Rank	1947 (estimated)* Population	Rank
Alabama	1,828,697	18	2,348,174	18	2,832,961	17	2,824,000	18
Arizona	122,931	46	334,162	45	499,261	43	657,000	37
Arkansas	1,311,564	25	1,752,204	25	1,949,387	24	1,903,000	30
California	1,485,053	21	3,426,861	8	6,907,387	5	9,876,000	3
Colorado	539,700	32	939,629	33	1,123,296	33	1,159,000	34
Connecticut	908,420	29	1,380,631	29	1,709,242	31	2,020,000	27
Delaware	184,735	44	223,003	46	266,505	46	293,000	46
D. C.	278,718	..	437,571	..	663,091	..	861,000	..
Florida	528,542	33	968,470	32	1,897,414	27	2,394,000	22
Georgia	2,216,331	11	2,895,832	12	3,123,723	14	3,233,000	14
Idaho	161,772	45	431,866	42	524,873	42	488,000	44
Illinois	4,821,550	3	6,485,280	3	7,897,241	3	8,221,000	4
Indiana	2,516,462	8	2,930,390	11	3,427,796	12	3,858,000	10
Iowa	2,231,853	10	2,404,021	16	2,538,268	20	2,606,000	20
Kansas	1,470,495	22	1,769,257	24	1,801,028	29	1,914,000	29
Kentucky	2,147,174	12	2,416,630	15	2,845,627	16	2,777,000	19
Louisiana	1,381,625	23	1,798,509	22	2,363,880	21	2,549,000	21
Maine	694,466	31	768,014	35	847,226	35	911,000	35
Maryland	1,188,044	26	1,449,661	28	1,821,244	28	2,215,000	25
Massachusetts	2,805,346	7	3,852,356	6	4,316,721	8	4,725,000	8
Michigan	2,420,982	9	3,668,412	7	5,256,106	7	6,249,000	7
Minnesota	1,751,394	19	2,387,125	17	2,792,300	18	2,897,000	17
Mississippi	1,551,270	20	1,790,618	23	2,183,796	23	2,092,000	26
Missouri	3,106,665	5	3,404,055	9	3,784,664	10	3,854,000	11
Montana	243,329	42	548,889	39	559,456	39	494,000	43
Nebraska	1,066,300	27	1,296,372	31	1,315,834	32	1,301,000	33
Nevada	42,335	48	77,407	48	110,247	48	140,000	48
New Hampshire	411,588	37	443,083	41	491,524	44	547,000	42
New Jersey	1,883,669	16	3,155,900	10	4,160,165	9	4,435,000	9
New Mexico	195,310	43	360,350	43	531,818	41	550,000	41
New York	7,268,894	1	10,385,227	1	13,479,142	1	14,092,000	1
North Carolina	1,893,810	15	2,559,123	14	3,571,623	11	3,718,000	12
North Dakota	319,146	40	646,872	36	641,935	38	552,000	40
Ohio	4,157,545	4	5,759,394	4	6,907,612	4	7,773,000	5
Oklahoma	790,391†	30	2,028,283	21	2,336,434	22	2,311,000	23
Oregon	413,536	36	783,389	34	1,089,684	34	1,517,000	32
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	2	8,720,017	2	9,900,180	2	10,281,000	2
Rhode Island	428,556	35	604,397	38	713,346	36	761,000	36
South Carolina	1,340,316	24	1,683,724	26	1,899,804	26	1,918,000	28
South Dakota	401,570	38	636,547	37	642,961	37	564,000	39
Tennessee	2,020,616	14	2,337,885	19	2,915,841	15	3,079,000	15
Texas	3,048,710	6	4,663,228	5	6,414,824	6	7,118,000	6
Utah	276,749	41	449,396	40	550,310	40	637,000	38
Vermont	343,641	39	352,428	44	359,231	45	364,000	45
Virginia	1,854,184	17	2,309,187	20	2,677,773	19	3,019,000	16
Washington	518,103	34	1,356,621	30	1,736,191	30	2,233,000	24
West Virginia	958,800	28	1,463,701	27	1,901,974	25	1,849,000	31
Wisconsin	2,069,042	13	2,632,067	13	3,137,587	13	3,283,000	13
Wyoming	92,531	47	194,402	47	250,742	47	275,000	47

*Provisional estimates for July 1, 1947, which are subject to revision and which exclude armed forces overseas.

†Includes population of Indian Territory: 392,060.

Population of the Thirteen States in 1790

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Population	State	Population	State	Population
Virginia	747,610	New York	340,120	New Hampshire	141,885
Pennsylvania	434,373	Maryland	319,728	Georgia	82,548
North Carolina	393,751	South Carolina	249,073	Rhode Island	68,825
Massachusetts	378,787	Connecticut	237,946	Delaware	59,096
		New Jersey	184,139		

Immigration to the United States, 1820 to 1946

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Year	No. of per-sons*	Year	No. of per-sons*	Year	No. of per-sons*	Year	No. of per-sons*
1820	8,385	1852	371,603	1884	518,592	1916	298,826
1821	9,127	1853	368,645	1885	395,346	1917	295,403
1822	6,911	1854	427,833	1886	334,203	1918	110,618
1823	6,354	1855	200,877	1887	490,109	1919	141,132
1824	7,912	1856	200,436	1888	546,889	1920	430,001
1825	10,199	1857	251,306	1889	444,427	1921	805,228
1826	10,837	1858	123,126	1890	455,302	1922	309,556
1827	18,875	1859	121,282	1891	560,319	1923	522,919
1828	27,382	1860	153,640	1892	579,663	1924	706,896
1829	22,520	1861	91,918	1893	439,730	1925	294,314
1830	23,322	1862	91,985	1894	285,631	1926	304,488
1831	22,633	1863	176,282	1895	258,536	1927	335,175
1832	60,482	1864	193,418	1896	343,267	1928	307,255
1833	58,640	1865	248,120	1897	230,832	1929	279,678
1834	65,365	1866	318,568	1898	229,299	1930	241,700
1835	45,374	1867	315,722	1899	311,715	1931	97,139
1836	76,242	1868	138,840	1900	448,572	1932	35,576
1837	79,340	1869	352,768	1901	487,918	1933	23,068
1838	38,914	1870	387,203	1902	648,743	1934	29,470
1839	68,069	1871	321,500	1903	857,046	1935	34,956
1840	84,066	1872	404,806	1904	812,870	1936	36,329
1841	80,289	1873	459,803	1905	1,026,499	1937	50,244
1842	104,565	1874	313,339	1906	1,100,735	1938	67,895
1843	52,496	1875	227,498	1907	1,285,349	1939	82,998
1844	78,615	1876	169,986	1908	782,870	1940	70,756
1845	114,371	1877	141,857	1909	751,786	1941	51,776
1846	154,416	1878	138,469	1910	1,041,570	1942	28,781
1847	234,968	1879	177,826	1911	878,587	1943	23,725
1848	226,527	1880	457,257	1912	838,172	1944	28,551
1849	297,024	1881	669,431	1913	1,197,892	1945	38,119
1850	369,980	1882	788,992	1914	1,218,480	1946	108,721
1851	379,466	1883	603,322	1915	326,700		

*For 1820-67, figures are for alien passengers arriving; for 1868-1903, for immigrants arriving; for 1904-06, for aliens admitted; and for 1907-46, for immigrant aliens admitted.

Population of United States, Territories, and Possessions, 1930-1940

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Area	Population		Per- cent in-crease
	1930	1940	
Continental United States	122,775,046	131,669,275	7.2
Alaska	59,278	72,524	22.3
American Samoa	10,055	12,908	28.4
Guam	18,509	22,290	20.4
Hawaii	368,336	423,330	14.9
Panama Canal Zone	39,467	51,827	31.3
Philippine Islands*	13,513,000	16,356,000	21.0
Puerto Rico	1,543,913	1,869,255	21.1
Virgin Islands	22,012	24,889	13.1
Military and naval, etc., services abroad	89,453	118,933	33.0
United States, with ter-ritories and possessions	138,439,069	150,621,231	8.8

*The Philippine Islands became independent on July 4, 1946.

One Accidental Death Every 5 Minutes in 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

The nation's 1946 accident totals can be figured at the following approximate rates:

Class of accident	One every	
All accidents	Deaths	5½ minutes
	Injuries	3 seconds
Motor vehicle	Deaths	15½ minutes
	Injuries	26 seconds
Occupational*	Deaths	32 minutes
	Injuries	15 seconds
Workers off-job*	Deaths	14½ minutes
	Injuries	10 seconds
Home*	Deaths	16 minutes
	Injuries	6 seconds
Public non-motor vehicle*	Deaths	31 minutes
	Injuries	15 seconds

*Civilians only.

Death Rates for Selected Causes, 1910-46

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

(Exclusive of stillbirths. Rates per 100,000 population)

Cause	1910	1920	1930	1940 ¹	1946 ¹	Cause	1910	1920	1930	1940 ¹	1946 ¹
Heart disease	158.9	159.6	214.2	291.9	306.6	Syphilis	13.5	16.5	15.7	14.4	9.3
Cancer	76.2	83.4	97.4	120.0	129.6	Influenza	14.2	70.5	19.4	15.3	6.9
Nephritis	94.8	88.8	91.0	81.4	58.0	Homicide	4.6	6.8	8.8	6.2	6.5
Accidents ²	82.7 ³	60.7 ³	53.8	47.3	47.1	Appendicitis	10.8	13.2	15.2	9.9	3.9
Pneumonia	141.7	136.8	83.1	54.8	39.2	Meningitis	.3	1.6	3.6	.5	1.0
Tuberculosis	153.8	113.1	71.1	45.8	37.2	Diphtheria	21.1	15.3	4.9	1.1	.9
Premature birth	37.7	43.6	31.5	24.5	29.1	Whooping cough	11.6	12.5	4.8	2.2	.9
Diabetes mellitus	15.3	16.1	19.1	26.5	24.7	Malaria	1.1	3.4	2.9	1.1	.3
Mot. veh. accidents	1.8 ⁴	10.3 ⁴	26.7	26.1	24.1	Typhoid	22.5	7.6	4.8	1.1	.3
Suicide	15.3	10.2	15.6	14.3	10.8	Scarlet fever	11.4	4.6	1.9	.5	.1

¹Excludes federal forces overseas. Rates for 1946 are estimated.

²Excludes motor vehicle accidents.

³Includes legal executions.

⁴Excludes automobile collisions with trains and streetcars, and motorcycle accidents.

Immigration by Country of Origin, 1820 to 1946

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(Figures are totals, not annual averages, and were tabulated as follows: 1820-67, alien passengers arrived; 1868-91 and 1895-97, immigrant aliens arrived; 1892-94 and 1898-1946, immigrant aliens admitted. Data before 1906 relate to country whence alien came; since 1906, to country of last permanent address.)

Countries	1820-1900	1901-1910	1911-1920	1921-1930	1931-1940	1941-1946	Total 1820-1946
Europe:							
Albania ¹	.....	.....	.....	1,663	2,040	13	3,716
Austria ²	1,027,195	2,145,266	453,649	32,868	3,563	130	3,662,671
Belgium	62,161	41,635	33,746	15,846	4,817	4,197	162,402
Bulgaria ³	160	39,280	22,533	2,945	938	170	66,026
Czechoslovakia ¹	.....	.....	3,426	102,194	14,393	1,020	121,033
Denmark	192,768	65,285	41,983	32,430	2,559	726	335,751
Estonia ¹	.....	.....	.....	1,576	506	120	2,202
Finland ¹	.....	.....	756	16,691	2,146	424	20,017
France	397,489	73,379	61,897	49,610	12,623	16,728	611,726
Germany ²	5,010,248	341,498	143,945	412,202	114,058	9,434	6,031,385
Great Britain: England	1,824,054	388,017	249,944	157,420	21,756	44,023	2,685,214
Scotland	368,280	120,469	79,357	159,781	6,887	2,291	736,065
Wales	42,076	17,464	13,107	13,012	735	1,183	87,577
Not specified ⁴	793,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	793,741
Greece	18,685	167,519	184,201	51,084	9,119	1,440	432,048
Hungary ²	.....	.....	442,693	30,680	7,861	781	482,015
Ireland	3,873,104	339,065	146,181	220,591	13,167	2,875	4,594,983
Italy	1,040,479	2,045,877	1,109,524	455,315	68,028	3,571	4,722,794
Latvia ¹	.....	.....	.....	3,399	1,192	214	4,805
Lithuania ¹	.....	.....	.....	6,015	2,201	407	8,623
Luxemburg	.....	.....	.....	727	565	436	1,728
Netherlands	127,681	48,262	43,718	26,948	7,150	1,515	255,274
Norway ⁵	474,684	190,505	66,395	68,531	4,740	948	805,803
Poland ⁶	165,182	.....	4,813	227,734	17,026	2,010	416,765
Portugal	63,840	69,149	89,732	29,994	3,329	3,512	259,556
Rumania	19,109	53,008	13,311	67,646	3,871	400	157,345
Spain	41,361	27,935	68,611	28,958	3,258	1,442	171,565
Sweden ⁵	771,631	249,534	95,074	97,249	3,960	1,527	1,218,975
Switzerland	202,479	34,922	23,091	29,676	5,512	2,921	298,601
Turkey in Europe	5,824	79,976	54,677	14,659	737	204	156,077
U.S.S.R.	761,742	1,597,306	921,201	61,742	1,356	264	3,343,611
Yugoslavia ¹	.....	.....	1,888	49,064	5,835	490	57,277
Other Europe	1,940	665	8,111	9,603	2,361	502	23,182
Total Europe	17,285,913	8,136,016	4,376,564	2,477,853	348,289	105,918	32,730,553
Asia:							
China	305,455	20,605	21,278	29,907	4,928	1,620	383,793
India	696	4,713	2,082	1,886	496	770	10,643
Japan ⁷	28,547	129,797	83,837	33,462	1,948	372	277,963
Turkey in Asia ⁸	29,088	77,393	77,389	19,165	328	127	205,490
Other Asia	5,883	11,059	5,973	12,980	7,644	2,112	45,651
Total Asia	369,669	243,567	192,559	97,400	15,344	5,001	923,540
America:							
Canada & Newfoundland ⁹	1,051,275	179,226	742,185	924,515	108,527	74,850	3,080,578
Central America	2,173	8,192	17,159	15,769	5,861	11,008	60,162
Mexico	28,003	49,642	219,004	459,287	22,319	29,820	808,075
South America	12,105	17,280	41,899	42,215	7,803	9,300	130,602
West Indies	125,598	107,548	123,424	74,899	15,502	23,126	470,097
Other America ¹⁰	.....	.....	.....	31	25	7,676	7,732
Total America	1,219,154	361,888	1,143,671	1,516,716	160,037	155,780	4,557,246
Africa	2,213	7,368	8,443	6,286	1,750	3,212	29,272
Australia & New Zealand	19,679	11,975	12,348	8,299	2,231	8,645	63,171
Pacific Islands	7,810	1,049	1,079	427	780	1,044	12,189
Countries not specified	219,168	33,523 ¹¹	1,147	228	.....	73	254,139
Total all countries	19,123,606	8,795,386	5,735,811	4,107,209	528,431	279,673	38,570,116

¹Countries established since beginning of World War I are theretofore included with countries to which they belonged.

²Hungary included with Austria 1820-1919; Austria included with Germany 1938-1945.

³Includes Serbia and Montenegro prior to 1920.

⁴For United Kingdom.

⁵Norway included with Sweden 1820-60.

⁶Included with Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia 1899-1919.

⁷No record of immigration until 1861.

⁸No record of immigration until 1869.

⁹Includes all British North American possessions 1820-98.

¹⁰Included with "Countries not specified" prior to 1925.

¹¹Includes 32,897 persons returning in 1906 to their homes in the U. S.

U. S. Foreign-born Population by Country of Birth

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Country of birth	Total foreign-born 1900	Foreign-born white				Percent ¹	
		1910	1920	1930	1940	1930	1940
Northwestern Europe							
England.....	840,513	876,455	812,828	808,684	621,975	5.8	5.4
Scotland.....	233,524	261,034	254,567	354,323	279,321	2.5	2.4
Wales.....	93,586	82,479	67,066	60,205	35,360	.4	.3
Northern Ireland.....	1,615,459	1,352,155	1,037,233	178,832	106,416	1.3	.9
Eire.....				744,810	572,031	5.3	5.0
Norway.....	336,388	403,858	363,862	347,852	262,088	2.5	2.3
Sweden.....	582,014	665,183	625,580	595,250	445,070	4.3	3.9
Denmark.....	153,690	181,621	189,154	179,474	138,175	1.3	1.2
Iceland.....				2,764	2,104	...	...
Netherlands.....	94,931	120,053	131,766	133,133	111,064	1.0	1.0
Belgium.....	29,757	49,397	62,686	64,194	53,958	.5	.5
Luxemburg.....	3,031	3,068	12,585	9,048	6,886	.1	.1
Switzerland.....	115,593	124,834	118,659	113,010	88,293	.8	.8
France.....	104,197	117,236	152,890	135,265	102,930	1.0	.9
Central Europe							
Germany.....	2,663,418	2,311,085	1,686,102	1,608,814	1,237,772	11.5	10.8
Poland.....	383,407	293,884	1,139,978	1,268,583	993,479	9.1	8.7
Czechoslovakia.....			362,436	491,638	319,971	3.5	2.8
Austria.....	432,798	2845,506	575,625	370,914	479,906	2.7	4.2
Hungary.....	145,714	495,600	397,282	274,450	290,228	2.0	2.5
Yugoslavia.....			169,437	211,416	161,093	1.5	1.4
Eastern Europe							
U.S.S.R.....	423,726	21,184,382	1,400,489	1,153,624	1,040,884	8.2	9.1
Latvia.....				20,673	18,636	.1	.2
Estonia.....				3,550	4,178	...	...
Lithuania.....				135,068	193,606	1.4	1.5
Finland.....				142,478	117,210	1.0	1.0
Rumania.....	15,032	65,920	102,823	146,393	115,940	1.0	1.0
Bulgaria.....		11,453	10,477	9,399	8,888	.1	.1
Turkey in Europe.....	9,910	32,221	5,284	2,257	4,412	...	...
Southern Europe							
Greece.....	8,515	101,264	175,972	174,526	163,252	1.2	1.4
Italy.....	484,027	1,343,070	1,610,109	1,790,424	1,623,580	12.8	14.2
Spain.....	7,050	21,977	49,247	59,033	47,707	.4	.4
Portugal.....	30,608	57,623	67,453	69,993	62,347	.5	.5
Other Europe.....	2,251	412,851	11,509	25,065	19,819	.2	.2
Asia							
Palestine.....	(3)	59,702	3,202	6,135	7,047	...	.1
Syria.....			51,900	57,227	50,859	.4	.4
Turkey in Asia.....			11,014	46,651	52,479	.3	.5
Other Asia.....			44,334	47,567	39,524	.3	.3
America							
Canada-French.....	395,126	385,083	307,786	370,852	273,366	2.7	2.4
Canada-other.....	784,796	810,987	810,092	907,660	770,753	6.5	6.7
Newfoundland.....	(6)	5,076	13,242	23,971	21,361	.2	.2
Mexico.....	103,393	219,802	478,383	639,017	377,433	4.6	3.3
Cuba.....	11,081	12,869	12,843	16,089	15,277	.1	.1
Other West Indies.....	14,354	10,300	13,526	15,511	15,257	.1	.1
Central America.....	3,897	1,507	4,074	7,791	7,638	.1	.1
South America.....	4,733	7,562	16,855	30,333	28,770	.2	.3
All other							
Australia.....	6,807	8,938	10,801	12,720	10,998	.1	.1
Azores.....	9,768	15,795	33,788	35,432	25,751	.3	.2
Other Atlantic islands.....			5,196	4,053	3,232	...	...
Other and not reported.....			17,727	18,716	18,649	.1	.2
Total.....	10,341,276	13,345,545	13,712,754	13,983,405	11,419,138	100.0	100.0

¹Percentages not shown are less than one-tenth of one percent.²Persons reported in 1910 as of Polish mother tongue born in Austria, Germany, and Russia have been deducted from their respective countries and combined as Poland.³Turkey in Asia included with Turkey in Europe prior to 1910.⁴Includes 4,635 persons born in Serbia and 5,363 persons born in Montenegro, which became part of Yugoslavia in 1918.⁵Turkey in Asia included Armenia, Palestine, and Syria in 1910. Subsequent to 1910 Armenia included with "Other Asia." ⁶Newfoundland included with Canada in 1900.

A Brief Summary of Naturalization Requirements and Procedure

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

An applicant for naturalization must have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence.

The first step toward becoming a citizen is to make a declaration of intention, commonly called taking out the first paper. An applicant for the first paper must be at least 18 years old and may take out the first paper at any time after arrival as a permanent resident and at any place.

When applying for the first paper, an applicant must fill out Form N-300. After the Government receives and checks the Form N-300, the applicant is notified as to when and where to get the first paper. The clerk of the court fills out the first paper, using the information the applicant gave in Form N-300. The applicant must sign the first paper before the clerk of the court and swear that the statements in it are true. The applicant pays \$3 to the clerk of the court for the declaration of intention.

The procedure for filing a petition for naturalization and becoming a citizen is commonly called taking out the second paper, Form N-400.

An applicant must be at least 20 years old to file a declaration of intention with the petition. An alien filing under a section not requiring a declaration of intention may file a petition upon reaching the age of 18.

An applicant must be able to carry on an ordinary conversation in English and to sign his name (unless physically unable to talk or to write). Some courts require that an applicant for a second paper must be able to read English; the applicant should find out whether the court in his district has such a requirement.

An applicant must have lived continuously in the United States for the num-

ber of years required by law; for aliens who are required to have a first paper, that is five years; they must have lived at least the last six months of that five-year period in the state where they apply for the second paper. For wives and husbands of citizens of the United States and some of the other aliens who do not need a first paper it means one, two, or three years, depending on the date of marriage or other facts of the case.

The applicant will be notified by the Immigration and Naturalization office when and where to come for his first hearing. The applicant must take with him two citizen witnesses to this hearing. A naturalization examiner questions them separately to make sure the applicant meets the requirements of the naturalization laws. If the examiner is satisfied that the applicant does, he helps him file a petition for naturalization. At this time the applicant pays \$8 to the clerk of the court for the petition and the certificate of naturalization.

Not less than thirty days after the petition was filed, the applicant is notified to appear in the naturalization court for a final hearing to renounce allegiance to the foreign government and to take an oath of allegiance to the United States.

The examiner may recommend that an application for citizenship be granted, denied, or put off until the applicant is better prepared. If the examiner recommends that the petition be denied, notice of this recommendation is sent to the applicant before the case is put on the court calendar for final hearing. The applicant may ask to be examined by the judge in court if he feels that the examiner's recommendation is not just.

Naturalization Statistics, 1907 to 1946

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Period	Declara- tions filed	Petitions filed ¹			Aliens naturalized		
		Civilian	Military	Total	Civilian	Military	Total
1907 to 1910.....	526,322	164,036	.....	164,036	111,738	.....	111,738
1911 to 1920.....	2,686,909	1,137,084	244,300	1,381,384	884,672	244,300	1,128,972
1921 to 1930.....	2,709,014	1,827,073	57,204	1,884,277	1,716,979	56,206	1,773,185
1931 to 1940.....	1,369,479	1,612,411	24,702	1,637,113	1,498,573	19,891	1,518,464
1941.....	224,123	277,807	.....	277,807	275,747	1,547	277,294
1942.....	221,796	341,979	1,508	343,487	268,762	1,602	270,364
1943.....	115,664	338,885	38,240	377,125	281,459	37,474*	318,933
1944.....	42,368	275,486	50,231	325,717	392,766	49,213*	441,979
1945.....	31,195	172,905	23,012	195,917	208,707	22,695*	231,402
1946.....	28,787	110,071	13,793	123,864	134,849	15,213*	150,062
1941 to 1946.....	663,933	1,517,133	126,784	1,643,917	1,562,290	127,744	1,690,034
1907 to 1946.....	7,955,657	6,257,737	452,990	6,710,727	5,774,252	448,141	6,222,393

*Members of the armed forces including 1,425 naturalized overseas in 1943; 6,496 in 1944; 5,666 in 1945; and 2,054 in 1946.

Population for Urban Groups and for Rural Territory, 1910 to 1940

The urban area is made up for the most part of cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. In addition, it includes unincorporated political subdivisions with a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile, and in the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire those towns (townships) which contain a village of 2,500 or more, comprising either by itself or when combined with other villages within the same town, more than fifty per cent of the total population of the town.

The remainder of the population is classified as rural and is subdivided into the rural-farm population, which comprises all rural residents living on farms, without regard to occupation, and the rural-nonfarm population, which comprises the remaining rural population.

Type of place by population	1910			1920		
	Number of places	Population	Percent	Number of places	Population	Percent
Urban territory.....	2,262	41,998,932	45.7	2,722	54,157,973	51.2
1,000,000 or more.....	3	8,501,174	9.2	3	10,145,532	9.6
500,000—1,000,000.....	5	3,010,667	3.3	9	6,223,769	5.9
250,000—500,000.....	11	3,949,839	4.3	13	4,540,838	4.3
100,000—250,000.....	31	4,840,458	5.3	43	6,519,187	6.2
50,000—100,000.....	59	4,178,915	4.5	76	5,265,408	5.0
25,000—50,000.....	119	4,023,397	4.4	143	5,075,041	4.8
10,000—25,000.....	369	5,548,868	6.0	465	7,034,668	6.7
5,000—10,000.....	605	4,217,420	4.6	715	4,967,625	4.7
2,500—5,000.....	1,060	3,728,194	4.1	1,255	4,385,905	4.1
Rural territory.....	.....	49,973,334	54.3	.....	51,552,647	48.8
1,000—2,500 (Incorporated).....	2,720	4,238,498	4.6	3,032	4,714,490	4.5
Under 1,000 (Incorporated).....	9,112	3,930,651	4.3	9,825	4,254,751	4.0
Unincorporated territory.....	.....	41,804,185	45.5	.....	42,583,406	40.3
Total United States.....	.....	91,972,266	100.0	.....	105,710,620	100.0

Type of place by population	1930			1940		
	Number of places	Population	Percent	Number of places	Population	Percent
Urban territory.....	3,165	68,954,823	56.2	3,464	74,423,702	56.5
1,000,000 or more.....	5	15,064,555	12.3	5	15,910,866	12.1
500,000—1,000,000.....	8	5,763,987	4.7	9	6,456,959	4.9
250,000—500,000.....	24	7,956,228	6.5	23	7,827,514	5.9
100,000—250,000.....	56	7,540,966	6.1	55	7,792,650	5.9
50,000—100,000.....	98	6,491,448	5.3	107	7,343,917	5.6
25,000—50,000.....	185	6,425,693	5.2	213	7,417,093	5.6
10,000—25,000.....	606	9,097,200	7.4	665	9,966,898	7.6
5,000—10,000.....	851	5,897,156	4.8	965	6,681,894	5.1
2,500—5,000.....	1,332	4,717,590	3.8	1,422	5,025,911	3.8
Rural territory.....	.....	53,820,223	43.8	.....	57,245,573	43.5
1,000—2,500 (Incorporated).....	3,087	4,820,707	3.9	3,205	5,026,834	3.8
Under 1,000 (Incorporated).....	10,346	4,362,746	3.6	10,083	4,315,843	3.3
Unincorporated territory.....	.....	44,636,770	36.4	.....	47,902,896	36.4
Total United States.....	.....	122,775,046	100.0	.....	131,669,275	100.0

Population of 10 Major U. S. Cities, 1860 to 1946

Rank	City	1860	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	Est. 1946
1	New York City.....	1,174,779*	3,437,202	4,766,883	5,620,048	6,930,446	7,454,995	7,783,000
2	Chicago, Ill.....	112,172	1,698,575	2,185,283	2,701,705	3,376,438	3,396,808	3,600,000
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	565,529	1,293,697	1,549,008	1,823,779	1,950,961	1,931,334	2,050,000
4	Detroit, Mich.....	45,619	285,704	465,766	993,678	1,568,662	1,623,452	1,815,000
5	Los Angeles, Calif.....	4,385	102,479	319,198	576,673	1,238,048	1,504,277	1,805,687
6	Cleveland, Ohio.....	43,417	381,768	560,663	796,841	900,429	878,336	1,329,400†
7	Baltimore, Md.....	212,418	508,957	558,485	733,826	804,874	859,100	930,000
8	St. Louis, Mo.....	160,773	575,238	687,029	772,897	821,960	816,048	840,000‡
9	Boston, Mass.....	177,840	560,892	670,585	748,060	781,188	770,816	766,386‡
10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	77,923	451,512	533,905	588,343	669,817	671,659	730,496‡

*Population of present area. †Greater Cleveland (Cuyahoga County). ‡1945.

Sources: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Population and Area of Major U. S. Cities, 1940

(over 50,000 population)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*	Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*
1	New York, N. Y.	7,454,995	365.4	61	Yonkers, N. Y.	142,598	20.3
	Bronx	1,394,711	54.4	62	Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	22.0
	Brooklyn	2,698,285	83.8	63	Scranton, Pa.	140,404	19.5
	Manhattan	1,889,924	31.2	64	Paterson, N. J.	139,656	8.4
	Queens	1,297,634	126.6	65	Albany, N. Y.	130,577	19.6
	Richmond	174,441	64.4	66	Chattanooga, Tenn.	128,163	27.9
2	Chicago, Ill.	3,396,808	211.3	67	Trenton, N. J.	124,697	7.7
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	135.0	68	Spokane, Wash.	122,001	41.5
4	Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	142.0	69	Kansas City, Kans.	121,458	20.4
5	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	452.2	70	Fort Wayne, Ind.	118,410	17.1
6	Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	73.1	71	Camden, N. J.	117,536	9.8
7	Baltimore, Md.	859,100	85.6	72	Erie, Pa.	116,955	18.0
8	St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	65.0	73	Fall River, Mass.	115,428	40.8
9	Boston, Mass.	770,816	65.9	74	Wichita, Kans.	114,966	21.6
10	Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	55.1	75	Wilmington, Del.	112,504	17.3
11	Washington, D. C.	663,091	69.2	76	Gary, Ind.	111,719	40.6
12	San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	93.1	77	Knoxville, Tenn.	111,580	25.4
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	43.4	78	Cambridge, Mass.	110,879	7.0
14	Buffalo, N. Y.	575,901	50.2	79	Reading, Pa.	110,568	8.8
15	New Orleans, La.	494,537	363.5	80	New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	19.4
16	Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	58.8	81	Elizabeth, N. J.	109,912	13.3
17	Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	72.4	82	Tacoma, Wash.	109,408	49.1
18	Newark, N. J.	429,760	26.8	83	Canton, Ohio	108,401	14.0
19	Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	59.4	84	Tampa, Fla.	108,391	22.7
20	Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	53.7	85	Sacramento, Calif.	105,958	13.7
21	Houston, Tex.	384,514	72.8	86	Peoria, Ill.	105,087	13.7
22	Seattle, Wash.	368,302	80.7	87	Somerville, Mass.	102,177	4.2
23	Rochester, N. Y.	324,975	35.3	88	Lowell, Mass.	101,389	14.1
24	Denver, Colo.	322,412	58.7	89	South Bend, Ind.	101,268	19.7
25	Louisville, Ky.	319,077	40.8	90	Duluth, Minn.	101,065	70.9
26	Columbus, Ohio	306,087	39.5	91	Charlotte, N. C.	100,899	19.3
27	Portland, Oreg.	305,394	66.9	92	Utica, N. Y.	100,518	15.8
28	Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	34.7	93	Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	28.2
29	Oakland, Calif.	302,163	60.3	94	Shreveport, La.	98,167	19.2
30	Jersey City, N. J.	301,173	21.5	95	Lynn, Mass.	98,123	10.9
31	Dallas, Tex.	294,734	41.8	96	Evansville, Ind.	97,062	9.7
32	Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	48.5	97	Allentown, Pa.	96,904	16.1
33	St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	54.9	98	El Paso, Tex.	96,810	13.7
34	Toledo, Ohio	282,349	41.3	99	Savannah, Ga.	95,996	11.5
35	Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	50.3	100	Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	17.9
36	San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	35.8	101	Austin, Tex.	87,930	26.3
37	Providence, R. I.	253,504	19.9	102	Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	10.4
38	Akron, Ohio	244,791	54.1	103	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	7.2
39	Omaha, Nebr.	223,844	39.3	104	Berkeley, Calif.	85,547	17.2
40	Dayton, Ohio	210,718	23.7	105	Rockford, Ill.	84,637	12.4
41	Syracuse, N. Y.	205,967	25.7	106	Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	7.2
42	Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	49.8	107	Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	9.8
43	San Diego, Calif.	203,341	105.8	108	Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	17.0
44	Worcester, Mass.	193,694	38.3	109	Glendale, Calif.	82,582	20.0
45	Richmond, Va.	193,042	23.0	110	Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	46.2
46	Fort Worth, Tex.	177,662	58.1	111	Lincoln, Nebr.	81,984	24.3
47	Jacksonville, Fla.	173,065	39.4	112	Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	19.4
48	Miami, Fla.	172,172	38.1	113	Altoona, Pa.	80,214	9.0
49	Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	33.1	114	Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	15.1
50	Nashville, Tenn.	167,402	22.0	115	Bayonne, N. J.	79,198	11.4
51	Hartford, Conn.	166,267	18.6	116	Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	14.8
52	Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,292	23.0	117	Lansing, Mich.	78,753	11.6
53	Long Beach, Calif.	164,271	32.6	118	Mobile, Ala.	78,720	13.5
54	New Haven, Conn.	160,605	22.5	119	Binghamton, N. Y.	78,309	10.6
55	Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	53.8	120	Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	20.3
56	Flint, Mich.	151,543	29.4	121	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	15.9
57	Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	52.5	122	Manchester, N. H.	77,685	33.9
58	Springfield, Mass.	149,554	33.1	123	Quincy, Mass.	75,810	26.4
59	Bridgeport, Conn.	147,121	17.9	124	Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	9.0
60	Norfolk, Va.	144,332	35.9	125	St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	14.1

Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*	Rank	City	Population	Area, sq. mi.*
126	East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	13.9	162	Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	3.9
127	Springfield, Ill.	75,503	9.5	163	Springfield, Mo.	61,238	13.6
128	Portland, Maine	73,643	37.8	164	Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	11.1
129	Charleston, S. C.	71,275	5.9	165	Galveston, Tex.	60,862	34.8
130	Springfield, Ohio	70,662	11.8	166	St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	58.1
131	Troy, N. Y.	70,304	10.0	167	Fresno, Calif.	60,685	9.9
132	Hammond, Ind.	70,184	24.4	168	Durham, N. C.	60,195	13.3
133	Newton, Mass.	69,873	17.5	169	Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	18.0
134	Roanoke, Va.	69,287	10.8	170	Decatur, Ill.	59,305	9.5
135	Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	5.6	171	Chester, Pa.	59,285	6.1
136	East Orange, N. J.	68,945	3.9	172	Beaumont, Tex.	59,061	10.5
137	New Britain, Conn.	68,685	13.8	173	Bethlehem, Pa.	58,490	17.8
138	San Jose, Calif.	68,457	14.8	174	New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	10.0
139	Charleston, W. Va.	67,914	8.5	175	Malden, Mass.	58,010	4.8
140	Topeka, Kans.	67,833	11.7	176	Macon, Ga.	57,865	8.1
141	Madison, Wis.	67,447	8.1	177	Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	13.9
142	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	4.2	178	York, Pa.	56,712	4.1
143	Racine, Wis.	67,195	8.7	179	Union City, N. J.	56,173	1.3
144	Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	5.6	180	Waco, Tex.	55,982	15.5
145	Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	20.0	181	McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	5.2
146	Davenport, Iowa	66,039	19.8	182	Irvington, N. J.	55,328	3.1
147	Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	4.7	183	Cleveland Heights, Ohio	54,992	8.2
148	Augusta, Ga.	65,919	9.8	184	Stockton, Calif.	54,714	9.9
149	Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	9.7	185	East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	10.7
150	Evanston, Ill.	65,389	8.2	186	Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	8.5
151	Cicero, Ill.	64,712	5.8	187	Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	22.8
152	Atlantic City, N. J.	64,094	16.4	188	Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	8.0
153	Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	25.1	189	Columbus, Ga.	53,280	6.8
154	Medford, Mass.	63,083	8.6	190	Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	10.2
155	Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	9.8	191	Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	13.6
156	Columbia, S. C.	62,396	9.0	192	Amarillo, Tex.	51,686	16.4
157	Brockton, Mass.	62,343	21.5	193	Asheville, N. C.	51,310	14.7
158	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62,120	28.4	194	Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	3.0
159	Jackson, Miss.	62,107	16.1	195	Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	6.9
160	Covington, Ky.	62,018	6.5	196	Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	6.6
161	Passaic, N. J.	61,394	3.2	197	Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	1.6

*Total land and water area.

Density of U. S. Population by State

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Land area, sq. mi.	Population per sq. mi.			State	Land area, sq. mi.	Population per sq. mi.		
		1900	1920	1940			1900	1920	1940
District of Columbia	61	4,645.3	7,292.9	10,870.3	Mississippi	47,420	33.5	38.6	46.1
Rhode Island	1,058	401.6	566.4	674.2	Iowa	55,986	40.2	43.2	45.3
New Jersey	7,522	250.7	420.0	553.1	California	156,803	9.5	22.0	44.1
Massachusetts	7,907	349.0	479.2	545.9	Vermont	9,278	37.7	38.6	38.7
Connecticut	4,899	188.5	286.4	348.9	Arkansas	52,725	25.0	33.4	37.0
New York	47,929	152.5	217.9	281.2	Florida	54,262	9.6	17.7	35.0
Pennsylvania	45,045	140.6	194.5	219.8	Minnesota	80,009	21.7	29.5	34.9
Maryland	9,887	119.5	145.8	184.2	Oklahoma	69,283	11.4*	29.2	33.7
Ohio	41,122	102.1	141.4	168.0	Maine	31,040	23.2	25.7	27.3
Illinois	55,947	86.1	115.7	141.2	Washington	66,977	7.8	20.3	25.9
Delaware	1,978	94.0	113.5	134.7	Texas	263,644	11.6	17.8	24.3
Indiana	36,205	70.1	81.3	94.7	Kansas	82,113	18.0	21.6	21.9
Michigan	57,022	42.1	63.8	92.2	Nebraska	76,653	13.9	16.9	17.2
West Virginia	24,090	39.9	60.9	79.0	Oregon	96,350	4.3	8.2	11.3
North Carolina	49,142	38.9	52.5	72.7	Colorado	103,967	5.2	9.1	10.8
Kentucky	40,109	53.5	60.1	70.9	North Dakota	70,054	4.5	9.2	9.2
Tennessee	41,961	48.4	56.1	69.5	South Dakota	76,536	5.2	8.3	8.4
Virginia	39,899	46.1	57.4	67.1	Utah	82,346	3.4	5.5	6.7
South Carolina	30,594	44.0	55.2	62.1	Idaho	82,808	1.9	5.2	6.3
Wisconsin	54,715	37.4	47.6	57.3	New Mexico	121,511	1.6	2.9	4.4
Alabama	51,078	35.7	45.8	55.5	Arizona	113,580	1.1	2.9	4.4
Missouri	69,270	45.2	49.5	54.6	Montana	146,316	1.7	3.8	3.8
New Hampshire	9,024	45.6	49.1	54.5	Wyoming	97,506	.9	2.0	2.6
Georgia	58,518	37.7	49.3	53.4	Nevada	109,802	.4	.7	1.0
Louisiana	45,177	30.4	39.6	52.3					

*Includes Indian Territory.

Number of Villages, Towns, and Cities in the United States, 1947

Source: Buckley-Dement Advertising Corporation.

State	Population									Total
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 2,000	2,000 to 3,000	3,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 10,000	10,000 to 25,000	25,000 to 50,000	50,000 to 100,000	Over 100,000	
Alabama.....	1,285	65	45	35	18	8	3	2	1	1,462
Arizona.....	263	14	12	8	10	...	1	...	...	309
Arkansas.....	1,462	45	30	29	16	7	1	1	...	1,591
California.....	879	121	79	72	69	42	13	7	6	1,238
Colorado.....	699	3	8	11	14	6	1	1	1	744
Connecticut.....	227	52	27	22	8	14	10	2	3	365
Delaware.....	117	11	8	6	2	...	...	...	1	145
D. C.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Florida.....	781	31	36	18	25	12	6	2	3	914
Georgia.....	1,117	60	63	20	14	16	1	4	1	1,296
Idaho.....	340	21	8	17	4	6	1	...	...	397
Illinois.....	1,694	145	102	51	69	40	15	7	2	2,125
Indiana.....	1,455	85	51	26	37	18	9	5	4	1,690
Iowa.....	1,337	86	49	40	28	11	6	4	1	1,562
Kansas.....	1,135	42	41	15	12	20	1	1	2	1,269
Kentucky.....	3,066	75	67	26	17	7	4	1	1	3,264
Louisiana.....	1,020	53	36	30	24	6	3	1	1	1,174
Maine.....	812	38	20	17	14	8	2	1	...	912
Maryland.....	945	46	26	14	15	12	3	...	1	1,062
Massachusetts.....	373	79	27	18	32	46	18	9	8	610
Michigan.....	1,502	91	70	49	42	28	7	8	3	1,800
Minnesota.....	1,399	78	55	31	20	12	1	...	3	1,599
Mississippi.....	1,179	40	26	23	12	11	1	1	...	1,293
Missouri.....	2,389	63	68	40	29	20	2	2	2	2,615
Montana.....	652	14	15	11	7	4	2	...	...	705
Nebraska.....	735	34	34	19	8	8	...	1	1	840
Nevada.....	128	6	5	4	3	1	...	...	...	147
New Hampshire.....	132	25	13	2	7	7	2	1	...	189
New Jersey.....	541	97	96	80	69	44	17	7	6	957
New Mexico.....	493	20	9	10	10	4	1	...	...	547
New York.....	2,156	185	130	65	72	59	10	6	10	2,693
North Carolina.....	851	76	63	31	24	17	5	4	1	1,072
North Dakota.....	684	30	12	2	6	3	1	...	...	738
Ohio.....	2,162	140	92	75	62	39	15	4	8	2,597
Oklahoma.....	857	45	40	30	24	17	2	...	2	1,017
Oregon.....	442	26	21	17	11	6	1	...	1	525
Pennsylvania.....	3,671	321	220	105	137	80	13	11	5	4,563
Rhode Island.....	98	14	9	4	4	7	6	1	1	144
South Carolina.....	561	57	46	27	17	7	2	2	...	719
South Dakota.....	587	22	12	9	4	5	1	...	...	640
Tennessee.....	1,740	61	28	33	22	7	2	...	4	1,897
Texas.....	2,801	132	130	54	70	31	6	6	4	3,234
Utah.....	247	31	18	15	7	2	1	...	1	322
Vermont.....	376	12	13	3	7	3	1	...	...	415
Virginia.....	1,794	41	36	30	16	8	5	3	2	1,935
Washington.....	619	39	30	20	8	10	3	...	3	732
West Virginia.....	1,894	89	62	23	17	7	2	3	...	2,097
Wisconsin.....	1,319	66	43	35	24	18	13	3	1	1,522
Wyoming.....	224	6	12	6	1	5	...	...	...	254
Total.....	51,240	2,933	2,143	1,328	1,168	749	220	112	95	59,988

Number of Families in the U. S.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

1930				1940			
Area	Number	% White	% Negro	Area	Number	% White	% Negro
Urban	17,372,524	92.1	7.6	Urban	20,648,432	91.7	8.0
Rural-nonfarm	5,927,502	91.1	8.4	Rural-nonfarm	7,225,889	92.3	7.3
Rural-farm	6,604,637	84.5	14.8	Rural-farm	7,074,345	85.8	13.5
Total	29,904,663	90.2	9.4	Total	34,948,666	90.6	9.0

Crude Birth and Death Rates of the World

(Number of births and deaths per 1,000 inhabitants¹.)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Country	1939		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Australia.....	17.7	9.9	20.7	10.3 ²	21.0	9.5 ²	21.8	9.5 ²	23.7	10.0 ²
Belgium.....	15.3	13.9	14.8	13.6	15.1	15.9	15.5	14.7	18.1	13.4
Bulgaria.....	...	...	21.6	12.8	21.9	13.7	24.1	15.0	25.7	13.6
Canada ³	20.4	9.7	24.0	10.1 ⁴	23.8	9.7 ⁴	23.8	9.3 ⁴	...	...
Chile.....	35.0	24.4	32.9	19.7	32.9	19.4	33.1	19.9	32.1	17.1
Costa Rica.....	42.3	18.3	43.1	16.6	41.3	15.6	43.6	14.4	41.7	...
Czechoslovakia.....	18.6	13.3	21.5	14.1	...	...	19.5	17.8	22.2	13.7
Denmark.....	17.8	10.1	21.4	9.6	22.6	10.2	23.5	10.5	23.4	10.2
Ecuador ⁵	40.4	20.9	38.6	17.7	38.6	17.0	40.4	18.6	...	...
Eire.....	19.1	14.2	21.9	14.8	22.2	15.3	22.5	14.5	22.9	14.0
Finland.....	21.1	14.7	20.3	13.4	21.1	18.1	25.1	13.0	27.0	11.6
France ⁵	14.9	15.6 ⁶	15.9	16.6 ⁶	16.4	19.8	16.2	16.2 ⁶	20.6	13.4 ⁶
Hungary.....	19.6	13.7	18.4	13.5	21.0	15.4	...	...	16.8	13.9
India, British ⁷	32.7	21.5	25.9	23.6	25.4	24.1	27.3	21.5	27.9	17.5
Italy.....	23.5	13.4	19.9	15.2	19.2	15.9	18.3	13.8	22.6	12.0
Mexico.....	44.6	23.0	45.5	22.4	44.2	20.6	44.9	19.5	42.5	18.7
Netherlands.....	20.6	8.6	23.0	10.0	24.0	11.8	22.7	15.3	30.2	8.5
New Zealand.....	18.7	9.2	19.7	10.0 ⁸	21.6	9.9 ⁸	23.2	10.1 ⁸	25.2	9.7 ⁸
Nicaragua ⁹	32.2	11.7	30.2	13.1	33.8	13.4	...	...	...	...
Palestine.....	38.0	13.9	43.5	14.9 ⁹	44.4	13.5 ⁹	44.8	12.7 ⁹	44.4	12.3 ⁹
Peru ⁹.....	...	...	27.6	14.8	28.7	13.7	28.4	13.1	...	...
Portugal.....	26.2	15.3	24.9	15.3	25.0	14.8	25.7	14.2	24.7	14.7
Salvador, El.....	41.1	18.1	37.7	20.2	37.5	17.5	37.7	16.0	36.1	15.5
South Africa ¹⁰	25.3	9.4	25.9	9.5 ²	26.6	9.3 ²	25.8	9.5 ²	27.7	8.8
Spain ⁵	16.3	18.2	22.8	13.2	22.4	12.9	22.9	12.1	...	...
Sweden.....	15.4	11.5	19.3	10.2	20.3	10.8	20.2	10.7	19.6	10.6
Switzerland.....	15.2	11.8	19.2	11.0	19.6	12.0	20.1	11.6	20.0	11.3
United Kingdom.....	15.3	12.2	18.5	13.4	19.9	13.1	18.3	12.9	20.2	12.1
United States.....	17.3	10.6	21.5	10.9 ⁸	20.2	10.6 ⁸	19.6	10.6 ⁸	23.3	10.1 ⁸
Venezuela.....	36.9	19.3	36.3	16.0	35.9	17.2	36.8	15.3	38.5	15.0

¹Excluding stillbirths.

²Excluding deaths among armed forces, but computed on total population.

³Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁴Excluding deaths among armed forces overseas, but computed on total population.

⁵Excluding infants born alive but dying before registration of birth.

⁶Excluding deaths among armed forces.

⁷Registration stated to be incomplete.

⁸Excluding armed forces overseas.

⁹Death rates appear to be understated.

¹⁰European population only.

Accidental Deaths by Age, 1913 to 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	0-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over [*]	All ages
1913.....	9,800	7,450	11,950	24,350	16,450	12,500	82,500
1918.....	10,400	10,000	10,550	22,050	17,550	14,550	85,100
1923.....	9,450	9,550	11,100	21,250	17,150	15,900	84,400
1928.....	8,850	9,750	13,000	23,200	20,700	19,500	95,000
1933.....	6,948	8,195	12,225	21,005	20,819	21,740	90,932
1938.....	6,646	6,593	12,129	20,464	21,689	26,284	93,805
1941.....	7,052	6,702	14,346	22,983	22,509	27,921	101,513
1942.....	7,220	6,340	13,732	21,141	20,764	26,692	95,889
1943.....	8,039	6,636	15,278	20,212	20,109	28,764	99,038
1944.....	7,912	6,704	14,750	19,115	19,097	27,659	95,237
1945.....	7,741	6,836	12,446	19,393	20,097	29,405	95,918
1946.....	7,950	6,250	14,000	20,900	20,300	29,600	99,000

*Includes "age unknown"; in 1945 these deaths numbered only 312.

Estimated Population of U. S. by Color, Sex, and Age, 1945 and 1946

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Age	White males*		White females*		Nonwhite males*		Nonwhite females*	
	1945†	1946†	1945†	1946†	1945†	1946†	1945†	1946†
Under 5.....	5,887,065	6,011,177	5,630,470	5,746,550	808,328	829,122	808,207	829,724
5 to 9.....	5,008,205	5,134,559	4,807,110	4,926,486	768,868	787,703	763,535	784,533
10 to 14.....	4,725,538	4,702,891	4,570,335	4,542,828	673,857	687,426	680,300	689,495
15 to 19.....	5,207,160	5,132,840	5,065,905	4,981,181	683,942	681,326	690,616	685,986
20 to 24.....	5,369,487	5,364,302	5,434,617	5,434,818	651,152	663,755	690,226	690,978
25 to 29.....	5,008,752	5,070,868	5,228,081	5,297,872	565,842	581,608	652,910	658,194
30 to 34.....	4,836,371	4,857,547	5,005,718	5,060,287	541,117	545,057	616,972	625,648
35 to 39.....	4,535,087	4,594,025	4,619,318	4,698,605	476,317	483,501	518,789	529,573
40 to 44.....	4,197,521	4,250,491	4,231,393	4,300,290	463,408	462,853	510,063	510,738
45 to 49.....	3,883,971	3,912,148	3,876,402	3,926,001	391,704	400,721	401,430	418,691
50 to 54.....	3,652,429	3,664,831	3,584,698	3,628,492	325,950	330,626	323,976	332,393
55 to 59.....	3,197,219	3,251,789	3,092,888	3,173,485	258,405	263,171	242,063	251,144
60 to 64.....	2,481,249	2,553,031	2,454,907	2,533,881	196,553	200,696	174,994	180,471
65 to 69.....	1,864,503	1,897,570	1,933,309	1,972,922	142,238	145,280	131,647	134,034
70 to 74.....	1,329,322	1,351,389	1,450,310	1,485,252	94,941	97,288	89,720	92,473
75 and over...	1,321,030	1,363,784	1,537,598	1,600,886	100,878	106,448	118,602	124,959
Total.....	62,504,909	63,113,242	62,523,059	63,309,836	7,143,500	7,266,581	7,414,050	7,539,034
14 and over...	47,875,405	48,217,743	48,473,236	49,017,545	5,027,004	5,097,468	5,297,983	5,371,855
21 and over...	40,606,861	41,066,916	41,379,473	42,052,810	4,074,491	4,144,927	4,332,429	4,410,581
Median age...	30.0	30.1	30.5	30.7	24.9	24.9	25.6	25.7

*Including armed forces overseas.

†As of July 1. Estimates for 1946 are preliminary and subject to change. Estimates for 1945 are revised and supersede earlier figures.

Causes of Death in the United States, 1945

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

(Figures for numbered items are totals of the sub-items below them)

Causes of death			Causes of death		
	Number*	Rate†		Number*	Rate†
1. Infectious and parasitic diseases:.....	92,933	70.4	9. Diseases of digestive system:.....	67,513	51.2
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	52,916	40.1	Ulcer of stomach.....	5,971	4.5
Syphilis.....	14,062	10.7	Appendicitis.....	6,697	5.1
Influenza (grippe).....	10,190	7.7	Hernia.....	5,004	3.8
Other.....	15,765	11.9	Other.....	49,841	37.8
2. Cancer and other tumors:.....	183,586	139.1	10. Diseases of genito-urinary system:.....	102,813	77.9
Cancer.....	177,464	134.5	Nephritis.....	88,078	66.7
Other tumors.....	6,122	4.6	Other.....	14,735	11.2
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands, other general diseases, and avitaminoses:.....	44,942	34.1	11. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and puerperium:.....	5,668	4.3
Rheumatic diseases.....	3,281	2.5	Abortion.....	888	0.6
Diabetes mellitus.....	35,160	26.6	Other.....	4,780	3.7
Glandular diseases.....	4,767	3.7	12. Diseases of skin and cellular tissues.....	994	0.8
A vitaminoses.....	1,179	0.9	13. Diseases of bones and organs of movement.....	840	0.6
Other.....	555	0.4	14. Congenital malformations.....	16,187	12.3
4. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs.....	10,949	8.3	15. Diseases peculiar to first year of life.....	50,779	38.5
5. Chronic poisoning and intoxication:.....	2,416	1.8	16. Senility.....	10,815	8.2
Alcoholism.....	2,293	1.7	17. Violent or accidental deaths:.....	118,432	89.7
Chronic poisoning.....	123	0.1	Suicide.....	14,782	11.2
6. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs.....	145,064	109.9	Homicide.....	7,412	5.6
7. Diseases of circulatory system:.....	457,524	346.7	Accidental deaths.....	95,918	72.7
Heart diseases (all forms).....	424,328	321.5	Deaths due to operations of war.....	185	0.1
Other.....	33,196	25.2	Legal executions.....	135	0.1
8. Diseases of respiratory system:.....	72,098	54.6	III-defined and unknown causes.....	18,166	13.8
Pneumonia (all forms).....	58,196	44.1	Total deaths for 1945.....	1,401,719	1,062.1
Other.....	13,902	10.5			

*Exclusive of stillbirths and deaths in armed forces overseas.

†Rate per 100,000 estimated population.

Accidental Deaths by Month and Type, 1945-46

Source: National Safety Council.

Month	1945 details, by type									1946 totals
	Motor vehicle	Falls	All burns*	Drown- ing	Rail- road	Fire- arms	Poison gases	Poisons (except gas)	All types	
January.....	1,935	2,410	1,210	210	417	166	330	140	7,984	8,950
February.....	1,728	2,250	990	240	381	131	270	130	7,105	8,000
March.....	1,950	2,300	810	410	453	146	190	160	7,405	8,250
April.....	1,830	2,110	740	520	363	119	120	190	7,131	7,700
May.....	1,835	2,130	650	670	368	154	160	200	7,283	7,600
June.....	1,922	2,180	490	1,160	419	179	110	170	7,894	7,900
July.....	2,071	2,250	500	1,340	459	169	60	180	8,457	8,300
August.....	2,521	2,140	490	930	431	197	70	220	8,336	8,250
September.....	2,691	1,980	500	570	379	213	90	190	7,692	7,850
October.....	3,128	2,210	640	380	449	286	190	180	8,409	8,400
November.....	3,193	2,150	800	320	395	371	200	170	8,472	8,250
December.....	3,272	2,470	1,350	280	509	323	410	170	9,750	9,550
All months.....	28,076	26,580	9,170	7,030	5,023	2,454	2,200	2,100	95,918	99,000
Average.....	2,340	2,220	760	590	419	205	180	170	7,993	8,250

*Includes burns by chemicals, fire, steam, or any other hot substance; also deaths directly resulting from conflagrations, regardless of nature of injury.

Death Rates per 1,000 Population, 1900 to 1945

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

Age, in years	1900	1920	1930	1940*	1941*	1942*	1943*	1944*	1945*
Males, all ages†.....	17.9	13.4	12.3	12.0	11.8	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.7
Under 1.....	179.1	103.6	77.0	61.7	58.5	53.7	48.2	48.3	46.5
1-4.....	20.5	10.3	6.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.2
5-14.....	3.8	2.8	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
15-24.....	5.9	4.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8
25-34.....	8.2	6.4	4.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.6
35-44.....	10.7	8.2	7.5	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4
45-54.....	15.7	12.6	13.6	12.5	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.9	11.8
55-64.....	28.7	24.6	26.6	26.0	25.4	25.1	25.6	24.8	24.7
65-74.....	59.3	54.5	55.8	54.5	53.3	52.3	54.2	52.3	51.7
75-84.....	128.3	122.1	119.1	120.2	115.4	111.3	117.8	111.5	108.7
85 and over.....	268.8	253.0	236.7	240.6	231.4	223.2	246.5	232.4	232.7
Females, all ages†.....	16.5	12.6	10.4	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.4	9.0	8.8
Under 1.....	145.4	80.7	60.7	47.7	45.8	42.0	37.5	38.1	36.1
1-4.....	19.1	9.5	5.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.8
5-14.....	3.9	2.5	1.5	.9	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7
15-24.....	5.8	5.0	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
25-34.....	8.2	7.1	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
35-44.....	9.8	8.0	6.1	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8
45-54.....	14.2	11.7	10.6	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.1	7.7	7.5
55-64.....	25.8	22.4	21.2	17.9	17.2	16.7	17.2	16.3	15.8
65-74.....	53.6	50.5	46.8	42.0	40.1	39.2	40.8	39.0	37.8
75-84.....	118.8	115.9	106.6	102.6	97.6	94.2	100.3	95.0	91.5
85 and over.....	255.2	244.7	221.4	222.3	208.6	204.7	225.7	216.4	214.8
Male and female, all ages†.....	17.2	13.0	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.6
Under 1.....	162.4	92.3	69.0	54.8	52.3	48.0	43.0	43.3	41.4
1-4.....	19.8	9.9	5.6	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.0
5-14.....	3.9	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9
15-24.....	5.9	4.9	3.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
25-34.....	8.2	6.8	4.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7
35-44.....	10.2	8.1	6.8	5.2	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6
45-54.....	15.0	12.2	12.2	10.6	10.3	10.1	10.3	9.8	9.7
55-64.....	27.2	23.6	24.0	22.0	21.4	21.0	21.5	20.6	20.3
65-74.....	56.4	52.5	51.4	48.2	46.6	45.6	47.4	45.5	44.6
75-84.....	123.3	118.9	112.7	110.9	106.0	102.3	108.5	102.7	99.5
85 and over.....	260.9	248.3	228.0	230.1	218.4	212.6	234.6	223.3	222.5

*Rates based on population excluding armed forces overseas. †Includes ages not reported.

Number of Births by Age and Race of Parents, U. S., 1945

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

Age of mother	Age of father										All ages	
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55 & over		Not stated
White												
10-14.....	2	323	270	60	27	12	9	4	2	6	469	1,184
15-19.....	9	36,088	109,375	33,888	8,757	3,163	1,197	535	180	150	15,071	208,413
20-24.....	2	8,693	256,167	283,747	89,362	24,752	8,593	3,004	1,094	763	18,001	694,178
25-29.....		365	26,654	269,914	262,353	81,950	23,166	7,724	2,642	1,678	6,546	682,992
30-34.....	1	56	2,273	33,092	199,261	166,429	55,145	16,161	5,498	3,092	2,994	484,002
35-39.....	..	2	312	3,156	23,016	103,045	78,159	27,756	8,588	4,877	1,763	250,674
40-44.....	..	....	49	244	1,243	6,969	25,994	19,295	7,284	3,498	511	65,087
45-49.....	..	....	12	21	47	149	576	1,936	1,221	640	52	4,654
50-54.....	..	....	1	9	16	19	18	13	24	18	1	119
55 & over.....	..	....	1	4	2	13	11	2	3	12	....	48
Not stated.....	..	37	325	506	517	394	172	116	33	29	2,083	4,212
All ages.....	14	45,564	395,439	624,641	584,601	386,895	193,040	76,546	26,569	14,763	47,491	2,395,563
Nonwhite												
10-14.....	11	485	183	50	15	9	6	3	....	4	1,623	2,389
15-19.....	6	13,056	25,469	6,464	1,845	883	368	186	64	56	24,187	72,584
20-24.....	..	1,503	33,143	33,619	11,940	5,065	2,052	920	270	255	13,904	102,671
25-29.....	..	88	2,634	22,765	23,194	10,694	4,139	2,008	665	535	5,651	72,373
30-34.....	1	19	303	2,401	15,059	15,016	7,025	3,056	1,214	870	3,273	48,237
35-39.....	..	....	69	409	1,917	9,649	8,612	4,123	1,765	1,346	2,077	29,967
40-44.....	..	....	10	38	144	599	2,861	2,563	1,100	757	561	8,633
45-49.....	..	....	4	8	9	39	75	327	192	181	65	900
50-54.....	..	....	....	3	1	1	4	5	14	13	1	42
55 & over.....	..	....	1	....	....	4	3	1	3	6	1	19
Not stated.....	..	29	106	149	113	89	62	47	9	20	1,454	2,078
All ages.....	18	15,180	61,922	65,906	54,237	42,048	25,207	13,239	5,296	4,043	52,797	339,893

Life Expectancy in the United States

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

(This table, based on the 1940 population census and deaths of 1939-41, indicates the average future lifetime in years of all individuals at the ages shown.)

Age	White Males	White Females	Negro Males	Negro Females	Age	White Males	White Females	Negro Males	Negro Females
0.....	62.8	67.3	52.3	55.6	50.....	22.0	24.7	19.1	21.0
1.....	65.0	68.9	55.9	58.5	55.....	18.3	20.1	16.6	18.4
5.....	61.7	65.6	53.0	55.4	60.....	15.1	17.0	14.4	16.1
10.....	57.0	60.9	48.3	50.8	65.....	12.1	13.6	12.2	13.9
15.....	52.3	56.1	43.7	46.1	70.....	9.4	10.5	10.1	11.8
20.....	47.8	51.4	40.0	42.0	75.....	7.2	7.9	8.2	9.8
25.....	43.3	46.8	35.7	38.2	80.....	5.4	5.9	6.6	8.0
30.....	38.8	42.2	32.1	34.4	85.....	4.0	4.3	5.3	6.4
35.....	34.4	37.7	28.5	30.7	90.....	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.0
40.....	30.0	33.3	25.1	27.2	95.....	2.4	2.5	3.2	3.7
45.....	25.9	28.9	21.9	23.9	100.....	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7

Comparison with Other Years, White Males and Females

Years	At birth		Age 20		Age 45		Age 70	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1900-1902*.....	48.2	51.1	42.2	43.8	24.2	25.5	9.0	9.6
1919-1921†.....	56.3	58.5	45.6	46.5	26.0	27.0	9.5	9.9
1929-1931.....	59.1	62.7	46.0	48.5	25.3	27.4	9.2	10.0
1930-1939.....	60.6	64.5	46.8	49.7	25.5	28.0	9.3	10.2
1939-1941.....	62.8	67.3	47.8	51.4	25.9	28.9	9.4	10.5

*For original death-registration area (26.2% of national population).

†For death-registration area of 1920 (80.9% of national population).

Births and Deaths in the United States, 1915 to 1945

Source: U. S. Public Health Service.

(Excluding stillbirths)

Year	Births in registration states				Deaths in registration states			
	Reg. %*	Males	Females	Total	Reg. %*	Males	Females	Total
1915...	30.9	398,615	377,689	776,304	61.6	443,928	371,572	815,500
1918...	53.4	701,164	662,485	1,363,649	76.6	784,307	645,772	1,430,079
1919...	58.6	705,593	667,845	1,373,438	79.6	567,185	505,078	1,072,263
1920...	59.7	775,322	733,552	1,508,874	80.9	586,136	531,934	1,118,070
1921...	65.2	881,591	832,670	1,714,261	80.9	533,267	476,406	1,009,673
1922...	72.3	911,831	863,080	1,774,911	84.2	575,927	508,025	1,083,952
1923...	72.4	921,020	871,626	1,792,646	86.5	625,259	548,806	1,174,065
1924...	76.2	992,431	938,183	1,930,614	87.0	619,874	531,202	1,151,076
1925...	76.2	966,973	911,907	1,878,880	88.1	641,397	550,412	1,191,809
1926...	77.0	953,638	902,430	1,856,068	88.4	677,032	580,224	1,257,256
1927...	87.6	1,099,287	1,038,549	2,137,836	90.0	656,697	554,930	1,211,627
1928...	94.3	1,147,625	1,085,524	2,233,149	94.3	738,891	623,096	1,361,987
1929...	94.7	1,114,814	1,055,106	2,169,920	94.7	745,491	624,266	1,369,757
1930...	94.7	1,131,976	1,071,982	2,203,958	95.3	726,680	600,560	1,327,240
1931...	94.7	1,084,404	1,028,356	2,112,760	95.3	717,630	589,643	1,307,273
1932...	95.2	1,063,885	1,010,157	2,074,042	95.2	704,506	588,763	1,293,269
1933...	100.0	1,068,871	1,012,361	2,081,232	100.0	737,312	604,794	1,342,106
1934...	100.0	1,112,703	1,054,933	2,167,636	100.0	772,595	624,308	1,396,903
1935...	100.0	1,105,489	1,049,616	2,155,105	100.0	771,320	621,432	1,392,752
1936...	100.0	1,099,465	1,045,325	2,144,790	100.0	821,439	657,789	1,479,228
1937...	100.0	1,130,641	1,072,696	2,203,337	100.0	808,834	641,593	1,450,427
1938...	100.0	1,172,541	1,114,421	2,286,962	100.0	764,902	616,489	1,381,391
1939...	100.0	1,162,600	1,102,988	2,265,588	100.0	768,877	619,020	1,387,897
1940†...	100.0	1,211,684	1,148,715	2,360,399	100.0	791,003	626,266	1,417,269
1941†...	100.0	1,289,734	1,223,693	2,513,427	100.0	785,033	612,609	1,397,642
1942†...	100.0	1,444,365	1,364,631	2,808,996	100.0	780,454	604,733	1,385,187
1943†...	100.0	1,506,959	1,427,901	2,934,860	100.0	817,485	642,059	1,459,544
1944†...	100.0	1,435,301	1,359,499	2,794,800	100.0	789,861	621,477	1,411,338
1945†...	100.0	1,404,587	1,330,869	2,735,456	100.0	788,063	613,656	1,401,719

*Represents the percentage of the national population living in birth- and death-registration states for each year given.

†Excludes deaths among armed forces overseas.

Estimated Population of the United States, 1940 to 1947

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Date	Estimated ¹ population	Increase since April 1, 1940		Change since preceding date				
		Number	%	Births ²	Deaths ²	Excess of births	Civilian arrivals ³	Net increase
April 1, 1940 (census)...	131,669,275	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, 1940.....	131,970,224	300,949	0.23	623,065	353,212	269,853	31,096	300,949
January 1, 1941.....	132,637,933	968,658	0.74	1,311,428	692,971	618,457	49,252	667,709
July 1, 1941.....	133,202,873	1,533,598	1.16	1,316,685	761,117	555,568	9,372	564,940
January 1, 1942.....	133,953,225	2,283,950	1.73	1,400,533	681,971	718,562	31,790	750,352
July 1, 1942.....	134,664,924	2,995,649	2.28	1,407,467	733,223	674,244	37,455	711,699
January 1, 1943.....	135,645,969	3,976,694	3.02	1,630,967	701,054	929,913	51,132	981,045
July 1, 1943.....	136,497,049	4,827,774	3.67	1,578,210	786,014	792,196	58,884	851,080
January 1, 1944.....	137,368,379	5,699,104	4.33	1,580,383	761,926	818,457	52,873	871,330
July 1, 1944.....	138,083,449	6,414,174	4.87	1,436,179	794,451	641,728	73,342	715,070
January 1, 1945.....	138,922,634	7,253,359	5.51	1,533,007	786,027	746,980	92,205	839,185
July 1, 1945 ⁴	139,585,518	7,916,243	6.01	1,422,212	866,036	556,176	106,708	662,884
January 1, 1946 ⁵	140,393,671	8,724,396	6.63	1,472,268	710,080	762,188	45,965	808,153
July 1, 1946 ⁵	141,228,693	9,559,418	7.26	1,424,255	734,939	689,316	145,706	835,022
January 1, 1947 ⁶	142,656,000	10,986,725	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹Including armed forces overseas.

²Estimated total, including adjustment for underregistration.

³Net gain through civilian movement to and from U. S., including both aliens and citizens.

⁴Revised estimate.

⁵Preliminary estimate.

⁶Based on incomplete and tentative data.

Marital Status of the Population, 1940

(15 years old and over)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

State	Single*		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	291,246	232,468	603,014	609,036	36,637	124,988	6,936	12,478
Arizona.....	59,602	34,974	108,813	107,277	7,817	18,600	4,146	4,096
Arkansas.....	199,300	137,052	438,087	437,562	32,280	81,981	8,054	10,956
California.....	918,978	570,269	1,701,632	1,679,001	114,276	360,840	86,012	109,078
Colorado.....	132,778	92,675	261,748	260,043	20,096	49,661	8,547	9,765
Connecticut.....	240,788	214,005	390,950	389,206	28,537	71,570	4,750	6,729
Delaware.....	34,979	26,865	62,504	62,332	5,141	12,120	900	1,152
D. C.....	90,495	85,052	154,108	155,834	9,636	38,468	4,037	7,276
Florida.....	206,116	145,365	452,394	453,226	33,501	103,144	11,244	16,895
Georgia.....	330,589	266,822	671,341	679,028	41,895	154,322	8,176	14,363
Idaho.....	67,778	36,638	120,777	119,132	7,676	15,690	3,984	3,044
Illinois.....	1,013,928	803,776	1,892,349	1,884,288	139,070	355,305	43,516	57,008
Indiana.....	385,364	290,237	837,496	831,880	63,246	149,656	21,241	26,128
Iowa.....	309,801	238,801	596,167	593,452	43,472	103,351	13,372	16,002
Kansas.....	209,707	160,372	430,354	427,379	31,499	79,161	10,921	12,170
Kentucky.....	316,292	237,071	626,343	621,185	42,709	111,637	11,522	14,819
Louisiana.....	259,400	199,905	518,257	525,295	33,893	106,649	6,809	11,233
Maine.....	102,525	80,590	188,551	187,838	17,290	37,650	5,237	6,238
Maryland.....	239,221	182,883	419,021	418,094	30,552	81,796	6,705	9,125
Massachusetts.....	598,247	594,478	934,173	933,261	77,181	202,340	14,677	21,938
Michigan.....	652,094	453,648	1,254,575	1,238,505	85,063	188,627	33,547	35,891
Minnesota.....	408,015	303,569	610,648	606,429	45,242	102,954	11,571	14,721
Mississippi.....	217,339	164,617	472,066	476,379	30,495	94,849	5,726	9,794
Missouri.....	429,984	341,591	910,812	910,728	68,918	185,077	21,908	29,996
Montana.....	86,219	44,251	125,964	123,692	9,734	19,013	4,907	3,781
Nebraska.....	163,643	125,067	304,686	303,781	21,804	51,187	6,478	7,657
Nevada.....	17,889	6,208	26,992	25,510	1,856	3,622	2,013	1,311
New Hampshire.....	61,971	53,017	110,835	110,555	10,579	23,217	3,027	3,426
New Jersey.....	562,640	479,217	981,976	979,936	70,657	186,602	9,547	14,828
New Mexico.....	58,365	39,559	110,562	109,765	8,098	16,450	2,443	2,984
New York.....	1,861,537	1,598,119	3,157,750	3,149,635	226,595	625,031	31,424	51,755
North Carolina.....	408,975	343,946	731,906	737,836	39,354	130,957	6,366	11,064
North Dakota.....	98,930	64,338	128,974	128,291	9,218	17,813	1,793	1,988
Ohio.....	832,054	670,983	1,662,583	1,647,217	122,948	297,646	41,662	53,659
Oklahoma.....	246,312	171,037	536,897	533,799	36,548	93,473	15,188	20,297
Oregon.....	139,949	85,121	272,700	269,369	19,708	47,160	12,504	11,868
Pennsylvania.....	1,330,989	1,119,812	2,207,727	2,201,633	173,763	414,612	23,994	32,064
Rhode Island.....	98,973	94,789	155,316	155,763	12,281	31,552	2,620	4,252
South Carolina.....	210,968	177,937	378,717	384,446	20,913	80,995	1,848	3,295
South Dakota.....	90,923	61,205	138,578	137,808	10,017	20,752	2,539	2,710
Tennessee.....	310,391	249,825	648,394	650,230	42,492	130,028	10,904	17,574
Texas.....	699,956	502,692	1,481,163	1,476,836	95,282	272,819	36,222	53,287
Utah.....	62,174	45,330	119,795	119,555	5,826	18,368	2,749	3,548
Vermont.....	46,734	34,267	78,948	78,403	7,447	16,958	1,916	2,029
Virginia.....	341,510	254,055	573,724	572,299	37,348	111,782	8,348	11,875
Washington.....	244,035	138,440	424,749	418,969	31,920	74,409	18,658	18,489
West Virginia.....	226,188	164,932	409,892	406,304	24,814	60,687	6,353	8,446
Wisconsin.....	423,760	316,735	707,719	702,248	54,530	117,556	15,203	17,604
Wyoming.....	36,944	17,160	58,360	56,865	3,698	6,967	2,154	1,875
1940 totals.....	16,376,595	12,751,772	30,191,087	30,087,135	2,143,552	5,700,092	624,398	822,563
Percent of each sex.....	33.2	25.8	61.2	61.0	4.3	11.5	1.3	1.7
1940 urban.....	9,218,434	8,256,093	17,488,846	17,535,268	1,195,146	3,742,439	410,037	632,292
Percent of each sex.....	32.6	27.4	61.8	58.1	4.2	12.4	1.4	2.1
1940 rural-non farm sex.....	3,129,750	2,164,104	6,250,430	6,185,943	456,080	1,113,076	129,197	127,600
Percent of each sex.....	31.4	22.6	62.7	64.5	4.6	11.6	1.3	1.3
1940 rural-farm.....	4,028,411	2,331,575	6,451,811	6,365,924	492,326	844,577	85,164	62,671
Percent of each sex.....	36.4	24.3	58.3	66.3	4.5	8.8	.8	.6

State	Single*		Married		Widowed		Divorced	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1890 totals.....	8,708,130	6,250,912	11,205,205	11,124,785	815,437	2,154,598	49,100	71,883
1900 totals.....	10,402,543	7,606,772	13,955,650	13,810,057	1,177,976	2,717,715	84,230	114,647
1910 totals.....	12,705,653	9,001,342	18,092,600	17,684,687	1,471,390	3,176,228	156,162	185,068
1920 totals.....	13,077,805	9,667,653	21,849,266	21,318,933	1,758,308	3,917,625	235,284	273,304
1930 totals.....	15,039,398	11,359,038	26,327,109	26,170,756	2,025,036	4,734,207	489,478	573,148

*Includes persons of unknown marital status.

Marriage Laws as of January 1, 1946

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

State	Legal minimum marriage age		Common law marriages valid	Blood test	Waiting period		Residence for divorce
	Male	Female			For license	After license	
Alabama.....	17	14	Yes	(1)	None	None	1 yr.
Arizona.....	18	16	No	No	None	None	1 yr.
Arkansas.....	18	16	No	No	None	None	3 mo. ²
California.....	18	16	No	Yes	3 d.	3 d.	1 yr.
Colorado.....	16	16	Yes	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Connecticut.....	16	16	No	Yes	5 d.	None	3 yr.
Delaware.....	18	16	No	No	None	Yes ³	2 yr. ⁴
Florida.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	3 d.	None	3 mo.
Georgia.....	17	14	Yes	No	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Idaho.....	14 ⁵	12 ⁵	Yes	Yes	None	None	6 wk.
Illinois.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Indiana.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Iowa.....	16	14	Yes	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Kansas.....	18	16	Yes	No	None	None	1 yr.
Kentucky.....	16	14	No	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Louisiana.....	18	16	No	(1)	None	None	1 yr.
Maine.....	16	16	Yes	Yes	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Maryland.....	18	16	No	No	2 d.	None	1 yr.
Massachusetts.....	18	16	No	Yes	5 d.	None	5 yr.
Michigan.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Minnesota.....	18	16	No	No	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Mississippi.....	14 ⁵	12 ⁵	Yes	No	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Missouri.....	15	15	No	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Montana.....	18	16	Yes	No	None	None	1 yr.
Nebraska.....	18	16	No	No	None	None	2 yr. ⁶
Nevada.....	18	16	No	No	None	None	6 wk.
New Hampshire.....	14	13	No	Yes	5 d.	None	1 yr. ⁷
New Jersey.....	14 ⁵	12 ⁵	No	Yes	3 d.	None	2 yr.
New Mexico.....	18	16	No	No	None	None	1 yr.
New York.....	16	14	No	Yes	3 d.	1 d.	(8)
North Carolina.....	16	16	No	Yes	None	None	6 mo.
North Dakota.....	18	15	No	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Ohio.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Oklahoma.....	18	15	Yes	Yes	5 d.	None	1 yr.
Oregon.....	18	15	No	Yes	3 d.	None	1 yr.
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	Yes	Yes	3 d.	None	1 yr.
Rhode Island.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	None	None	2 yr.
South Carolina.....	18	14	Yes	No	1 d.	None	No divorce
South Dakota.....	18	15	Yes	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Tennessee.....	16	16	Yes	Yes	3 d.	None	2 yr.
Texas.....	16	14	Yes	(1)	None	None	1 yr.
Utah.....	16	14	No	Yes	None	None	1 yr.
Vermont.....	18	16	No	Yes	None	None	6 mo.
Virginia.....	18	16	No	Yes	3 d.	None	1 yr.
Washington.....	14 ⁵	12 ⁵	No	No	3 d.	None	1 yr.
West Virginia.....	18	16	No	Yes	3 d.	None	2 yr. ⁶
Wisconsin.....	18	15	No	Yes	5 d.	None	2 yr.
Wyoming.....	18	16	Yes	Yes	None	None	2 mo.

¹Law adopted applying to male only; laboratory test authorized but not required.

²Divorce suits may be filed after 2 months' residence, but an additional month must elapse before a decree may be granted.

³Residents 24 hours, nonresidents 96 hours.

⁴One year's residence for divorce based on adultery or bigamy.

⁵Common-law marriage age.

⁶One year where the cause for divorce arose within the state.

⁷Three years on grounds of desertion.

⁸Parties must have married in the state or resided there when offense was committed.

Grounds for Divorce

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Alcoholism	Impotence	Felony conviction	Neglect to provide	Insanity	Pregnancy at marriage	Bigamy	Imprisonment	Fraudulent contract	Felony before marriage	Violence	Loathsomeness disease	Plaintiff	Defendant
Alabama.....	yes	....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	....	....	....	....	yes	....	2 mo.	2 mo.
Arizona.....	yes	....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	....	....	....	yes	yes	....	1 yr.	1 yr.
Arkansas.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	....	....	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	immediately.	immediately.
California.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 yr.	1 yr.
Colorado.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	yes	yes ¹	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Connecticut.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Delaware.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	yes	yes ¹	....	yes	yes ⁴	....	....	....	....	1 yr.	1 yr.
District of Columbia.....	yes	yes ¹¹	yes	....	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Florida.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	yes	yes	....	yes	....	yes ⁵	....	immediately	immediately
Georgia.....	yes	yes ⁵	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes ⁴	....	....	....	yes	....	....	....	fixed by court	fixed by court
Idaho.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Illinois.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	....	yes	....	....	....	yes	yes	immediately	immediately
Indiana.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Iowa.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	....	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 yr.	1 yr.
Kansas.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Kentucky.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Louisiana.....	yes	yes	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 yr.	1 yr.
Maine.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Maryland.....	yes	....	yes	....	yes	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Massachusetts.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	man, 14 mo.; wife, 2 yr. ⁸	man, 14 mo.; wife, 2 yr. ⁸
Michigan.....	yes	....	yes	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Minnesota.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes ²	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	2 yr.	2 yr.
Mississippi.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	immediately ⁹	immediately ⁹
Missouri.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
Montana.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Nebraska.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	yes	yes	yes ²	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
Nevada.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 mo.	6 mo.
New Hampshire.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ¹	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
New Jersey.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes ⁴	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
New Mexico.....	yes	yes	yes	....	....	yes	yes	....	....	....	yes ¹⁰	....	....	....	....	3 mo.	3 mo.
New York.....	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately
North Carolina.....	yes	....	....	....	yes	....	....	yes ¹⁴	yes	....	....	....	....	....	....	immediately	immediately

Period before parties may remarry

World Life Expectancy

(This table, based on census figures and mortality studies, indicates the average future lifetime in years of all individuals of a country at the ages shown).

Country	Years	Sex	Age									
			0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	
Australia.....	1932-34	M	63.48	65.49	58.02	48.81	39.90	31.11	22.83	15.57	9.60	
		F	67.14	68.67	61.02	51.67	42.77	34.04	25.58	17.74	10.98	
Austria.....	1930-33	M	54.47	60.55	54.08	45.18	36.86	28.65	20.96	14.15	8.59	
		F	58.53	63.46	56.96	48.03	39.59	31.13	22.94	15.42	9.21	
Belgium.....	1928-32	M	56.02	61.25	54.88	46.04	37.78	29.48	21.61	14.53	8.69	
		F	59.79	63.84	57.25	48.43	40.17	31.77	23.55	15.93	9.60	
Brazil.....	1920	Both	37.43	45.26	44.28	36.33	30.34	24.36	18.61	13.33	8.76	
Bulgaria.....	1925-28	M	45.92	54.37	53.75	45.78	38.45	30.70	23.23	16.45	10.88	
		F	46.64	53.73	53.20	45.45	38.97	31.73	24.32	17.18	11.05	
Canada.....	1940-42	M	.....	66.14	58.70	49.51	40.73	31.87	23.49	16.06	9.94	
		F	.....	68.73	61.08	51.76	42.81	33.99	25.46	17.62	10.93	
Costa Rica.....	1927	Both	40.69	49.04	46.14	37.91	30.85	24.06	17.48	11.60	7.03	
Czechoslovakia.....	1929-32	M	51.92	59.90	54.04	45.29	37.15	28.96	21.24	14.35	8.67	
		F	55.18	61.96	56.10	47.40	39.24	30.98	22.83	15.35	9.24	
Denmark.....	1941-45	M	65.62	68.43	60.46	51.12	42.20	33.16	24.51	16.69	10.13	
		F	67.70	69.63	61.52	52.03	42.91	33.88	25.16	17.14	10.38	
Egypt.....	1917-27	M	31.00	.....	38.06	32.92	27.80	22.82	18.07	13.65	9.63	
		F	36.00	.....	41.64	35.77	30.04	24.53	19.36	14.58	10.27	
Eire.....	1940-42	M	59.01	63.23	56.25	47.24	38.92	30.58	22.53	15.37	9.60	
		F	61.02	64.16	56.94	48.04	39.89	31.63	23.54	16.31	10.42	
England and Wales.....	1937	M	60.18	63.33	56.25	47.10	38.32	29.57	21.40	14.32	8.58	
		F	64.40	66.79	59.59	50.40	41.60	32.78	24.28	16.48	9.97	
Finland.....	1931-40	M	54.45	57.95	51.73	43.34	35.89	28.12	20.86	14.57	9.51	
		F	59.55	62.51	56.24	47.89	40.15	32.07	23.97	16.41	10.06	
France.....	1933-38	M	55.94	59.52	52.57	43.62	35.52	27.71	20.43	13.92	8.50	
		F	61.64	64.50	57.50	48.64	40.46	32.10	24.01	16.50	10.06	
Germany.....	1932-34	M	59.86	64.43	57.28	48.16	39.47	30.83	22.54	15.11	9.05	
		F	62.81	66.41	59.09	49.84	41.05	32.33	23.85	16.07	9.58	
Greece.....	1928	M	49.09	53.22	52.40	44.31	37.07	29.76	22.58	16.03	10.57	
		F	50.89	55.09	54.48	46.43	39.45	32.40	24.93	17.49	10.99	
Hungary.....	1930-31	M	48.27	57.11	52.23	43.75	36.01	28.06	20.43	13.50	7.76	
		F	51.34	58.78	53.96	45.77	38.30	30.35	22.35	14.95	8.72	
India.....	1931	M	26.91	34.68	36.38	29.57	23.60	18.60	14.31	10.25	6.35	
		F	26.56	33.48	33.61	27.08	22.30	18.23	14.65	10.81	6.74	
Italy.....	1930-32	M	53.76	59.71	55.46	46.75	38.58	30.39	22.45	15.16	9.05	
		F	56.00	61.32	57.15	48.49	40.41	32.12	23.89	16.13	9.61	
Japan.....	1935-36	M	46.92	51.95	48.25	40.41	33.89	26.22	18.85	12.55	7.62	
		F	49.63	54.07	50.47	43.22	36.88	29.65	22.15	15.07	9.04	
Netherlands.....	1931-40	M	65.70	67.80	60.30	51.00	41.90	32.90	24.10	16.30	9.80	
		F	67.20	68.60	60.80	51.50	42.30	33.30	24.70	16.80	10.20	
New Zealand.....	1934-38	M	65.46	66.92	59.11	49.89	40.94	32.03	23.64	16.06	9.82	
		F	68.45	69.46	61.45	52.02	42.98	34.05	25.47	17.49	10.73	
Northern Ireland.....	1925-27	M	55.42	59.93	54.42	45.63	37.46	29.28	21.55	14.79	9.36	
		F	56.11	59.48	53.73	45.22	37.42	29.65	22.18	15.55	10.20	
Norway.....	1921-31	M	60.98	63.51	56.27	47.73	40.39	32.40	24.41	16.97	10.63	
		F	63.84	65.76	58.35	49.85	42.14	34.00	25.87	18.16	11.40	
Poland.....	1931-32	M	48.20	56.90	52.20	43.70	36.00	27.90	20.30	13.70	8.30	
		F	51.40	58.70	54.00	45.70	38.00	30.30	22.40	15.10	9.20	
Portugal.....	1939-42	M	48.58	56.21	52.61	44.00	36.04	28.23	20.76	13.86	8.19	
		F	52.82	59.23	56.86	48.35	40.35	32.17	23.98	16.20	9.59	
Scotland.....	1930-32	M	56.00	60.70	54.90	46.00	37.40	29.10	21.30	14.10	8.40	
		F	59.50	63.10	57.20	48.30	39.80	31.40	23.30	15.90	9.60	
South Africa (White)*.....	1940	M	61.46	.....	56.63	47.32	34.36	25.92	18.54	12.22	.....
		F	66.08	.....	60.08	50.96	37.67	29.04	20.98	13.63	.....
(Colored).....	1935-37	M	40.18	48.14	46.53	38.78	32.10	25.69	19.74	14.08	9.49	
		F	40.86	47.74	46.33	39.13	33.41	27.29	20.96	15.07	10.23	
Sweden.....	1936-40	M	64.30	66.46	58.77	49.70	41.13	32.37	23.97	16.35	9.92	
		F	66.92	68.40	60.46	51.27	42.48	33.67	25.12	17.19	10.37	
Switzerland.....	1939-44	M	62.68	64.75	57.08	47.92	39.26	30.42	22.08	14.75	8.85	
		F	66.96	68.46	60.62	51.28	42.32	33.35	24.63	16.65	9.97	
U. S. S. R. (European).....	1926-27	M	41.93	51.40	51.65	43.24	35.65	28.02	20.99	14.85	9.65	
		F	46.79	55.46	55.72	47.36	39.75	32.12	24.41	17.07	10.96	

*Uses 35, 45, 55 and 65 years as bases after 20.

Motor Vehicle Deaths by States, 1945-46

Source: National Safety Council.

NOTE. Figures indicate place of death rather than of accident.

State	1945	1946	State	1945	1946
Alabama.....	537	749	Nebraska.....	236	269
Arizona.....	295	.....	Nevada.....	83	103
Arkansas.....	254	355	New Hampshire.....	75	110
California.....	3,619	3,650*	New Jersey.....	671	739
Colorado.....	277	381	New Mexico.....	199	265
Connecticut.....	261	257	New York.....	1,727	2,029
Delaware.....	67	83	North Carolina.....	734	1,127
District of Columbia.....	99	88	North Dakota.....	82	152
Florida.....	668	766	Ohio.....	1,545	1,823
Georgia.....	630	796	Oklahoma.....	431	517
Idaho.....	182	199	Oregon.....	309	439
Illinois.....	1,439	1,669	Pennsylvania.....	1,580*	1,900*
Indiana.....	859	1,027	Rhode Island.....	92	87
Iowa.....	419	575	South Carolina.....	483	643
Kansas.....	329	449	South Dakota.....	112	177
Kentucky.....	585	731	Tennessee.....	560	678
Louisiana.....	446	496	Texas.....	1,517	1,968
Maine.....	162	203	Utah.....	182	.....
Maryland.....	427	424	Vermont.....	55	89
Massachusetts.....	521	588	Virginia.....	647	811
Michigan.....	1,167	1,468	Washington.....	580	635
Minnesota.....	473	554	West Virginia.....	324	378
Mississippi.....	368	506	Wisconsin.....	624	735
Missouri.....	685	774	Wyoming.....	71	147
Montana.....	121	172	Total U. S.....	28,076	33,700

*Estimate, based on incomplete information.

Traffic authorities generally collect reports of non-fatal injury accidents and, in most cases, of property damage accidents. Comparisons from state to state lack validity, however, because of wide variation in completeness of reporting. National ratios commonly used are: 35 injuries and 150 property damage accidents for each death.

Transportation Accident Death Rates, 1944 to 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

Kind of transportation	1946			1944-46 average death rate
	Mileage*	Deaths	Death rate per 100,000,000 miles*	
Passenger operations				
Passenger deaths:†				
Passenger automobiles and taxis†.....	620,000,000,000	15,400	2.5	2.7
Buses.....	72,000,000,000	140	0.19	0.19
Railroad passenger trains.....	64,800,000,000	115	0.18	0.21
Scheduled air transport planes.....	6,067,000,000	75	1.2	1.7
All deaths:‡				
Passenger automobiles and taxis†.....	620,000,000,000	24,700	4.0	4.4
Buses.....	72,000,000,000	1,000	1.4	1.4
Railroad passenger trains.....	64,800,000,000	2,104	3.2	2.6
Scheduled air transport planes.....	6,067,000,000	107	1.8	2.1
Freight operations				
All deaths:‡				
Motor trucks.....	92,000,000,000	9,300	10.1	10.5
Freight trains.....	670,000,000,000	2,413	0.36	0.35

*Mileage in the section "Passenger operations" is passenger-miles; in the section "Freight operations" it is freight ton-miles.

†Drivers of passenger automobiles are considered passengers.

‡All persons—pedestrians, trespassers, etc., as well as passengers—killed in the operation of the vehicles are included.

Principal Types of Accidental Deaths, 1913 to 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Motor vehicle	Falls	All burns*	Drowning	Rail-road	Fire-arms	Poison gases	Poisons (except gas)	All types
1913	4,200	18,700	9,350	10,000	12,500	2,400	3,550	3,200	82,500
1918	10,700	16,700	10,700	7,350	10,500	2,700	4,400	2,650	85,100
1923	18,400	16,800	9,550	7,000	8,100	2,950	2,800	2,950	84,400
1928	28,000	19,600	9,000	8,750	7,150	3,000	2,800	2,850	95,000
1933	31,363	21,746	7,341	7,465	5,410	3,026	1,668	2,334	90,932
1938	32,582	25,454	7,145	7,347	4,868	2,696	1,459	2,196	93,805
1941	39,969	25,470	7,820	6,930	5,390	2,414	1,540	1,830	101,513
1942	28,309	25,460	9,010	7,120	5,454	2,741	1,760	1,800	95,889
1943	23,823	28,000	10,450	7,710	5,231	2,318	2,110	1,890	99,038
1944	24,282	26,170	10,040	7,030	5,119	2,412	1,970	2,090	95,237
1945	28,076	26,580	9,170	7,030	5,023	2,454	2,200	2,100	95,918
1946	33,700	26,400	9,300	7,200	4,700	2,900	1,950	2,100	99,000

*Includes burns by chemicals, fire, steam, or any other hot substance; also deaths directly resulting from conflagrations, regardless of nature of injury.

Motor Vehicle Deaths by Type of Accident, 1913 to 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Deaths from collisions with—							Deaths from non-collision accidents*	Total deaths†
	Pedestrians	Other motor vehicles	Rail-road trains	Street cars	Bi-cycles	Animal-drawn vehicle or animal	Fixed objects*		
1913	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	....	4,200
1918	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	....	10,700
1923	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	....	....	18,400
1928	11,420	4,310	2,140	570	950	540	8,070	28,000	28,000
1933	12,840	6,470	1,437	318	400	310	900	8,680	31,363
1938	12,850	8,900	1,490	165	720	170	940	7,350	32,582
1941	13,550	12,500	1,840	118	910	250	1,350	9,450	39,969
1942	10,650	7,300	1,754	124	650	240	850	6,740	28,309
1943	9,900	5,300	1,448	171	450	160	700	5,690	23,823
1944	9,900	5,700	1,663	175	400	140	700	5,600	24,282
1945	11,000	7,150	1,739	163	500	130	800	6,600	28,076
1946	11,800	9,500	1,730	140	550	130	1,000	8,850	33,700

*Totals of deaths in fixed object collisions are considerably smaller than those shown in editions of Accident Facts prior to 1940, and death totals in non-collision accidents are larger. This is due to transferring to non-collision, those deaths in accidents where the car left the highway and then struck a fixed object. The remaining deaths classified as fixed objects are those which occurred when cars struck fixed objects in roadway, or immediately adjacent to rural roadway. This is in accordance with accepted accident definitions.

†The totals do not quite equal the sum of the various types because the estimates were generally made only to the nearest 10 deaths, and to the nearest 50 deaths for certain types.

Foreign and U. S. Motor Vehicle Death Rates

Source: National Safety Council.

Country	Year	Rate*	Country	Year	Rate*
Peru	1943	0.3	Sweden	1942	4.3
Costa Rica	1942	0.6	Norway	1941	4.9
Spain	1944	0.6	New Zealand	1943	8.6
Chile	1942	1.0	Northern Ireland	1943	9.0
Mexico	1941	1.1	Belgium	1944	10.2
Eire	1943	1.9	Australia	1943	10.6
Hungary	1941	2.4	Canada	1945	12.7
Venezuela	1944	2.7	Scotland	1943	14.6
Netherlands	1942	2.9	England & Wales	1941	16.5
Colombia	1940	3.6	Egypt	1943	17.3
Denmark	1944	4.0	United States	1945	21.3

*Per 100,000 population.

Hospital Facilities in U. S., 1946

Source: American Medical Association.

State	General			Nervous and mental			Tuberculosis		
	Hos- pitals	Beds	Patients admitted	Hos- pitals	Beds	Patients admitted	Hos- pitals	Beds	Patients admitted
Alabama.....	79	7,742	200,275	7	9,997	18,202	8	589	1,121
Arizona.....	47	4,017	76,169	2	1,252	718	12	1,409	5,097
Arkansas.....	50	4,086	102,326	2	6,496	3,600	2	1,351	1,581
California.....	278	55,199	1,083,222	32	38,042	19,231	29	4,882	5,434
Colorado.....	65	10,236	167,575	8	7,482	3,311	13	1,194	932
Connecticut.....	40	7,410	200,740	16	11,963	5,441	7	1,707	1,339
Delaware.....	9	1,298	29,225	2	1,757	395	3	216	171
D. C.....	17	7,692	118,776	2	8,032	1,601	1	512	500
Florida.....	92	12,163	233,492	4	6,236	4,204	6	1,080	644
Georgia.....	102	13,685	269,591	6	11,565	5,215	4	3,079	1,394
Idaho.....	36	1,811	50,962	3	1,782	360	...	...	...
Illinois.....	209	37,575	885,904	31	48,792	17,934	31	4,215	4,539
Indiana.....	98	13,919	317,864	14	15,876	4,313	11	1,596	1,834
Iowa.....	104	7,909	243,558	12	12,616	4,448	5	677	481
Kansas.....	103	10,016	203,805	8	8,355	3,400	2	529	357
Kentucky.....	72	7,957	208,666	10	10,616	6,646	6	1,239	1,609
Louisiana.....	69	12,469	269,438	6	8,204	3,511	5	470	592
Maine.....	48	3,985	76,879	6	4,016	2,029	4	512	539
Maryland.....	49	15,829	255,670	15	11,151	5,268	6	1,510	1,320
Massachusetts.....	137	25,318	453,525	30	32,728	11,961	22	4,471	11,609
Michigan.....	183	29,466	558,523	21	30,195	8,385	23	3,852	5,017
Minnesota.....	159	12,696	352,781	12	16,166	4,349	15	1,959	1,599
Mississippi.....	83	5,418	147,264	6	5,928	3,758	1	457	357
Missouri.....	90	12,425	309,825	16	16,171	3,903	6	2,053	2,190
Montana.....	51	3,295	79,934	1	1,922	418	1	250	249
Nebraska.....	89	5,353	136,051	5	5,980	1,008	1	200	206
Nevada.....	14	1,039	21,448	1	290	109	...	...	...
New Hampshire.....	33	2,659	58,646	2	3,221	936	2	188	147
New Jersey.....	83	19,863	377,980	23	25,810	8,710	15	4,066	4,030
New Mexico.....	35	3,849	51,875	3	1,081	314	6	935	2,500
New York.....	321	71,930	1,426,554	58	108,159	37,902	52	11,080	10,962
North Carolina.....	123	12,011	343,641	8	8,327	3,927	20	3,970	4,182
North Dakota.....	41	2,829	82,868	2	3,098	464	1	350	154
Ohio.....	153	23,087	641,884	26	34,269	11,601	23	3,188	3,311
Oklahoma.....	102	6,443	170,009	8	9,180	4,133	5	797	943
Oregon.....	57	5,301	153,147	6	6,388	2,829	4	497	648
Pennsylvania.....	229	42,950	911,996	41	46,615	11,300	16	5,226	4,021
Rhode Island.....	13	3,510	59,626	4	4,251	1,122	4	986	3,175
South Carolina.....	55	6,503	172,717	3	5,859	1,772	5	814	988
South Dakota.....	47	2,636	76,230	3	3,328	934	2	327	389
Tennessee.....	87	9,940	249,312	12	9,245	7,236	7	1,205	1,523
Texas.....	310	35,013	779,193	17	20,698	10,716	14	2,078	3,260
Utah.....	31	2,941	73,927	2	1,850	544	1	100	100
Vermont.....	22	1,566	39,222	3	2,240	665	3	156	250
Virginia.....	92	16,915	402,399	11	13,741	8,727	7	1,502	1,518
Washington.....	88	18,577	343,199	7	9,805	3,465	12	1,921	3,483
West Virginia.....	64	6,984	182,067	6	4,679	1,946	5	1,355	1,252
Wisconsin.....	139	13,813	364,707	49	17,528	7,427	21	2,403	2,156
Wyoming.....	25	2,013	36,821	3	1,948	821	1	34	38
Totals, 1946.....	4,523	641,331	14,051,508	575	674,930	271,209	450	83,187	99,741
Totals, 1945.....	4,744	922,549	15,228,270	563	657,393	248,876	449	78,774	86,186
Totals, 1944.....	4,833	925,818	15,060,403	566	648,745	226,393	453	79,848	88,281
Totals, 1943.....	4,885	850,576	14,454,638	575	650,993	208,677	455	79,860	91,674
Totals, 1942.....	4,557	594,260	11,634,288	586	646,118	214,117	468	82,372	101,526
Totals, 1941.....	4,518	533,498	10,646,947	596	638,144	208,592	477	82,365	101,473
Totals, 1940.....	4,432	462,360	9,219,496	602	621,284	190,376	479	78,246	90,936
Totals, 1939.....	4,356	444,947	9,018,316	600	606,284	190,249	480	75,972	90,615
Totals, 1938.....	4,286	425,324	8,545,930	592	591,822	198,703	493	76,022	100,801
Totals, 1935.....	4,257	406,174	6,875,182	592	529,311	173,009	496	70,373	86,113
Totals, 1931.....	4,309	384,333	6,321,861	587	451,245	.....	509	65,923	80,562

Other hospitals in U. S. in 1946 (number, beds, patients admitted): maternity, 101—5,392—82,191; industrial, 34—2,980—56,061; eye, ear, nose and throat, 46—2,749—111,417; children's, 42—4,490—96,028; orthopedic, 82—6,518—26,960; isolation, 70—11,497—146,836; convalescent and rest, 97—6,579—32,608; hospital departments of institutions, 202—21,253—144,664; all others, 58—7,808—34,231; total in U. S., 6,280—1,468,714—15,153,452.

Deaths in Steam Railway Accidents, 1918 to 1946

Source: National Safety Council.

Year	Passengers on trains*	Travelers not on trains*	Employees on duty	Persons in grade crossing accidents	Other non-trespassers†	Trespassers	Total‡
All deaths§							
1918.....	521**		3,566	1,979	501	3,423	9,994
1923.....	149**		2,134	2,422	370	2,861	7,795
1928.....	104**		1,357	2,768	363	2,532	7,002
1933.....	47	13	571	1,638	179	3,025	5,434
1938.....	79	9	549	1,679	190	2,428	4,879
1941.....	41	10	826	2,089	272	2,252	5,452
1942.....	98	21	1,043	2,117	322	2,040	5,559
1943.....	271	13	1,089	1,876	326	1,788	5,302
1944.....	259	14	1,087	2,000	315	1,549	5,146
1945.....	145	13	987	2,074	220	1,616	5,055
1946.....	115	17	736	2,025	201	1,618	4,712

*Persons on or getting on or off passenger-carrying trains under conditions not constituting trespass are designated as "passengers on trains." Other persons lawfully on railway premises in connection with their journeys by railways are designated as "travelers not on trains."

†Death totals in this column exclude subsequent fatalities due to lack of information.

‡The sum of the items in the preceding columns exceeds the figure in the "Total" column because of duplication, e.g., employees killed in grade crossing accidents.

§Including those occurring more than 24 hours after injury.

**Deaths to passengers on trains and travelers not on trains are combined.

Distribution of Arrests by Sex, 1946

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Offense charged	Males	Percent	Females	Percent	Total	Percent
Criminal homicide.....	5,781	1.0	699	1.0	6,480	1.0
Robbery.....	18,106	3.1	874	1.3	18,980	2.9
Assault.....	46,925	8.1	4,358	6.3	51,283	7.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	34,130	5.9	873	1.3	35,003	5.4
Larceny— theft.....	49,390	8.6	7,328	10.7	56,718	8.8
Auto theft.....	20,024	3.5	428	0.6	20,452	3.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,476	2.0	1,311	1.9	12,787	2.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,886	0.5	312	0.5	3,198	0.5
Arson.....	626	0.1	83	0.1	709	0.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	5,519	1.0	868	1.3	6,387	1.0
Rape.....	8,308	1.4	.....	...	8,308	1.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	3,935	0.7	6,316	9.2	10,251	1.6
Other sex offenses.....	12,656	2.2	3,600	5.2	16,256	2.5
Narcotic drug laws.....	2,522	0.4	285	0.4	2,807	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	11,565	2.0	500	0.7	12,065	1.9
Offenses against family and children.....	10,628	1.8	699	1.0	11,327	1.8
Liquor laws.....	6,113	1.1	973	1.4	7,086	1.1
Driving while intoxicated.....	29,777	5.1	1,183	1.7	30,960	4.8
Road and driving laws.....	6,412	1.1	132	0.2	6,544	1.0
Parking violations.....	79	*	2	*	81	*
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws.....	5,562	1.0	180	0.3	5,742	0.9
Disorderly conduct.....	38,480	6.7	5,819	8.5	44,299	6.9
Drunkenness.....	137,883	23.9	12,885	18.7	150,768	23.3
Vagrancy.....	29,348	5.1	7,603	11.0	36,951	5.7
Gambling.....	12,061	2.1	903	1.3	12,964	2.0
Suspicion.....	38,452	6.7	4,519	6.6	42,971	6.7
Not stated.....	3,903	0.7	667	1.0	4,570	0.7
All other offenses.....	24,142	4.2	5,342	7.8	29,484	4.6
Total arrests, 1946.....	576,689	100.0	68,742	100.0	645,431	100.0

Total Arrests for Previous Years

Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests	Year	Arrests
1938.....	554,376	1940.....	609,013	1942.....	585,988	1944.....	488,979
1939.....	576,920	1941.....	630,568	1943.....	490,764	1945.....	543,852

*Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

All Sentenced Federal Prisoners Received from the Courts, by Offense, June 30, 1935 to 1946

Source: Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Offense	1935	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
War-related offenses:							
Selective Service Act (1941-46).....	....	228	1,049	3,145	3,930	2,613	1,446
Other national-defense laws.....	....	151	751	1,121	1,710	2,150	1,143
Military court-martial cases: {Army.....	25	100	261	511	954	1,793	2,176
{Navy.....	....	....	....	....	8	22	40
Total.....	25	479	2,061	4,777	6,602	6,588	4,805
Other Federal offenses:							
Counterfeiting and forgery*.....	1,848	1,289	824	522	536	673	891
Embezzlement and fraud*.....	483	796	733	473	452	340	350
Immigration laws.....	2,509	1,695	1,428	1,466	2,674	3,996	3,629
Juvenile Delinquency Act.....	....	428	478	488	834	911	1,221
Kidnaping.....	38	31	25	42	31	20	21
Liquor laws.....	12,036	10,123	8,155	3,502	2,635	2,988	2,425
National Bank and Federal Reserve Act.....	129	161	110	74	67	51	69
Narcotic-drug laws.....	2,115	1,596	1,522	1,241	1,306	1,134	1,261
National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.....	1,252	1,498	1,623	1,150	1,079	1,072	1,997
Theft from interstate commerce.....	333	342	178	216	362	475	448
White Slave Traffic Act.....	150	357	359	376	255	209	157
Government reservation, D. C., high seas territorial cases.....	700	1,139	1,112	933	991	986	873
Other.....	1,871	1,772	1,419	1,370	1,392	1,757	1,965
Total.....	23,464	21,227	17,966	11,853	12,614	14,612	15,307
Total all offenses.....	23,489	21,706	20,027	16,630	19,216	21,200	20,112

*Figures for 1935-44 are greater than those previously published because postal-law violations, formerly shown as separate offense group, have been included.

†Offenses committed by persons 17 years of age or under upon which action was taken under the Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act of 1938.

Methods of Execution in the United States

State	Method	State	Method
Alabama	Electrocution	New Mexico	Electrocution
Arizona	Lethal gas	New York	Electrocution
Arkansas	Electrocution	North Carolina	Lethal gas
California	Lethal gas	North Dakota	No death penalty
Colorado	Lethal gas	Ohio	Electrocution
Connecticut	Electrocution	Oklahoma	Electrocution
Delaware	Hanging	Oregon	Lethal gas
D. C.	Electrocution	Pennsylvania	Electrocution
Florida	Electrocution	Rhode Island	No death penalty
Georgia	Electrocution	South Carolina	Electrocution
Idaho	Hanging	South Dakota	Electrocution
Illinois	Electrocution	Tennessee	Electrocution
Indiana	Electrocution	Texas	Electrocution
Iowa	Hanging	Utah	Hanging
Kansas	Hanging		or shooting
Kentucky	Electrocution	Vermont	Electrocution
Louisiana	Electrocution	Virginia	Electrocution
Maine	No death penalty	Washington	Hanging*
Maryland	Hanging	West Virginia	Hanging
Massachusetts	Electrocution	Wisconsin	No death penalty
Michigan	No death penalty	Wyoming	Lethal gas
Minnesota	No death penalty	U. S. (Fed. Gov't.) ..	Hanging
Mississippi	Electrocution	Alaska	Hanging
Missouri	Lethal gas	Canal Zone	Hanging
Montana	Hanging	Hawaii	Hanging
Nebraska	Electrocution	Puerto Rico	No death penalty
Nevada	Lethal gas	Virgin Islands	Hanging
New Hampshire	Hanging		
New Jersey	Electrocution		

*Jury can specify whether sentence shall be death or life imprisonment.

Motor Vehicle Laws as of June 1, 1947

Source: American Automobile Association.

State	Speed limit (R=rea- sonable)	Date new license plates can be used	Driving license Re- quired	Minimum age	Gaso- line tax	Percent sales tax	Period of stay ¹	Safety respon- sibility law	Certifi- cate of title required
Alabama.....	R	Oct. 1	yes	17	\$.06	1/2 ²	Reciprocal	no	no
Arizona.....	60	Dec. 15	yes	16	.05	2	3	yes	yes
Arkansas.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	18	.065	2	90 days	no	no
California.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	16	.03	2 1/2	3	yes	yes
Colorado.....	60	On issue	yes	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Connecticut.....	40	Feb. 15	yes	16	.03	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
Delaware.....	50	4	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
D. C.....	25	Mar. 1	yes	18	.03	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Florida.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	16	.07	...	Reciprocal	no	yes
Georgia.....	55	Jan. 1	yes	16	.06	...	30 days	no	no
Idaho.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Illinois.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	15	.03	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Indiana.....	R	Jan. 2	yes	16	.04	...	60 days	yes	yes
Iowa.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	no
Kansas.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.03	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Kentucky.....	45	Dec. 29	yes	18	.05	3 ⁴	Reciprocal	yes	6
Louisiana.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	15	.07	1	Reciprocal	no	no
Maine.....	45	Dec. 25	yes	15	.04	7	Reciprocal	yes	no
Maryland.....	50	Mar. 15	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Massachusetts.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.03	7	Reciprocal ⁴	9	no
Michigan.....	R	Dec. 1	yes	14	.03	3	90 days	yes	yes
Minnesota.....	60	Dec. 1	yes	15	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
Mississippi.....	55	Nov. 1	yes	17	.06	1	3	no	no
Missouri.....	R	Jan. 1	yes	16	.02	2	Reciprocal	no	yes
Montana.....	30	Jan. 1	yes	15	.05	...	30 days	yes	yes
Nebraska.....	60	Jan. 1	yes	16	.05	...	3	yes	10
Nevada.....	R	Dec. 15	yes	16	.04	...	No limit	no	yes
New Hampshire.....	R	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
New Jersey.....	45	Mar. 1	yes	17	.03	...	Reciprocal	yes	6
New Mexico.....	45	Jan. 1	yes	14	.05	1	90 days	no	yes
New York.....	50	Jan. 1	yes	18	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
North Carolina.....	50	Dec. 1	yes	15	.06	3 ¹¹	Reciprocal	yes	yes
North Dakota.....	50	Jan. 1	yes	16	.04	2	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Ohio.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Oklahoma.....	45	Dec. 21	yes	16	.055	2	60 days	no	yes
Oregon.....	55	Dec. 15	yes	16	.05	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Pennsylvania.....	50	Mar. 15	yes	18	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Rhode Island.....	45	Mar. 1	yes	16	.03	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
South Carolina.....	55	On issue	yes	14	.06	...	90 days	yes	no
South Dakota.....	60	Jan. 1	no	15	.04	2 ¹²	90 days	yes	yes
Tennessee.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	16	.07	...	30 days	yes	6
Texas.....	60	Mar. 1	yes	16	.04	1	Reciprocal	no	yes
Utah.....	60	Dec. 15	yes	16	.04	2	60 days	no	yes
Vermont.....	50	Mar. 1	yes	18	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	no
Virginia.....	55	Mar. 15	yes	16	.06	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Washington.....	50	Dec. 1	yes	16	.05	3	Reciprocal	yes	yes
West Virginia.....	45	June 20	yes	16	.05	2	90 days	yes	yes
Wisconsin.....	R	On issue	yes	16	.04	...	Reciprocal	yes	yes
Wyoming.....	60	Jan. 1	no	15	.04	2	90 days	no	yes

¹Applies to nonresidents. The term "reciprocal" means that the state will extend to a nonresident the identical privileges granted by his home state to nonresident motorists. In some states visitors must register within a specified time. In most states persons who intend to reside permanently must buy new plates and secure new driving license at once, or within a limited period. Acquisition of employment or placing children in public school is often considered intention to reside permanently.

²None on used cars.

³Until expiration of home registration.

⁴Three months before current registration expires.

⁵Use tax on new cars, first registration of used cars.

⁶Bill of sale must be filed.

⁷Excise tax.

⁸Permit showing compliance with state compulsory liability insurance law must be obtained after 30 days.

⁹State has compulsory insurance.

¹⁰For cars not previously registered in state and for those being transferred to another owner.

¹¹\$15 maximum.

¹²Registry tax on first registration in state.

The National Park System of the United States

The National Park System of the United States, administered by the National Park Service, a bureau of the Department of the Interior, embraces a total of 171 areas, containing approximately 20,775,000 acres in federal ownership. Started with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the system includes not only the most extraordinary and spectacular scenic exhibits in the United States proper and in Alaska and Hawaii but also a large number of sites distinguished for their historic or pre-historic importance or scientific interest. The number and extent of the various types of areas which comprise the system, as of June 3, 1947, are as follows:

Type of area	Number	Federal land (acres)	Lands within exterior boundaries not federally owned (acres)	Total lands within exterior boundaries (acres)
National Parks.....	28	11,346,729.64	330,249.63	11,676,979.27
National Historical Parks.....	4	8,341.58	2,406.54	10,748.12
National Monuments.....	85	9,279,035.02	412,343.86	9,691,378.88
National Military Parks.....	11	24,013.50	3,173.15	27,186.65
National Battlefield Parks.....	1	684.44	.....	684.44
National Memorial Parks.....	1	27,756.78	8,006.62	35,763.40
National Battlefield Sites.....	7	248.32	547.65	795.97
National Historic Sites.....	11	2,831.44	2,219.70	5,051.14
National Memorials.....	9	2,004.63	90.00	2,094.63
National Cemeteries.....	10	217.01	.....	217.01
National Parkways.....	3	55,345.13	44,683.92	100,029.05
National Capital Parks.....	1	27,874.78	1,856.58	29,731.36
Total.....	171	20,775,082.27	805,577.65	21,580,659.92

National Parks

Source: National Park Service.

Name, location and year established	Area in U. S. ownership, acres	Outstanding characteristics
Acadia (Maine), 1919.....	28,420.21	Rugged seashore on Mt. Desert Island and adjacent mainland
Big Bend (Texas), 1944.....	691,338.95	Mountains and desert bordering the Rio Grande
Bryce Canyon (Utah), 1928.....	36,010.38	Area of grotesque eroded rocks brilliantly colored
Carlsbad Caverns (N. Mex.), 1930.....	45,526.59	One of the world's largest known caves; spectacular flight of bats daily, in summer
Crater Lake (Oregon), 1902.....	160,290.33	Deep blue lake in crater of inactive volcano
Everglades (Florida), 1947.....	270,720.00	Sub-tropical area with abundant bird and animal life
Glacier (Montana), 1910.....	997,486.80	Rocky mountains with many glaciers and lakes
Grand Canyon (Arizona), 1919.....	645,135.91	One of the world's largest known caves; spectacular flight of bats daily, in summer
Grand Teton (Wyoming), 1929.....	94,892.92	Mile deep gorge, 4 to 18 miles wide, 217 miles long, of which 105 miles are within the park; fantastically sculptured
Great Smoky Mts. (N. C.-Tenn.), 1930.....	461,000.19	Picturesque range of high mountain peaks
Hawaii (Territory Hawaii), 1916.....	173,404.60	Highest mountain range east of Black Hills; luxuriant foliage
Hot Springs (Arkansas), 1921.....	1,019.13	Spectacular volcanic area with two active volcanoes
Isle Royale (Michigan), 1940.....	133,838.51	47 mineral hot springs said to have therapeutic value
Kings Canyon (California), 1940.....	452,904.82	Largest wilderness island in Lake Superior; great moose herd
Lassen Volcanic (California), 1916.....	103,269.28	Huge canyons; high mountains; giant sequoia trees
Mammoth Cave (Kentucky), 1936.....	50,547.51	Only recently active volcano in continental United States
Mesa Verde (Colorado), 1906.....	51,017.87	Vast limestone labyrinth with underground river
Mount McKinley (Alaska), 1917.....	1,939,199.04	Best preserved pre-historic cliff dwellings in United States
Mount Rainier (Washington), 1899.....	241,524.77	Highest mountain in North America; large glaciers; big game
Olympic (Washington), 1938.....	846,608.71	Greatest single-peak glacial system in United States
Platt (Oklahoma), 1906.....	911.97	Finest mountain wilderness of Pacific Northwest
Rocky Mountain (Colorado), 1915.....	252,626.19	Cold mineral springs with distinctive properties
Sequoia (California), 1890.....	385,100.13	Section of the Rocky Mountains; 65 peaks over 10,000 feet
Shenandoah (Virginia), 1935.....	193,472.98	Groves of giant sequoia trees; world's oldest and largest living trees; includes Mt. Whitney, highest mountain in U. S.
Wind Cave (South Dakota), 1903.....	26,573.62	Tree covered mountains; scenic Skyline Drive
Yellowstone (Wyoming-Montana-Idaho), 1872.....	2,213,206.55	Limestone caverns in Black Hills; buffalo herd
Yosemite (California), 1890.....	756,440.62	World's greatest geyser area; spectacular falls and canyon
zion (Utah), 1919.....	94,241.06	Mountains; inspiring gorges and waterfalls; giant sequoias
		Multicolored gorge in heart of southern Utah desert

National Historical Parks

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Abraham Lincoln (Kentucky)	116.50
Chalmette (Louisiana)	33.25
Colonial (Virginia)	7,233.46
Morristown (New Jersey)	958.37

National Monuments

Ackia Battleground (Mississippi)	49.15
Andrew Johnson (Tennessee)	17.08
Appomattox Court House (Va.)	968.25
Arches (Utah)	33,769.94
Aztec Ruins (New Mexico)	25.88
Badlands (South Dakota)	122,972.46
Bandelier (New Mexico)	27,048.89
Big Hole Battlefield (Montana)	200.00
Black Canyon of the Gunnison (Colo.)	13,176.02
Cabrillo (California)	.50
Canyon de Chelly (Arizona)	83,840.00
Capitol Reef (Utah)	33,068.74
Capulin Mountain (New Mexico)	680.42
Casa Grande (Arizona)	472.50
Castillo de San Marcos (Florida)	18.51
Castle Pinckney (South Carolina)	3.50
Cedar Breaks (Utah)	6,052.20
Chaco Canyon (New Mexico)	18,039.39
Channel Islands (California)	1,119.98
Chiricahua (Arizona)	10,529.80
Colorado (Colorado)	18,120.55
Craters of the Moon (Idaho)	47,210.67
Custer Battlefield (Montana)	765.34
Death Valley (California)	1,850,565.20
Devil Postpile (California)	798.46
Devils Tower (Wyoming)	1,193.91
Dinosaur (Utah-Colorado)	190,798.49
El Morro (New Mexico)	240.00
Father Millet Cross (New York)	.01
Fort Frederica (Georgia)	74.53
Fort Jefferson (Florida)	86.82
Fort Laramie (Wyoming)	214.41
Fort Matanzas (Florida)	18.34
Fort McHenry (Maryland)	47.64
Fort Pulaski (Georgia)	5,427.39
Fossil Cycad (South Dakota)	320.00
George Washington Birthplace (Virginia)	393.69
Gila Cliff Dwellings (N. Mex.)	160.00
Glacier Bay (Alaska)	2,297,456.27
Grand Canyon (Arizona)	196,051.00
Gran Quivira (New Mexico)	450.94
Great Sand Dunes (Colorado)	35,908.19
Holy Cross (Colorado)	1,392.00
Homestead (Nebraska)	162.73
Hovenweep (Utah-Colorado)	299.34
Jackson Hole (Wyoming)	173,064.62
Jewel Cave (South Dakota)	1,274.56
Joshua Tree (California)	655,961.33
Katmai (Alaska)	2,697,590.00
Lava Beds (California)	46,027.56
Lehman Caves (Nevada)	640.00
Meriwether Lewis (Tennessee)	300.00
Montezuma Castle (Arizona)	783.09
Mound City Group (Ohio)	57.00
Muir Woods (California)	424.56

National Monuments, cont.

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Natural Bridges (Utah)	2,649.70
Navajo (Arizona)	360.00
Ocmulgee (Georgia)	683.48
Old Kasaan (Alaska)	38.00
Oregon Caves (Oregon)	480.00
Organ Pipe Cactus (Arizona)	328,161.73
Perry's Victory Memorial (Ohio)	14.25
Petrified Forest (Arizona)	85,303.63
Pinnacles (California)	12,817.77
Pipe Springs (Arizona)	40.00
Pipestone (Minnesota)	115.60
Rainbow Bridge (Utah)	160.00
Saguaro (Arizona)	53,669.24
Scotts Bluff (Nebraska)	2,196.44
Shoshone Cavern (Wyoming)	212.37
Sitka (Alaska)	57.00
Statue of Liberty (New York)	10.38
Sunset Crater (Arizona)	3,040.00
Timpanogos Cave (Utah)	250.00
Tonto (Arizona)	1,120.00
Tumacacori (Arizona)	10.00
Tuzigoot (Arizona)	42.67
Verendrye (North Dakota)	253.04
Walnut Canyon (Arizona)	1,641.62
Wheeler (Colorado)	300.00
White Sands (New Mexico)	140,247.04
Whitman (Washington)	45.84
Wupatki (Arizona)	34,853.03
Yucca House (Colorado)	9.60
Zion (Utah)	33,920.75

National Military Parks

Chickamauga and Chattanooga (Ga.-Tenn.)	8,146.33
Fort Donelson (Tennessee)	102.54
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (Virginia)	2,420.71
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)	2,463.46
Gulford Courthouse (N. C.)	148.83
Kings Mountain (South Carolina)	4,012.00
Moore's Creek (North Carolina)	30.00
Petersburg (Virginia)	1,324.62
Shiloh (Tennessee)	3,717.59
Stones River (Tennessee)	323.86
Vicksburg (Mississippi)	1,323.56

National Memorial Park

Theodore Roosevelt (N. Dak.)	27,756.78
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National Battlefield Park

Richmond (Virginia)	684.44
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National Battlefield Sites

Antietam (Maryland)	183.32
Brices Cross Roads (Mississippi)	1.00
Cowpens (South Carolina)	1.00
Fort Necessity (Pennsylvania)	2.00
Kennesaw Mountain (Georgia)	60.00
Tupelo (Mississippi)	1.00
White Plains (New York)	.00

National Historic Sites

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Adams Mansion (Massachusetts)	4.05
Atlantic Campaign (Georgia)	20.96
Federal Hall Memorial (New York)	.49
Fort Raleigh (North Carolina)	16.45
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York)	33.23
Hopewell Village (Pennsylvania)	848.06
Jefferson National Expansion Memorial (Missouri)	82.58
Manassas National Battlefield Park (Virginia)	1,604.57
Old Philadelphia Custom House (Pennsylvania)	.79
Salem Maritime (Massachusetts)	8.61
Vanderbilt Mansion (New York)	211.65

National Memorials

House where Lincoln died (D.C.)	.05
Kill Devil Hill Monument (N. C.)	314.40
Lee Mansion (District of Columbia)	.50
Lincoln Memorial (D.C.)	.61
Lincoln Museum (D.C.)	.18
Mount Rushmore (South Dakota)	1,686.40
New Echota Marker (Georgia)	.92

National Memorials—(cont.)

Name and location	Acreage in U. S. ownership
Thomas Jefferson (D.C.)	1.20
Washington Monument (D.C.)	.37

National Cemeteries

Antietam (Maryland)	11.36
Battleground (District of Columbia)	1.03
Fort Donelson (Tennessee)	15.34
Fredericksburg (Virginia)	12.00
Gettysburg (Pennsylvania)	15.55
Poplar Grove (Virginia)	8.72
Shiloh (Tennessee)	10.25
Stones River (Tennessee)	20.09
Vicksburg (Mississippi)	119.76
Yorktown (Virginia)	2.91

National Parkways

Blue Ridge (Va.-N. C.)	38,911.50
George Washington Memorial (Va.-Md.)	2,784.76
Natchez Trace (Miss.-Ala.-Tenn.)	13,648.87

National Capital Park

National Capital Park (D.C.)	27,874.78
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Elevations of Leading U. S. Health or Pleasure Resorts

Location	Feet	Location	Feet
Albuquerque, New Mexico	4,950	Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire	504
Asheville, North Carolina	1,985	Las Vegas, New Mexico	6,714
Atlanta, Georgia	1,032	Little Rock, Arkansas	300
Atlantic City, New Jersey	21	Los Angeles, California	300
Bar Harbor, Maine	240	Luray, Virginia	819
Carlsbad, New Mexico	3,102	Marfa, Texas	4,695
Carson City, Nevada	4,660	Miami, Florida	11
Chautauqua Lake, New York	1,308	Monterey, California	360
Cheyenne, Wyoming	6,060	Moosehead Lake, Maine	1,023
Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho	2,131	Natural Bridge, Virginia	736
Colorado Springs, Colorado	5,980	Niagara Falls, New York	603
Concord, New Hampshire	244	Oneida Lake, New York	370
Crawford Notch, New Hampshire	1,891	Palm Beach, Florida	20
Delaware Water Gap, Pennsylvania	350	Pasadena, California	828
Denver, Colorado	5,280	Pensacola, Florida	39
Flagstaff, Arizona	6,894	Phoenix, Arizona	1,083
Glenwood Springs, Colorado	5,748	Reno, Nevada	4,490
Grand Canyon So. Rim, Arizona	6,866	St. Petersburg, Florida	41
Hot Springs, Arkansas	607	Salt Lake City, Utah	4,390
Hot Springs, South Dakota	3,443	San Angelo, Texas	1,847
Hot Springs, Virginia	2,195	San Antonio, Texas	660
Jackson Lake, Wyoming	6,733	San Bernardino, California	1,049
Keene, New Hampshire	487	Santa Barbara, California	500
Lake Champlain, New York	95	Sante Fe, New Mexico	6,950
Lake Erie	572	Saranac Lake, New York	1,535
Lake George, New York	322	Saratoga Springs, New York	314
Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey	926	Schroon Lake, New York	807
Lake Huron	581	Sebago Lake, Maine	276
Lake Michigan	581	Skyland, Virginia	3,606
Lake Ontario	246	Tampa, Florida	72
Lake Placid, New York	1,864	Tucson, Arizona	2,375
Lake Superior	602	Tupper Lake, New York	1,556
Lake Tahoe, California-Nevada	6,225	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	1,917

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48

All schools accredited by the 7 recognized national and regional accrediting associations are listed. The date of founding gives the date of the original issue of the charter. The number of faculty and students includes those on full-time status only. Volumes in library excludes pamphlets. Endowment does not include yearly grants given to state institutions for maintenance, etc.

M=Male; F=Female; C=Coeducational; Co=Coordinate.

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFG	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Adams State College ¹	Alamosa, Colorado	1921	Ira Richardson	23	295 C	21,485	State	\$
Adelphi College	Garden City, New York	1896	Paul D. Eddy	140	2,000 C	50,000	Priv	40,003 ¹
Agnes Scott College	Decatur, Georgia	1889	James R. McCain	81	550 F	51,000	Priv	2,350,000
Akron, University of	Akron, Ohio	1870	H. E. Simmons	171	3,200 C	71,700	City	135,412
Alabama, University of	University, Alabama	1831	Ralph E. Adams	624	10,000 C	340,000	State	6,053,925
Alabama College for Women	Montevallo, Alabama	1896	John T. Caldwell	69	950 F ²	53,000	State	636,929
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	Auburn, Alabama	1872	Luther N. Duncan	400	9,500 F	112,000	State	590,558
Alabama State Teachers College	Florence, Alabama	1854	J. A. Keller	65	1,400 C	50,000	State	
Alabama State Teachers College ¹	Jacksonville, Alabama	1892	Houston Cole	29	861 C	30,000	State	
Alabama State Teachers College ¹	Livingston, Alabama	1835	W. W. Hill	26	431 C	25,000	State	
Albertus Magnus College	New Haven, Connecticut	1925	Sister Mary Samuel	37	300 F	21,000	Cath.	6,103
Albion College	Albion, Michigan	1835	William W. Whitehouse	62	1,225 C	65,000	Meth.	2,678,000
Albright College	Reading, Pennsylvania	1856	Harry V. Masters	49	750 C	25,000	Evan.	710,000
Alfred University	Alfred, New York	1836	J. Edward Walters	76	850 C	66,731	Priv	1,200,000
Allegheny College	Meadow, Pennsylvania	1815	Chester A. Darling	74	1,100 C	110,819	Priv	2,225,000
Alma College	Alma, Michigan	1886	Dale D. Welch	38	600 C	52,594	Presb.	750,000
Alverno College	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1936	Mother M. Corona	23	100 F	23,589	Cath.	
American International College	Springfield, Massachusetts	1885	William Gellermann	49	1,200 C	15,000	Priv	300,000
American University, The	Washington, D. C.	1893	Paul F. Douglass	145	1,950 C	115,038	Meth.	829,707
Amherst College	Amherst, Massachusetts	1821	Charles W. Cole	125	1,150 M	262,000	Priv	13,152,343
Anderson College	Anderson, Indiana	1917	John A. Morrison	34	933 C ¹	15,000	Ch. of God	50,000
Antioch College	Yellow Springs, Ohio	1853	Algo D. Henderson	110	1,100 C	73,000	Priv	2,738,000
Appalachian State Teachers College	Boone, North Carolina	1903	B. B. Dougherty	48	975 C	44,000	State	35,000
Aquinas College	Grand Rapids, Michigan	1923	Rev. Arthur F. Bukowski	30	485 C	15,000	Cath.	
Arizona, University of	Tucson, Arizona	1885	J. Byron McCormick	265	4,500 C	200,000	State	73,641
Arizona State College	Tempe, Arizona	1885	Grady Gammage	108	2,500 C	50,000	State	
Arizona State Teachers College ¹	Flagstaff, Arizona	1899	Tom O. Bellwood	33	172 C	28,000	State	
Arkansas, University of	Fayetteville, Arkansas	1871	Lewis W. Jones	280	5,750 C	236,771	State	
Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College	Monticello, Arkansas	1909	W. E. Morgan	33	850 C	14,163	State	460,000
Arkansas State College	State College, Arkansas	1909	W. J. Edens	67	1,300 C	21,650	State	4,307,726
Arkansas State Teachers College ¹	Conway, Arkansas	1907	Nolen M. Irby	53	1,505 C	33,300	State	
Asbury College ¹	Wilmore, Kentucky	1890	Z. T. Johnson	33	995 C	30,000	Priv	
Ashland College	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Raymond W. Bixler	44	600 C	22,300	Brth.	
Atlanta University	Atlanta, Georgia	1867	Rufus E. Clement	74	435 ¹ Co	144,868	Priv	
Atlantic Union College	South Lancaster, Massachusetts	1882	G. Eric Jones	65	650 C	32,000	Advent.	
Augustana College	Sioux Falls, South Dakota	1860	Lawrence M. Slawig	52	950 C	21,089	Luth.	464,000
Augustana College and Theological Seminary	Rock Island, Illinois	1860	Conrad Bergendoff	65	1,200 C	92,000	Luth.	1,686,944

Aurora College.....	1893	Theodore P. Stephens.....	41	600 C	30,700	Advent.....	95,000
Baker University.....	1858	Nelson P. Horn.....	41	600 C	68,500	Meth.....	1,410,000
Baldwin-Wallace College.....	1845	Louis C. Wright.....	73	1,500 C	43,000	Meth.....	2,125,000
Ball State Teachers College.....	1918	John R. Emens.....	147	2,750 C	100,728	State.....	
Barat College of the Sacred Heart.....	1917	Mother M. Reilly.....	30	310 F	19,500	Cath.....	
Bard College.....	1860	Edward C. Fuller.....	42	280 C	60,000	Episc.....	168,644
Bates College.....	1864	Charles F. Phillips.....	52	800 C	80,000	Bapt.....	2,133,164
Baylor University.....	1845	Pat M. Neff.....	189	4,040 C	157,589	Bapt.....	3,087,951
Beaver College.....	1853	Raymon M. Kistler.....	64	630 F	30,000	Presb.....	125,000
Belhaven College.....	1894	G. T. Gillespie.....	30	300 F	18,000	Presb.....	500,000
Beloit College.....	1846	Carey Cronels.....	78	1,000 C	140,000	Priv.....	2,410,206
Bennett College.....	1873	David D. Jones.....	33	450 F	20,510	Meth.....	943,530
Bennington College.....	1925	Frederick Burkhardt.....	57	300 F	28,000	Priv.....	100,094
Berea College.....	1855	Francis S. Hutchins.....	85	1,200 C	100,000	Priv.....	11,123,639
Bethany College.....	1849	C. Lamar McGinty.....	26	300 F	17,500	Bapt.....	420,000
Bethany College.....	1840	Wilbur H. Cramblet.....	38	710 C	42,631	Priv.....	3,071,966
Bethany College.....	1881	Emory Lindquist.....	28	450 C	24,000	Luth.....	446,651
Bethany College.....	1883	Edward G. Kaufman.....	38	550 C	26,000	Menon.....	500,000
Birmingham-Southern College.....	1856	George R. Stuart, Jr.....	68	1,481 C	60,000	Meth.....	595,271
Bloomsburg State Teachers College.....	1839	Harvey A. Andruss.....	56	900 C	25,000	State.....	
Blue Mountain College.....	1873	Lawrence T. Lowrey.....	28	320 F	18,201	Bapt.....	506,000
Blue Mountain College.....	1852	William H. J. Kennedy.....	26	275 F	30,000	City.....	
Boston, Teachers College of the City of.....	1863	Rev. Wm. L. Kaleher.....	193	5,600 M ³	207,450	Cath.....	1,000,000
Boston College.....	1839	Daniel L. Marsh.....	900	26,500 C-	255,500	Priv.....	6,148,287
Bowdoin College.....	1794	Kenneth C. M. Sills.....	78	1,000 M	211,501	Priv.....	8,928,384
Bowling Green State University.....	1910	F. J. Prout.....	197	3,964 C	90,000	State.....	
Bradley University.....	1897	David B. Owen.....	176	3,250 C	66,000	Priv.....	2,434,130
Briar Cliff College.....	1880	Sister Jean Marie.....	26	350 F	17,000	Cath.....	17,000
Bridgewater College.....	1880	J. I. Baugher.....	29	469 C	15,000	Breth.....	600,000
Bridgewater College.....	1875	Howard S. McDonald.....	200	5,200 C	146,078	Mormon.....	285,550
Brigham Young University.....	1890	Harry D. Giddeon.....	475	8,100 C	165,000	City.....	19,135
Brooklyn College of the City of New York.....	1930	Edward Neimeth.....	22	470 C	5,129	Priv.....	1,513,481
Brooklyn Coll. of Pharmacy of Long Is. Univ.....	1877	Harry S. Rogers.....	100	3,046 M	39,046	Priv.....	12,034,051
Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.....	1854	Henry M. Wriston.....	380	4,700 Co ⁴	674,800	Priv.....	7,802,900
Brown University.....	1764	Henry M. Wriston.....	90	720 F	200,514	Priv.....	7,802,900
Bryn Mawr College.....	1880	Katherine E. McBride.....	135	2,200 C	105,000	Bapt.....	1,482,149
Bucknell University.....	1846	Herbert L. Spencer.....	896	6,900 C	221,256	Priv.....	7,034,189
Buffalo, New York.....	1846	Samuel P. Capen.....	190	4,071 C	86,000	Priv.....	5,081,082
Butler University.....	1850	M. O. Ross.....	2,576	47,282 C-	2,158,820	State.....	36,000,000
California, University of.....	1868	Robert G. Sproul.....	195	1,300 M	65,303	Priv.....	19,190,000
California Institute of Technology.....	1891	Lee A. DuBridge.....	50	1,250 C	32,000	C. Ref. Ch.....	200,000
Calvin College.....	1876	Henry Schultze.....	76	3,400 C	42,424	Cath.....	121,116
Canisius College.....	1870	Rev. Raymond W. Schouten.....	56	1,000 C	58,425	Luth.....	638,006
Capital University.....	1850	Harold L. Yochum.....	91	1,135 C	142,895	Priv.....	3,906,594
Carleton College.....	1866	Laurence M. Gould.....	379	3,500 C	50,000	Priv.....	27,316,843
Carnegie Institute of Technology ⁷	1900	Robert E. Doherty.....	20	400 M ³	19,000	Cath.....	500,000
Carroll College.....	1909	Mrs. Emmet J. Riley.....	50	850 C	30,000	Presb.....	965,000
Carroll College.....	1846	Nelson V. Russell.....					

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFG	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Carson-Newman College.....	Jefferson City, Tennessee.....	1851	James T. Warren.....	35	725 C	25,500	Bapt.....	675,000
Carthage College.....	Carthage, Illinois.....	1870	Edland Nelson.....	35	800 C	31,000	Luth.....	742,920
Case Institute of Technology ^a	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1880	T. Keith Glennan.....	167	1,600 M	31,000	Priv.....	6,025,000
Catawba College.....	Salisbury, North Carolina.....	1851	A. R. Keppel.....	45	800 C	25,249	Evan & Ref.....	596,364
Catholic University of America.....	Washington, D. C.....	1867	Rt. Rev. P. J. McCormick.....	346	4,100 MF ⁹	328,264	Cath.....	4,288,985
Cedar Crest College.....	Allentown, Pennsylvania.....	1867	Dale H. Moore.....	37	425 F	25,000	Evan.....	140,000
Centenary College of Louisiana, Inc.....	Shreveport, Louisiana.....	1825	Joe J. Mickle.....	62	1,887 C	28,000	Meth.....	76,003
Central College.....	Fayette, Missouri.....	1853	Harry S. DeVore.....	40	750 C	55,000	Priv.....	1,025,000
Central College.....	Pella, Iowa.....	1853	Gerrit T. Vander Lugt.....	34	530 C	22,657	Ref.....	385,818
Central Michigan College of Education.....	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.....	1892	Charles L. Anspach.....	142	3,800 C	58,000	State.....	
Central Missouri State College.....	Warrensburg, Missouri.....	1871	George W. Diemer.....	72	712 C	72,821	State.....	
Central State College.....	Edmond, Oklahoma.....	1891	R. R. Robinson.....	60	1,400 C	24,469	State.....	
Central State Teachers College.....	Stevens Point, Wisconsin.....	1894	William C. Hansen.....	52	900 C	40,000	State.....	
Central Washington College of Education.....	Ellensburg, Washington.....	1891	Robert E. McConnell.....	72	1,100 C	45,000	State.....	
Centre College of Kentucky.....	Danville, Kentucky.....	1819	Walter A. Groves.....	37	650 Co	52,490	Priv.....	
Charleston, College of.....	Charleston, South Carolina.....	1785	George D. Grace.....	26	535 C	32,270	City.....	1,927,000
Chattanooga, University of.....	Chattanooga, Tennessee.....	1886	David A. Lockmiller.....	88	1,800 C	150,000	Priv.....	532,500
Chestnut Hill College.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	1870	Sister Maria Kostka.....	48	450 F	813,859	Cath.....	813,859
Cheyney State Teachers College.....	Cheyney, Pennsylvania.....	1837	L. P. Hill.....	23	360 C	176,000	State.....	30,800 ¹
Chicago, University of.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	1891	Robert M. Hutchins.....	918	9,100 C	1,500,000	Priv.....	72,500,000
Chicago Teachers College.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	1867	J. I. Swearingen.....	58	1,000 C	68,000	City.....	
Chico State College.....	Chico, California.....	1887	Aymar J. Hamilton.....	65	1,000 C	40,000	State.....	
Cincinnati, University of.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1819	Raymond Walters.....	875	8,000 C	601,788	City.....	10,846,219
Citadel, The Military College of The.....	Charleston, South Carolina.....	1842	General C. P. Summerall.....	103	2,500 M	40,525	State.....	
Claremont Graduate School ¹⁰	Claremont, California.....	1925	Frederick Hard.....	37	325 C	66,000	Priv.....	750,000
Clark College.....	Atlanta, Georgia.....	1869	James P. Brawley.....	62	700 C	15,000	Meth.....	900,000
Clarke College.....	Dubuque, Iowa.....	1843	Sister Mary A. L. Graham.....	43	400 F	25,126	Cath.....	211,150
Clarkson College of Technology.....	Potsdam and Malone, New York.....	1896	John A. Ross, Jr.....	89	1,750 M	12,631	Priv.....	1,301,064
Clark University.....	Worcester, Massachusetts.....	1887	Howard B. Jefferson.....	57	890 Co	200,000	Priv.....	6,000,000
Clemson Agricultural College.....	Clemson, South Carolina.....	1889	R. F. Poole.....	215	3,700 M	75,000	State.....	
Coe College.....	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	1851	Byron S. Hollinshead.....	64	700 C	56,000	Presb.....	2,200,000
Coker College.....	Hartsville, South Carolina.....	1908	Donald C. Agnew.....	34	346 F	22,334	Priv.....	692,000
Colby College.....	Waterville, Maine.....	1813	Julius S. Bixler.....	67	1,000 C	122,334	Priv.....	3,459,973
Colgate University.....	Hamilton, New York.....	1819	Everett Case.....	108	1,550 M	148,849	Priv.....	5,784,332
Colorado, University of.....	Boulder and Denver, Colorado.....	1876	Robert L. Stearns.....	525	8,400 C	575,000	State.....	2,929,500
Colorado College.....	Colorado Springs, Colorado.....	1874	Thurston J. Davies.....	72	1,250 C	138,000	Priv.....	
Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical Coll.....	Fort Collins, Colorado.....	1870	Roy M. Green.....	319	3,700 C	126,000	State.....	
Colorado School of Mines.....	Golden, Colorado.....	1874	Ben H. Parker.....	101	975 M	60,000	State.....	100,000
Colorado State College of Education.....	Greeley, Colorado.....	1890	W. D. Armentrout.....	125	1,725 C	120,039	State.....	
Columbia College.....	Columbia, South Carolina.....	1854	J. Caldwell Guilds.....	37	435 F	1,600	Meth.....	574,023
Columbia University ¹¹	New York, New York.....	1754	Frank D. Fackenthal ¹²	2,269	30,000 C	1,747,933	Priv.....	90,911,307
Concord College.....	Athens, West Virginia.....	1775	Virgil H. Steward.....	36	900 C	25,000	State.....	
Concordia College.....	Moorhead, Minnesota.....	1891	J. N. Brown.....	60	1,250 C	32,071	Luth.....	568,151

Connecticut, University of.....	1881	A. N. Jorgensen.....	300	7,470 C	95,000	State	307,394
Connecticut College.....	1911	Rosemary Park.....	100	840 F	117,866	Priv.	2,143,000
Connecticut, Teachers College of.....	1849	Herbert D. Welle.....	96	1,300 C	35,000	State	
Converse College.....	1889	Edward M. Gwathmey.....	50	450 F	33,500	Priv.	638,450
Cooper Union School of Engineering.....	1859	Edwin S. Burdell.....	105	1,023 C	125,000	Priv.	9,150,173
Cornell College.....	1853	Russell D. Cole.....	66	775 C	60,000	Meth.	2,751,173
Cornell University.....	1865	Edmund Ezra Day.....	1,214	10,200 C	1,221,361	Priv. & St.	35,369,308
Cortland State Teachers College.....	1863	Donnal V. Smith.....	71	1,004 C	25,000	State	
Craigton University, The.....	1878	William H. McCabe.....	338	3,200 C	145,182	Cath.	2,332,500
Culver-Stockton College.....	1853	W. H. McDonald.....	30	400 C	20,000	Dis. of Ch.	1,000,000
Dakota Wesleyan University.....	1885	Samuel M. Hilburn.....	36	450 C	31,000	Meth.	566,425
Danbury State Teachers College.....	1904	Ruth A. Haas.....	44	290 C	25,000	State	
Dartmouth College.....	1769	John S. Dickey.....	300	3,000 M	616,570	Priv.	23,292,247
Davidson College.....	1837	John R. Cunningham.....	56	1,000 M	45,000	Presb.	2,750,000
Davis and Elkins College.....	1903	Raymond B. Purdum.....	33	700 C	23,000	Presb.	221,000
Dayton, University of.....	1850	Rev. George J. Renneker.....	114	2,500 C	50,000	Cath.	
Delaware, University of.....	1833	William S. Carlson.....	158	2,100 C	130,000	State	5,428,423
Delaware State College.....	1891	Howard D. Gregg.....	22	386 C	11,179	State	
Delta State Teachers College.....	1924	William M. Kethley.....	46	600 C	25,000	State	
Denison University.....	1831	Kenneth I. Brown.....	80	1,300 C	111,078	State	3,491,000
Denver, University of.....	1864	Caleb F. Gates.....	572	9,000 C	198,000	Meth.	2,000,000
De Paul University.....	1898	Very Rev. C. J. O'Malley.....	340	7,070 C	80,513	Cath.	2,500,000
DePauw University.....	1837	Clyde E. Wildman.....	125	2,120 C	100,515	Meth.	6,000,000
Detroit, University of.....	1877	William J. Millor.....	242	7,500 C	131,700	Cath.	1,700,000
Dickinson College.....	1773	William W. Edel.....	65	850 C	76,000	Meth.	2,200,000
Dillard University.....	1930	Albert W. Dent.....	471	650 C	30,000	Priv.	3,000,000
Doane College.....	1872	Bryant Drake.....	34	478 C	31,336	Cong.	1,305,981
Drake University.....	1881	Henry G. Harmon.....	198	4,000 C	110,000	Dis. of Ch.	1,500,000
Drew University.....	1867	Arlow A. Brown.....	53	655 C	198,000	Meth.	7,569,426
Drexel Institute of Technology.....	1891	James Creese.....	206	3,425 C	91,094	Priv.	3,031,417
Drury College.....	1873	J. F. Findlay.....	45	900 C	60,000	Priv.	1,000,000
Dubuque, University of.....	1852	Samuel S. George.....	43	750 C	31,000	Presb.	1,030,581
Duchesne College.....	1882	Helen Casey.....	20	300 F	1,800	Cath.	
Duke University.....	1838	Robert L. Flowers.....	460	5,300 C	740,493	Priv.	47,685,097
Duluth State Teachers College ¹⁴	1895	Raymond C. Gibson.....	59	2,000 C	29,370	State	
Dunbarton College of Holy Cross.....	1935	Sister Mary Frederick.....	29	250 F	20,060	Cath.	
Duquesne University.....	1878	Very Rev. F. P. Smith.....	2371	3,600 C	49,000	Cath.	3,000,000
D'Youville College.....	1908	Sister Grace.....	34	450 F	25,000	Cath.	
Earlham College.....	1847	Thomas E. Jones.....	45	700 C	70,000	Friends	1,500,000
East Carolina Teachers College.....	1907	J. D. Messick.....	75	1,500 C	48,900	State	
East Central State College.....	1909	A. Linscheid.....	85	1,500 C	47,000	State	
Eastern Illinois State Teachers College.....	1895	Robert G. Buzzard.....	105	1,500 C	66,500	State	
Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.....	1906	W. F. O'Donnell.....	83	1,650 C	75,340	State	
Eastern Montana State Normal School.....	1925	A. G. Peterson.....	32	500 C	14,000	State	
Eastern Nazarene College.....	1918	Samuel Young.....	23	524 C	20,000	Naz.	600,000
Eastern Oregon College of Education.....	1929	Robert J. Maske.....	38	945 C	24,763	State	1,000
Eastern Washington College of Education.....	1890	Walter W. Isle.....	80	1,354 C	71,213	State	

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Fac- ulty	Students No. MFC	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
East Tennessee State College	Johnson City, Tennessee	1911	Charles C. Sherrod	60	1,600 C	35,000	State	
East Texas State Teachers College	Commerce, Texas	1894	James G. Dee	110	1,629 Co	86,121	State	
Eau Claire State Teachers College	Eau Claire, Wisconsin	1916	William R. Davies	57	900 C	20,287	State	
Elmhurst College	Elmhurst, Illinois	1871	Timothy Lehmann	40	602 C	42,374	Evangelical and Ref.	250,000
Elmira College	Elmira, New York	1855	W. S. A. Pott	48	390 F	58,000	Priv.	686,000
Emmanuel College	Boston, Massachusetts	1919	Sister Margaret Patricia	68	780 F	28,000	Cath.	
Emmanuel Missionary College	Berrien Springs, Michigan	1874	Alvin W. Johnson	43	1,070 C	33,800	Advent.	425,975
Emory and Henry College	Emory, Virginia	1836	Foye G. Gibson	23	645 C	24,000	Meth.	550,000
Emory University	Emory University, Georgia	1836	Goodrich C. White	463	5,525 C	261,830	Meth.	9,626,233
Erskine College	Due West, South Carolina	1839	R. Calvin Grier	41	475 C	30,000	Priv.	387,000
Evansville College	Evansville, Indiana	1854	Lincoln B. Hale	86	2,000 C	24,940	Meth.	400,000
Fairmont State College	Fairmont, West Virginia	1865	George H. Hand	55	1,200 C	32,000	State	
Fenn College	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	C. V. Thomas	163	7,000 C	35,000	Priv.	750,000
Findlay College	Findlay, Ohio	1882	Carroll A. Morey	20	324 C	21,000	Ch. of God	442,997
Fisk University	Nashville, Tennessee	1866	Charles S. Johnson	53	975 C	92,650	Priv.	4,142,236
Fletcher School of Diplomacy ⁵	Medford, Massachusetts	1933	Leonard Carmichael	13	50 C		Priv.	
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College	Gainesville, Florida	1853	John J. Tigert	438	9,000 C	280,000	State	300,000
Florida Southern College	Tallahassee, Florida	1887	William H. Gray	123	1,391 C	18,000	State	
Florida State University ¹⁶	Lakeland, Florida	1885	Ludd M. Spivey	80	2,200 C	37,500	Meth.	1,000,000
Fordham University	Tallahassee, Florida	1857	Doak S. Campbell	281	4,000 C	107,429	State	206,000
Fort Hays Kansas State College	New York, New York	1841	Rev. Robert I. Gannon	328	6,000 C	223,532	Cath.	825,801
Franklin and Marshall College	Hays, Kansas	1901	Lyman D. Wooster	85	1,100 C	75,000	State	
Franklin College of Indiana	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	1787	Theodore A. Distler	75	1,300 M	110,000	Evangelical & Ref.	1,587,663
Fresno State College	Franklin, Indiana	1834	William G. Spencer	32	560 C	10,434	Bapt.	1,149,784
Furman University	Fresno, California	1911	Frank W. Thomas	147	3,095 C	68,942	State	
Geneva College	Greenville, South Carolina	1826	McLeod M. Pearce	71	1,409 Co	70,000	Bapt.	1,236,036
George Peabody College for Teachers	Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania	1848	Henry H. Hill	52	800 C	37,697	Presb.	700,000
George Pepperdine College	Nashville, Tennessee	1875	Hugh M. Tiner	60	4,000 C	489,089	Priv.	5,000,000
Georgetown College	Los Angeles, California	1937	S. S. Hill	88	1,300 C	31,000	Priv.	1,000,000
Georgetown University	Georgetown, Kentucky	1829	Very Rev. L. C. Gorman	45	900 C	15,538	Bapt.	625,000
George Washington University, The	Washington, D. C.	1789	Cloyd H. Marvin	550	5,000 M ³	200,000	Cath.	3,387,650
George Williams College	Chicago, Illinois	1821	Harold C. Coffman	595	14,617 C	160,000	Priv.	2,700,000
Georgia, University of	Athens, Georgia	1890	Harmon W. Caldwell	24	375 C	24,152	Priv.	231,101
Georgia School of Technology	Atlanta, Georgia	1785	Blake R. Van Leer	450	7,000 C	210,000	State	2,716,542
Georgia State College for Women	Milledgeville, Georgia	1885	Guy H. Wells	511	6,000 M	85,000	State	639,200
Georgia State Womens College	Valdosta, Georgia	1889	Frank R. Reade	109	1,100 F	42,133	State	
Georgia Teachers College	Collegeboro, Georgia	1913	Judson C. Ward	45	372 F	22,680	State	
Georgian Court College	Lakewood, New Jersey	1908	Mother Mary J. Considine	50	800 C	32,000	State	
Gettysburg College	Gettysburg, Pennsylvania	1832	Henry W. A. Hanson	38	250 F	35,000	Cath.	
Glenville State College	Glenville, West Virginia	1872	D. L. Haight	85	1,200 C	60,000	Luth.	1,000,000
Gonzaga University	Spokane, Washington	1887	Rev. Francis E. Corkery	26	500 C	19,000	State	2,697,590
Good Counsel College	White Plains, New York	1897	Mother M. Aloysis	122	1,820 M ³	65,000	Cath.	
		1923		37	400 F	15,522	Cath.	50,000

Goshen College.....	1894	Ernest E. Miller.....	32	550 C	32,000	Menon.....	122,238
Goucher College.....	1885	David A. Robertson.....	67	700 F	83,738	Priv.....	2,095,919
Great Falls, College of.....	1932	James J. Donovan.....	32	598 C	50,000	Cath.....	
Greensboro College.....	1838	Luther L. Gobbel.....	36	430 F	29,000	Meth.....	625,912
Grimm College.....	1846	Samuel N. Stevens.....	77	1,100 C	115,000	Priv.....	2,710,049
Grove City College.....	1876	Weir C. Ketter.....	77	1,310 C	45,000	Presb.....	834,000
Guilford College, North Carolina.....	1837	Clyde A. Milner.....	36	550 C	28,000	Friends.....	680,000
Guilford College, North Carolina.....	1862	Edgar M. Carlson.....	56	1,250 C	26,000	Luth.....	561,303
Hamilton College.....	1793	Thomas B. Rudd.....	54	600 M	210,000	Priv.....	4,255,732
Hamline University.....	1854	Charles N. Pace.....	73	1,300 C	51,196	Meth.....	4,181,445
Hamden-Sydney College.....	1776	Edgar G. Gammon.....	24	410 M	35,000	Presb.....	800,000
Hampton College.....	1868	Ralph P. Bridgman.....	122	1,650 C	73,413	Priv.....	10,000,000
Hanover College.....	1827	Albert G. Parker, Jr.....	33	600 C	45,000	Presb.....	3,500,000
Hardin-Simmons University.....	1891	Rupert N. Richardson.....	90	2,714 C	37,500 ¹	Bapt.....	1,278,000
Harris Teachers College.....	1857	Charles H. Philpott.....	43	1,005 ¹ C	25,258	State.....	
Harvard University.....	1636	James B. Conant.....	2,283	12,200 M	4,804,963	Priv.....	159,336,498
Hastings College.....	1862	William French.....	53	700 C	34,578	Presb.....	679,374
Haverford College.....	1833	Gilbert F. White.....	50 ¹	525 M	169,000	Friends.....	4,500,000
Heidelberg College.....	1850	Nevin C. Harner.....	45	780 C	35,000	Evangel. & Ref.....	1,000,000
Henderson State Teachers College.....	1890	D. D. McBrien.....	45	945 C	27,000	State.....	
Hendrix College.....	1884	Matt L. Ellis.....	42	640 C	47,000	Meth.....	1,250,000
Hillsdale College.....	1844	Harvey L. Turner.....	50	615 C	31,000	Bapt.....	752,488
Hiram College.....	1850	Paul H. Fall.....	46	710 C	48,000	Priv.....	1,049,392
Hobart and William Smith Colleges.....	1822	Walter H. Durfee.....	58	1,220 Co	89,188	Priv.....	704,736
Holstra College.....	1935	John C. Adams.....	79	2,000 C	22,493	Priv.....	731,000
Hollins College.....	1842	Bessie C. Randolph.....	49	380 F	41,300	Priv.....	505,914
Holy Cross, College of the ¹	1843	William J. Healy.....	117	2,630 M	170,000	Cath.....	
Holy Names, College of the.....	1868	Sister M. Rose Emmanuella.....	44	300 F	24,000	Cath.....	
Holy Names College.....	1907	Sister M. Elizabeth Clare.....	37 ¹	200 F	12,000	Cath.....	
Hood College.....	1893	Henry I. Stahr.....	50	500 ¹ F	27,000	Ref.....	850,000
Holland, Michigan.....	1862	Irwin J. Lubbers.....	54	1,200 C	52,000	Evangel. & Ref.....	1,000,000
Houghton College.....	1883	Stephen W. Paine.....	39	700 C	23,000	Meth.....	298,320
Howard University.....	1842	Harwell G. Davis.....	75	1,775 C	35,000	Bapt.....	750,000
Humboldt State College.....	1867	Mordecai W. Johnson.....	375	6,520 ¹ C	226,053	Priv.....	1,146,416
Hunter College of the City of New York.....	1913	Arthur S. Gist.....	44	900 C	19,000	State.....	
Huntington College ¹	1870	George N. Shuster.....	700	8,363 ¹ F	162,583	City.....	254,909
Huron College.....	1854	Hubert Searcy.....	65	830 F	26,000	Meth.....	400,000
Idaho, College of ¹	1883	George F. McDougall.....	30	425 C	26,000	Presb.....	792,706
Idaho, University of.....	1891	William W. Hall, Jr.....	30	720 C	22,000	Presb.....	532,450
Illinois, University of.....	1869	J. E. Buchanan.....	225	3,900 C	100,000	State.....	5,000,000
Illinois College.....	1867	George D. Stoddard.....	3,556	26,000 C	2,451,763	State.....	2,071,883
Illinois Institute of Technology, ^{1a}	1829	H. Gary Hudson.....	32	618 C	35,228	Presb.....	1,311,079
Illinois State Normal University.....	1892	Henry T. Heald.....	200	3,300 C	125,000	Priv.....	1,806,200
Illinois Wesleyan University.....	1857	R. W. Fairchild.....	78	2,050 C	135,000	State.....	
Immaculate College.....	1850	M. J. Holmes.....	75	1,300 C	45,000	Meth.....	1,275,561
Immaculate Heart College ¹	1920	Msgr. Vincent L. Burns.....	45	350 F	22,500	Cath.....	
Los Angeles, California.....	1906	Mother Eucharis.....	35	312 F	23,752	Cath.....	12,498

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Incarinate World College.....	San Antonio, Texas.....	1881	Sister M. Columkille.....	70	700 F	35,338	Cath.....	99,524
Indiana State Teachers College.....	Indiana, Pennsylvania.....	1871	Joseph M. Uhler.....	102	1,450 C	34,892	State.....	
Indiana State Teachers College.....	Terre Haute, Indiana.....	1870	Ralph N. Tiley.....	127	2,450 C	150,206	State.....	
Indiana University.....	Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind..	1824	Herman B. Wells.....	553	14,550 C	330,000	State.....	1,283,964
Iowa State University.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	1847	Virgil M. Hancher.....	530	13,000 C	571,368	State.....	
Iowa State College.....	Ames, Iowa.....	1858	Charles E. Friley.....	650	12,000 C	375,000	State.....	
Iowa State Teachers College.....	Cedar Falls, Iowa.....	1876	Malcolm Price.....	204	2,800 C	139,542	State.....	
Iowa Wesleyan College.....	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.....	1842	Stanley B. Niles.....	55	700 C	40,000	Meth.....	700,000
James Millikin University.....	Decatur, Illinois.....	1901	J. Walter Malone.....	65	1,500 C	40,000	Presb.....	2,000,000
Jamestown College.....	Jamestown, North Dakota.....	1883	Howard J. Bell, Jr.....	34	550 C	23,000	Presb.....	1,100,000
John B. Stetson University.....	DeLand, Florida.....	1883	William S. Allen.....	136	1,700 C	47,000	Bapt.....	1,000,000
John Carroll University.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	1886	Very Rev. F. E. Wolfie.....	50	2,404 M	41,796	Cath.....	2,500,000
Johns Hopkins University, The ²⁰	Baltimore, Maryland.....	1876	Isaiah Bowman.....	782	2,915 M ³	750,000	Priv.....	33,980,540
Johnson C. Smith University.....	Charlotte, North Carolina.....	1867	Henry L. McCrorey.....	59	730 C	26,108	Priv.....	2,000,000
Judson College.....	Marion, Alabama.....	1838	J. I. Riddle.....	30	315 F	20,000	Bapt.....	540,000
Juillard School of Music, The.....	New York, New York.....	1905	William Schuman.....	238	1,100 C	36,689 ¹	Priv.....	20,000,000 ¹
Junata College.....	Huntington, Pennsylvania.....	1876	Calvert N. Ellis.....	46	658 C	52,000	Breth.....	789,096
Kalamazoo College.....	Kalamazoo, Michigan.....	1833	P. L. Thompson.....	54	700 C	37,000	Bapt.....	1,168,851
Kansas, University of.....	Lawrence, Kansas.....	1864	Deane W. Malott.....	834	10,100 C	383,000	State.....	1,230,000
Kansas City, University of.....	Kansas City, Missouri.....	1929	Clarence R. Decker.....	200	3,500 C	222,329	Priv.....	555,841
Kansas State College of Agr. and Applied Sci.	Manhattan, Kansas.....	1863	Milton S. Eisenhower.....	496	9,000 C	145,080	State.....	
Kansas State Teachers College.....	Emporia, Kansas.....	1863	David L. MacFarlane.....	126	1,500 C	90,000	State.....	
Kansas State Teachers College.....	Pittsburg, Kansas.....	1903	Rees H. Hughes.....	140	4,500 C	72,000	State.....	
Keene Teachers College.....	Keene, New Hampshire.....	1909	L. P. Young.....	47	450 C	32,000	State.....	
Kent State University.....	Kent, Ohio.....	1910	George A. Bowman.....	324	5,500 C	86,000	State.....	190,863
Kentucky, University of.....	Lexington, Kentucky.....	1865	Herman L. Donovan.....	482	7,200 C	400,000	State.....	
Kentucky State College.....	Frankfort, Kentucky.....	1886	Rufus B. Atwood.....	35	660 C	16,149	State.....	
Kenyon College.....	Gambier, Ohio.....	1824	Gordon K. Chalmers.....	50	560 M	112,972	Priv.....	1,964,595 ¹
Keuka College ¹	Keuka Park, New York.....	1890	Katherine G. Blyley.....	32	439 F ²	34,353	Bapt.....	363,804
Knox College.....	Galesburg, Illinois.....	1837	Lyndon O. Brown.....	70	900 C	75,000	Priv.....	2,698,150
Lafayette College.....	Easton, Pennsylvania.....	1826	Ralph C. Hutchinson.....	115	1,800 M	114,906	Presb.....	4,661,527
La Grange College.....	La Grange, Georgia.....	1831	Hubert T. Quillian.....	25	250 F	15,000	Meth.....	750,000
Lake Erie College.....	Painesville, Ohio.....	1856	Helen D. Bragdon.....	28	250 F	36,351	Priv.....	831,227
Lake Forest College.....	Lake Forest, Illinois.....	1857	Ernest A. Johnson.....	45	740 C	57,000	Presb.....	1,375,165
La Salle College.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	1860	Brother G. Paul.....	56	1,700 M	21,477	Cath.....	67,000
Lawrence College.....	Appleton, Wisconsin.....	1847	Nathan M. Pusey.....	79	1,091 C	75,716	Priv.....	1,500,000
Lebanon Valley College.....	Annuville, Pennsylvania.....	1866	Clyde A. Lynch.....	40	736C	35,144	Evangel.....	1,000,000
Lehigh University.....	Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.....	1865	Martin D. Whitaker.....	273	3,000 M	265,000	Priv.....	7,664,995
Le Moyne College.....	Memphis, Tennessee.....	1871	Hollis F. Price.....	30	430 C	19,000	Am. Miss.....	
Lenoir Rhyme College.....	Hickory, North Carolina.....	1891	Pleasant E. Monroe.....	45	800 C	27,000	Luth.....	700,000
Lewis and Clark College.....	Portland, Oregon.....	1867	Morgan S. Odell.....	70	1,200 C	2,300	Presb.....	340,000
Limestone College.....	Gaffney, South Carolina.....	1845	R. C. Granberry.....	38	490 F ²	23,260	Priv.....	760,000
Lincoln Memorial University.....	Harrogate, Tennessee.....	1897	Robert L. Kincaid.....	29	575 C	30,000	Priv.....	791,850

Lincoln University	1854	Chester County, Pennsylvania	Horace M. Bond	38	550 M	44,000	Presb.	991,727
Lincoln University of Missouri	1866	Jefferson City, Missouri	Sherman D. Scruggs	87	1,850 C	68,480	State	3,000,000
Lindenwood College	1827	St. Charles, Missouri	Franc L. McChler	50	519 F	27,000	Presb.	1,075,000
Linfield College	1857	McMinville, Oregon	Harry L. Dillin	44	800 C	32,000	Bapt.	1,800,000
Livingstone College	1879	Salisbury, North Carolina	William J. Trent	28	500 C	22,076	A. M. E. Zion	46,500
Loras College	1839	Dubuque, Iowa	Msgr. M. J. Martin	60	1,600 M ²	103,000	Cath.	1,800,000
Loretto Heights College	1918	Lorito, Colorado	Sister Frances Marie	38	600 F	19,000	Cath.	600,000
Louisiana College	1906	Limeville, Louisiana	Edgar Godbold	40	950 C	16,000	Bapt.	14,655
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	1894	Ruston, Louisiana	Claybrook Cottingham	150	3,000 C	37,695	State	1,200,000
Louisiana State Univ. and Agr. & Mech. Col.	1860	Baton Rouge and New Orleans, La.	Harold W. Stoke	659	12,750 C	416,108	State	2,600,000
Louisville, University of ²	1798	Louisville, Kentucky	John W. Taylor	395	6,000 C	171,169	City	750,000
Loyola College	1852	Baltimore, Maryland	Rev. Francis X. Talbot	40	1,100 M	35,000	Cath.	5,331,675 ¹
Loyola University	1870	Chicago, Illinois	Rev. James T. Hussey	320	7,700 C	195,000	Cath.	550,000 ¹
Loyola University	1911	Los Angeles, California	Edward J. Whelan	76	1,680 M	43,000	Cath.	600,000
Loyola University	1912	New Orleans, Louisiana	Rev. Thomas J. Shields	160	2,400 M ²	105,000	Cath.	1,200,000
Luther College	1861	Decorah, Iowa	O. H. J. Preus	54	738 C	83,900	Luth.	2,600,000
Lynchburg College	1903	Lynchburg, Virginia	Riley B. Montgomery	38	625 C	23,500	Dis. of Ch	329,948
Macalester College	1885	St. Paul, Minnesota	Charles J. Turk	92	1,300 C	45,000	Presb.	2,324,000
MacMurray College for Women	1846	Jacksonville, Illinois	Clarence P. McClelland	69	763 F	45,537	Presb.	4,050,095
McPherson College	1887	McPherson, Kansas	W. W. Peters	28	450 C	15,250	Breth.	508,925
Madison College	1908	Harrisburg, Virginia	Samuel P. Duke	95	1,225 F ²	46,207	State	600,000
Maine, University of	1862	Orono, Maine	Arthur A. Hauck	311	4,800 C	209,540	State	400,902
Manhattan College	1889	New York, New York	Vernon F. Schwalin	45	875 C	35,000	Breth.	1,740,120
Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart	1853	New York, New York	Brother B. Thomas	125	2,400 M	10,000	Cath.	2,482,000
Marietta College	1835	Marietta, Ohio	Eleanor M. O'Byrne	76	457 F ²	75,400	Priv.	520,000
Marquette University	1864	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	William A. Shimer	61	1,250 C	127,753	Priv.	126,000
Marshall College	1837	Huntington, West Virginia	Very Rev. P. A. Brooks	552	7,297 C	155,000	Cath.	2,300,000
Mary Baldwin College	1842	Staunton, Virginia	Stewart H. Smith	150	3,029 C	66,000	State	520,000
Marygrove College	1910	Detroit, Michigan	(Mrs.) Martha S. Grafton	37	340 F	34,000	Presb.	126,000
Mary Hardin-Baylor College	1845	Batton, Texas	Sister M. Honora	86	850 F	49,150	Cath.	1,256,000
Maryland, University of	1807	College Park and Baltimore, Md.	Gordon G. Singleton	47	608 F	33,000	Bapt.	2,300,000
Maryland State Teachers College	1925	Salisbury, Maryland	H. C. Byrd	822	13,000 C	192,018	State	55,000
Maryland State Teachers College	1860	Towson, Maryland	J. D. Blackwell	18	300 C	21,788	State	1,000,000
Maryland State Teachers College	1930	Maryhurst, Oregon	Earle T. Hawkins	45	600 C	37,974	State	1,937,312
Mary Manse College ¹	1922	Toledo, Ohio	Sister M. Rose Augusta	32	290 F	22,000	Cath.	75,000
Marymount College	1919	Salina, Kansas	Sister Kaley	46	189 F	21,000	Cath.	45,000,000
Marymount College	1919	Tarrytown, New York	Mother Mary Chrysostom	33	600 F	21,000	Cath.	15,000
Maryville College	1819	Scranton, Tennessee	Mother M. Thérèse	57	488 F	19,500	Cath.	1,000,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1861	Cambridge, Massachusetts	Ralph W. Lloyd	46	825 C	50,000	Presb.	1,937,312
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	Bridgewater, Massachusetts	Sister M. Sylvia Morgan	55	600 F	40,435	Cath.	75,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1839	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	Karl T. Compton	1,000	4,258 C	390,000	Priv.	45,000,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	Framingham, Massachusetts	Hugh P. Baker	166	2,026 C	139,482	State	15,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	North Adams, Massachusetts	John J. Kelly	41	500 C	22,000	State	15,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	Worcester, Massachusetts	William J. Sanders	44	420 C	38,000	State	15,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	Worcester, Massachusetts	Martin F. O'Connor	35	450 F	20,000	State	15,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1894	Worcester, Massachusetts	Grover C. Bowman	18	160 C	15,000	State	15,000
Massachusetts State Teachers College	1871	Worcester, Massachusetts	Eugene A. Sullivan	22	275 C	15,000	State	15,000

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Fac- ulty	Students No. MFO	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Mayville State Teachers College	Mayville, North Dakota	1889	John W. Headley	39	300 C	22,000	State	350,000
Memphis State College	Memphis, Tennessee	1912	J. Millard Smith	75	1,500 C	32,000	State	
Mercer University	Macon, Georgia	1733	Spright Dowell	63	1,500 C	70,000	Bapt.	2,652,939
Mercyhurst College	Erie, Pennsylvania	1926	Mother M. Borgia	32	325 F	19,000	Cath.	1,680,000
Meredith College	Raleigh, North Carolina	1891	Carlyle Campbell	45	550 F	30,574	Bapt.	568,122
Miami University	Coral Gables, Florida	1925	Bowman F. Ashe	315	6,800 C	83,345	Priv.	1,750,000
Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	1809	Ernest H. Hehne	328	5,700 C	200,500	State	
Michigan, University of	Ann Arbor, Michigan	1817	Alexander G. Ruthven	977	20,500 C	1,267,518	State	17,258,715
Michigan College of Mining and Tech.	Houghton & Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	1885	Grover C. Dillman	150	2,200 C	50,000	State	
Michigan State College	East Lansing, Mich.	1855	John A. Hannah	1,403	17,500 C	218,326	State	
Michigan State Normal College	Ypsilanti, Michigan	1849	John M. Munson	190	2,700 C	130,000	State	
Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vermont	1800	Samuel S. Stratton	73	1,170 C	181,000	Priv.	
Middle Tennessee State College	Murfreesboro, Tennessee	1911	Q. M. Smith	60	1,100 C	31,355	State	
Mills College	Oakland, California	1852	Lynn White, Jr.	86	700 F	100,000	Priv.	2,423,057
Millsaps College	Jackson, Mississippi	1892	Marion L. Smith	35	1,188 C	35,000	Meth.	962,000
Milwaukee-Downer College	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1851	Lucia R. Briggs	50	400 F	48,938	Priv.	2,422,883
Miner Teachers College	Washington, D. C.	1851	Eugene A. Clark	52	600 C	39,028	State	
Minnesota, University of	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1851	James L. Morrill	2,154	30,000 C	1,364,930	State	29,550,000
Minnesota State Teachers College	Bemidji, Minnesota	1913	Charles R. Sattgast	53	625 C	21,000	State	
Minnesota State Teachers College	Mankato, Minnesota	1867	C. L. Crawford	65	1,350 C	27,000	State	
Minnesota State Teachers College	St. Cloud, Minnesota	1867	D. S. Brainerd	85	1,300 C	52,105	State	
Misericordia College	Dallas, Pennsylvania	1923	Sister Mary Annunciata	47	376 F	22,090	Cath.	1,100,000
Mississippi, University of	University, Mississippi	1848	John D. Williams	193	3,600 C	136,000	State	755,710
Mississippi Southern College	Clinton, Mississippi	1826	D. M. Nelson	44	1,200 C	32,000	Bapt.	750,000
Mississippi State College	Hattiesburg, Mississippi	1910	Robert C. Cook	66	1,400 C	35,000	State	
Mississippi State College for Women	State College, Mississippi	1878	Fred T. Mitchell	189	3,750 C	79,945	State	239,789
Missouri, University of	Columbus, Mississippi	1884	Burney L. Parkinson	72	1,200 F	79,000	State	171,600
Missouri Valley College	Columbia, Missouri	1839	Frederick A. Middlebush	610	15,000 C	540,000	State	2,533,377
Monmouth College	Marshall, Missouri	1888	J. Ray Cable	28	650 C	31,000	Presb.	600,000
Monmouth, Illinois	Monmouth, Illinois	1853	James H. Grier	55	957 C	52,000	Presb.	2,013,000
Montana School of Mines	Butte, Montana	1893	Francis A. Thomson	25	412 C	19,000	State	850,000
Montana State College	Bozeman, Montana	1893	Roland R. Remne	362	3,600 C	73,000	State	
Montana State Normal College	Dillon, Montana	1893	Rush Jordan	16	220 C	26,500	State	
Montana State University	Missoula, Montana	1893	James A. McCain	163	3,800 C	260,000	State	
Moorhead State Teachers College	Moorhead, Minnesota	1887	O. W. Snarr	55	750 C	29,085	State	878,000
Moravian College	Bethlehem, Pennsylvania	1807	Raymond S. Hauptert	25	375 M	30,000	Morav.	572,000
Morhead State Teachers College	Morehead, Kentucky	1923	William J. Baird	65	1,000 C	33,235	State	
Morehouse College	Atlanta, Georgia	1867	Benjamin E. Mays	37	900 M	73,000	Priv.	1,872,000
Morgan State College	Baltimore, Maryland	1867	Dwight O. W. Holmes	80	1,300 C	36,000	State	331,675
Morningside College	Sioux City, Iowa	1889	Earl A. Roadman	65	1,500 C	54,100	Meth.	243,886
Morris Brown College	Atlanta, Georgia	1881	W. A. Fountain, Jr.	40	1,000 C	7,872	M. E.	1,000,000
Mount Angel Seminary	St. Benedict, Oregon	1887	Rt. Rev. Thomas Meier	25	115 M	35,000	Cath.	
Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley, Massachusetts	1837	Roswell G. Ham	130	1,191 F	199,533	Priv.	6,036,000

Mount Mary College.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	1915	Edward A. Fitzpatrick.....	53	650 F	34,756	Cath.....	600,000
Mount Mercy College.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	1929	Mother M. I. Dougherty.....	39	450 F ²	25,000	Cath.....	1,725,000
Mt. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio, College of.....	Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio.....	1854	Mother Mary Zoe.....	42	430 F	22,122	Cath.....	
Mount Saint Mary College.....	Hooksett, New Hampshire.....	1934	Sister M. Mauritia.....	29	235 F	16,938	Cath.....	
Mount Saint Mary's College.....	Emmitsburg, Maryland.....	1808	Rt. Rev. J. L. Sheridan.....	32	700 M	49,000	Cath.....	191,811
Mount Saint Mary's College.....	Los Angeles, California.....	1925	Mother Marie de Lourdes.....	44	450 F	16,000	Cath.....	
Mount St. Scholastica College.....	Atchison, Kansas.....	1863	Mother Lucy Dooley.....	40	420 F	26,000	Cath.....	
Mount Saint Vincent, College of.....	St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York.....	1847	Sister Catharine Marie.....	61	664 F	29,457	Cath.....	240,886
Mount Union College.....	Alliance, Ohio.....	1846	Charles B. Ketcham.....	51	1,100 C	71,000	Math.....	1,432,815
Muhlenberg College.....	Allentown, Pennsylvania.....	1848	Levering Tyson.....	95	1,300 M	76,000	Luth.....	1,100,000
Mundelein College.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	1930	Sister M. Josephine.....	76	1,200 F	28,000	Cath.....	
Murray State Teachers College.....	Murray, Kentucky.....	1923	Ralph H. Woods.....	96	1,500 C	38,324	State.....	930,000
Muskingum College.....	New Concord, Ohio.....	1837	Robert N. Montgomery.....	68	900 C	35,000	Presb.....	142,524
National College of Education.....	Evansville, Illinois.....	1886	Edna D. Baker.....	45	332 F	32,233	Priv.....	18,330
Nazareth College.....	Louisville, Kentucky.....	1920	Sister Mary A. Coady.....	60	900 F	23,500	Cath.....	
Nazareth College.....	Nazareth, Michigan.....	1897	Sister M. Kevin.....	44	268 F	27,423	Cath.....	
Nazareth College.....	Rochester, New York.....	1924	Rev. Mother Rose Miriam.....	45	435 F	21,608	Cath.....	1,151,719
Nebraska University of.....	Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraska.....	1869	Reuben G. Gustavson.....	415	11,700 C -	500,000	State.....	
Nebraska State Teachers College.....	Chadron, Nebraska.....	1911	Wiley G. Brooks.....	50	428 C	21,917	State.....	
Nebraska State Teachers College.....	Kearney, Nebraska.....	1905	Herbert L. Cushing.....	53	1,025 C	37,538	State.....	
Nebraska State Teachers College.....	Wayne, Nebraska.....	1910	Victor P. Morey.....	56	810 C	33,684	State.....	945,312
Nebraska Wesleyan University.....	Lincoln, Nebraska.....	1887	John L. Knight.....	56	900 C	36,922	Math.....	690,534
Nevada, University of.....	Reno, Nevada.....	1874	John O. Moseley.....	102	1,950 C	76,800	State.....	96,315
Newark College of Engineering.....	Newark, New Jersey.....	1881	Allan R. Collimore.....	108	1,600 C	19,600	City.....	300,000
Newberry College.....	Newberry, South Carolina.....	1856	James C. Kinard.....	32	700 C	25,000	Luth.....	1,428,607
New Hampshire, University of.....	Durham, New Hampshire.....	1866	Harold W. Stoke.....	252	3,700 C	140,175	State.....	
New Haven State Teachers College.....	New Haven, Connecticut.....	1893	S. M. Brownell.....	97	800 C	22,000	State.....	
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Glassboro, New Jersey.....	1922	Edgar F. Bunce.....	36	500 C	22,000	State.....	
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Jersey City, New Jersey.....	1929	Forrest A. Irwin.....	42	780 C	42,000	State.....	48,500
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Upper Montclair, New Jersey.....	1908	Harry A. Sprague.....	76	1,246 C	49,600	State.....	
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Newark, New Jersey.....	1855	John B. Dougall.....	37	593 C	35,000	State.....	
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Pateron, New Jersey.....	1855	Clair S. Wightman.....	43	900 C	20,000	State.....	
New Jersey State Teachers College.....	Trenton, New Jersey.....	1855	Roscoe L. West.....	74	900 C	52,223	State.....	
New Mexico, University of.....	Albuquerque, New Mexico.....	1889	John P. Wernette.....	200	4,500 C	125,000	State.....	983,275
New Mexico Coll. of Agriculture & Mech. Arts.....	State College, New Mexico.....	1889	Hugh M. Milton II.....	158	1,950 C	56,000	State.....	519,619
New Mexico Highlands University.....	Las Vegas, New Mexico.....	1893	Edward Eyring.....	48	1,037 C	33,000	State.....	
New Mexico School of Mines.....	Socorro, New Mexico.....	1889	E. J. Workman.....	25	254 C	10,000	State.....	
New Mexico State Teachers College.....	Silver City, New Mexico.....	1893	H. W. James.....	59	700 C	25,000	State.....	105,000 ¹
New Rochelle, College of.....	New Rochelle, New York.....	1904	Francis W. Walsh.....	70	900 F	61,000	Cath.....	
New York, The College of the City of.....	New York, New York.....	1847	Harry N. Wright.....	850	12,600 C -	316,051	City.....	
New York State College of Forestry.....	Syracuse University, New York.....	1911	Joseph S. Illick.....	58	875 M	60,600	State.....	
New York State College for Teachers.....	Albany, New York.....	1844	Milton D. Nelson.....	115	1,400 C	31,945	State.....	
New York State College for Teachers.....	Buffalo, New York.....	1872	Harry W. Rockwell.....	100	1,625 C	32,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College.....	Brockport, New York.....	1867	Donald M. Tower.....	52	800 C	25,000	State.....	
New York State Teachers College.....	Fredonia, New York.....	1866	Leslie R. Gregory.....	53	680 C	18,781	State.....	
New York State Teachers College.....	Geneeseo, New York.....	1867	Herbert G. Espy.....	55	525 C	34,296	State.....	
New York State Teachers College.....	New Paltz, New York.....	1886	William J. Haggerty.....	61	523 C	20,726	State.....	

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Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFO	Vols. in Library	Control	Endowment
New York State Teachers College	Oneonta, New York	1889	Charles W. Hunt	42	477 C	34,412	State	
New York State Teachers College	Oswego, New York	1861	Harvey M. Rice	78	1,200 C	30,978	State	
New York State Teachers College	Plattsburgh, New York	1889	Charles C. Ward	54	644 C	22,500	State	
New York State Teachers College	Potsdam, New York	1869	Frederick W. Crumb	53	625 C	21,377	State	
Niagara University	New York, New York	1831	Harry W. Chase	3,104	32,319 C	715,157	Priv	10,449,802
North Carolina Agricultural and Tech. College	Niagara Falls, New York	1856	Very Rev. Francis L. Meade	173	1,701 C	62,309	Cath.	
North Carolina, University of	Greensboro, North Carolina	1891	F. O. Bluford	175	3,060 C	37,000	State	
North Carolina, Women's Coll. of the Univ. of	Chapel Hill, North Carolina	1789	Frank P. Graham	522	8,525 C	500,000	State	3,325,000
North Carolina College for Negroes	Greensboro, North Carolina	1892	Walter C. Jackson	202	2,075 F	120,000	State	
North Carolina State Coll. of Agr. and Eng. ²⁴	Durham, North Carolina	1910	James E. Shepard	70	1,175 C	32,000	State	
North Central College	Raleigh, North Carolina	1889	John W. Harrelson	400	5,500 C	90,000	State	
North Dakota, University of	Naperville, Illinois	1861	C. Harve Geiger	50	929 C	33,000	Breth.	1,200,000
North Dakota Agricultural College	Grand Forks, North Dakota	1883	John C. West	175	3,000 C	109,000	State	1,700,000
North Dakota State Normal and Industrial Coll.	Fargo, North Dakota	1890	J. H. Longwell	135	2,500 C	70,000	State	
North Dakota State Teachers College	Ellendale, North Dakota	1889	J. C. McMillan	22	138 ¹ C	20,000	State	
North Dakota State Teachers College	Dickinson, North Dakota	1918	Charles E. Scott	31	1,050 C	18,000	State	
North Dakota State Teachers College	Minot, North Dakota	1913	C. C. Swain	63	750 C	29,393	State	
North Georgia College	Valley City, North Dakota	1890	R. L. Lokken	46	500 C	38,000	State	
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College	Dahlonega, Georgia	1873	J. C. Rogers	40	776 C	15,000	State	
Northeastern State College	Kirkville, Missouri	1867	Walter H. Rylo	63	1,200 C	95,000	State	197,000
Northern University	Tahlequah, Oklahoma	1846	John Vaughan	66	1,700 C	39,808	State	711,893
Northern Idaho College of Education ²⁵	Boston, Massachusetts	1898	Carl Stephens Ell	153	3,900 C	43,622	Priv.	
Northern Illinois State Teachers College	Lewiston, Idaho	1892	Glenn W. Todd	36	650 C	25,000	State	
Northern Michigan College of Education	DeKalb, Illinois	1898	H. A. Tape	71	930 ¹ C	35,607	State	
Northern State Teachers College	Marquette, Michigan	1899	Karl L. Adams	85 ¹	1,500 C	25,000	State	
North Texas State Teachers College	Aberdeen, South Dakota	1901	N. E. Steele	53	750 C	25,000	State	
Northwestern State College	Denton, Texas	1890	W. J. McConnell	250	4,800 C	178,000	State	
Northwestern University	Natchitoches, Louisiana	1884	Joseph E. Gibson	140	1,600 C	53,911	State	
Northwest Missouri State Teachers College	Evanston and Chicago, Illinois	1851	Franklyn B. Snyder	1,400	11,450 C	976,000	Priv.	65,000,000
Northwest Nazarene College	Maryville, Missouri	1905	J. W. Jones	55	900 C	32,982	State	
Norwich University	Nampa, Idaho	1913	Lewis T. Corlett	38	580 C	14,600	Naz.	
Notre Dame, University of	Northfield, Vermont	1819	Homer L. Dodge	46	650 M	40,000	Priv.	1,058,536
Notre Dame College	Notre Dame, Indiana	1842	Rev. John J. Cavanaugh	379	5,000 M	224,223	Cath.	3,654,210
Notre Dame of Maryland, College of	South Euclid, Ohio	1922	Mother Mary Agnes	35	300 F	30,000	Cath.	
Notre Dame College of Staten Island	Baltimore, Maryland	1873	Sister Mary Frances	50	450 F	13,000	Cath.	105,000
Oberlin College	Staten Island, New York	1931	Mother Saint Egbert	25	300 F	457,168	Priv.	23,419,103
Occidental College	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	William E. Stevenson	188	2,200 C	81,000	Priv.	1,352,635
Ohio State University	Los Angeles, California	1887	Arthur G. Coons	75	1,200 C	727,325	State	2,302,881
Ohio Wesleyan University	Columbus, Ohio	1870	Howard Landis Bewis	2,208	32,000 C	160,323	State	98,205
Ohio Wesleyan University	Athens, Ohio	1804	John C. Baker	302	5,100 C	179,569	Meth.	3,890,000
Oklahoma, University of	Delaware, Ohio	1842	Herbert J. Burgstahler	175	2,000 C	280,000	State	4,322,861
Oklahoma Agric. and Mechanical College	Norman, Oklahoma	1890	G. L. Cross	488	13,100 C	196,159	State	4,162,891
	Stillwater, Oklahoma	1891	Henry G. Bennett	870	13,000 C		State	

Oklahoma College for Women.	Chickasha, Oklahoma.	1908	Dan Procter	63	1,000 F	35,245	State.	136,716
Omaha, Nebraska.	Omaha, Nebraska.	1908	Rowland Haynes	55	2,090 C	80,000	City	953,313
Oregon, University of.	Eugene and Portland, Oregon.	1872	Harry K. Newburn	457	6,500 C	104,761	State	287,344
Oregon College of Education.	Monmouth, Oregon.	1856	Henry M. Gunn	49	465 C	30,828	State	438,219
Oregon State College.	Corvallis, Oregon.	1868	A. L. Strand	423	8,800 C	220,000	State	1,500,000
Ottawa University.	Ottawa, Kansas.	1865	Andrew B. Martin	35	550 C	20,000	Bapt.	517,000
Otterbein College.	Westerville, Ohio.	1847	J. Gordon Howard	67	900 C	33,000	Breth.	392,361
Quachita Baptist College.	Arkadelphia, Arkansas.	1886	J. R. Grant	25	300 F	20,437	Cath.	571,000
Our Lady of the Elms College of.	Chicopee, Massachusetts.	1928	Most Rev. T. M. O'Leary	58	490 F	48,047	Cath.	69,888
Our Lady of the Lake College.	San Antonio, Texas.	1896	John L. McMahon	73	1,100 C	43,000	Meth.	510,549
Pacific, College of the.	Stockton, California.	1851	Robert E. Burns	46	800 C	35,000	Luth.	35,000
Pacific Lutheran College.	Parkland, Washington.	1890	S. C. Eastvold	63	835 C	34,876	Advent.	559,472
Pacific Union College.	Angwin, California.	1882	Percy W. Christian	44	850 C	30,000	Cong.	31,000,000
Pacific University.	Forest Grove, Oregon.	1849	W. C. Giersbach	19	400 C	25,000	M. E.	1,086,000
Paine College.	Augusta, Georgia.	1882	Edmund C. Peters	45	600 C	44,861	Presb.	517,000
Park College.	Parkville, Missouri.	1875	James L. Zwingle	29	479 C	25,500	Presb.	31,000,000
Parsons College.	Fairfield, Iowa.	1875	Tom E. Shearer	35	750 C	22,000	Naz.	1,086,000
Pasadena College.	Pasadena, California.	1901	H. Orton Wiley	1,862	8,000 Co	1,033,794	State	517,000
Pennsylvania, University of ²⁶ .	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.	1740	George W. McClelland	50	500 F	30,000	Priv.	31,000,000
Pennsylvania College for Women.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	1869	Paul R. Anderson	864	11,800 C	275,000	State	1,086,000
Pennsylvania State College.	State College, ²⁷ Pennsylvania.	1855	James Milholland	46	1,050 C	22,400	State	517,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	California, Pennsylvania.	1852	Robert M. Steele	38	800 C	23,000	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Clarion, Pennsylvania.	1866	Paul G. Chandler	50	825 C	23,667	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania.	1893	Joseph F. Noonan	40	800 C	23,000	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Edinboro, Pennsylvania.	1862	L. H. Van Houten	46	800 C	26,104	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Kutztown, Pennsylvania.	1866	Quincy A. W. Rohrbach	47	729 C	26,104	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Lock Haven, Pennsylvania.	1878	Richard T. Parsons	66	675 C	32,000	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Mansfield, Pennsylvania.	1855	James G. Morgan	55	800 C	30,000	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.	1871	D. L. Biemesderfer	45	810 C	27,050	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania.	1889	Levi Gilbert	61	825 C	18,276	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	West Chester, Pennsylvania.	1812	Charles S. Swope	94	1,685 C	45,000	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Peru, Nebraska.	1867	William S. Nicholas	53	450 C	56,100	State	31,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Enid, Oklahoma.	1907	Eugene S. Briggs	52	1,160 C	60,000	Dis. of Ch.	937,500
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.	1871	R. H. Fitzgerald	1,609	11,470 C	480,000	Priv.	3,552,429
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Plymouth, New Hampshire.	1871	Howard R. Jones	31	150 C	15,000	State	4,557,369
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Claremont, California.	1887	E. Wilson Lyon	90	1,100 C	116,000	Priv.	44,000,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Portland, Oregon.	1901	Very Rev. T. J. Mahling	71	2,200 Co	22,855	State	866,650
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Prairie View, Texas.	1876	E. B. Evans	514	4,125 M	35,000	Priv.	1,618,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Princeton, New Jersey.	1746	Harold W. Dodds	36	456 C	28,423	Cath.	340,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Providence, Rhode Island.	1917	Frederic E. Morgan	60	1,500 M	50,000	Priv.	553,175
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Providence College.	1888	Rev. Frederick C. Foley	116	1,750 C	228,000	State	16,429
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Puget Sound, College of.	1869	R. Franklin Thompson	971	13,090 C	27,550	Presb.	7,071,243
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Purdue University.	1857	Frederick L. Hoyde	47	450 F	67,200	City	97,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Lafayette, Indiana.	1937	Hunter B. Blakely	200	3,000 C	97,000	Priv.	97,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Charlotte, North Carolina.	1937	Paul Klapper	30	1,250 F	97,000	Priv.	97,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Flushing, New York.	1879	Wilbur K. Jordan	30	1,250 F	97,000	Priv.	97,000
Pennsylvania State Teachers College.	Cambridge, Massachusetts.	1879	Wilbur K. Jordan	30	1,250 F	97,000	Priv.	97,000

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFG	Vols. in Library	Control	Endowment
Randolph-Macon College	Ashland, Virginia	1830	J. Earl Moreland	29	503 M	39,000	Meth.	1,042,026
Randolph-Macon Woman's College	Lynchburg, Virginia	1893	Theodore H. Jack	75	700 F	65,739	Meth.	1,282,000
Redlands, University of	Redlands, California	1909	George H. Armacost	84	1,100 C	71,388	Bapt.	3,092,000
Reed College	Portland, Oregon	1911	Peter H. Odegard	60	730 C	82,211	Priv.	1,572,860
Regis College	Weston, Massachusetts	1927	Sister M. Honora	75	650 F	25,000 ¹	Cath.	10,500,000
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	Troy, New York	1824	Livingston W. Houston	320	4,091 C	42,000	Priv.	10,500,000
Rhode Island College of Education	Providence, Rhode Island	1854	Lucius A. Whipple	58	393 C	23,782	State	30,000,000
Rhode Island State College	Kingston, Rhode Island	1892	Carl R. Woodward	250	2,430 C	83,701	State	3,100,000
Rice Institute, The	Houston, Texas	1912	William W. Houston	84	1,500 C	179,400	Priv.	885,570
Richmond, University of ¹	Richmond, Virginia	1832	George M. Modlin	90	1,950 Co	125,000	Bapt.	700,000
Ripon College	Ripon, Wisconsin	1851	Clark G. Kuebler	51	650 C	45,000	Priv.	1,000,000
River Falls State Teachers College	River Falls, Wisconsin	1874	E. H. Kleinpell	45	850 C	25,000	State	55,944,524
Roanoke College	Salem, Virginia	1842	Charles J. Smith	35	650 C	26,000	Luth.	1,000,000
Rochester, University of	Rochester, New York	1850	Alan Valentine	739	6,131 C	449,995	Priv.	932,960
Rockford College	Rockford, Illinois	1847	Mary A. Cheek	53	550 F ¹	35,000	Priv.	500,000
Rockhurst College	Kansas City, Missouri	1910	Rev. Thomas M. Knapp	35	1,000 M	20,000	Cath.	100,000
Rollins College	Winter Park, Florida	1885	Hamilton Holt	75	823 C	73,569	Priv.	2,300,000
Rosary College	Billings, Montana	1908	William D. Copeland	24	500 C	30,000	Priv.	1,054,070
Rosemont College	Rosemont, Pennsylvania	1921	Sister Mary Peter	77	750 F	56,258	Cath.	6,250,000
Rose Polytechnic Institute	Terre Haute, Indiana	1874	Mother Mary Boniface	49	325 F	36,300	Cath.	600,000
Russell Sage College	Troy, New York	1916	Donald B. Prentice	37	560 M	24,000	Priv.	10,800
Rutgers University ¹	New Brunswick and Newark, N. J.	1766	Helen McKinstry	91	750 F ¹	48,000	Priv.	2,000,000
St. Ambrose College ¹	Davenport, Iowa	1882	Robert C. Clothier	712	9,800 Co	475,582	Pr. and St.	115,000
St. Anselm's College	Manchester, New Hampshire	1889	Rt. Rev. Ambrose J. Burke	60	1,100 Co	25,000	Cath.	644,551
St. Augustine's College	Raleigh, North Carolina	1867	Rt. Rev. Bertrand C. Dolan	35	600 M	13,200	Cath.	16,000
St. Benedict, College of	St. Joseph, Minnesota	1913	Harold L. Trigg	20	415 C	16,000	Episc.	2,000,000
St. Benedict's College	Atchison, Kansas	1858	Mother Rosamond Pratschner	42	270 F	30,000	Cath.	115,000
St. Bernardine of Siena College	Loudonville, New York	1937	Rt. Rev. Cuthbert McDonald	40	475 M	100,000	Cath.	644,551
St. Bonaventure College	St. Bonaventure, New York	1854	Rev. Mark Kennedy	89	3,000 M ¹	18,500	Cath.	16,000
St. Catherine, College of	St. Paul, Minnesota	1911	Very Rev. Thomas Plassmann	83	1,500 M	83,000	Cath.	500,000
St. Edward's Seminary	Kenmore, Washington	1931	Sister Antonius	80	750 F	68,400	Cath.	1,793,070
St. Elizabeth, College of	Convent Station, New Jersey	1899	Very Rev. J. P. McCormick	13	100 M	15,000	Cath.	
St. Francis, College of	Joliet, Illinois	1925	Sister Marie J. Byrne	57	650 F	31,425	Cath.	
St. Francis College	Loretto, Pennsylvania	1847	Sister M. Ancetta	47	350 F	35,000 ¹	Cath.	
St. Francis Xavier College for Women	Chicago, Illinois	1912	Adrian J. M. Veigle	32	930 C	15,000	Cath.	
St. John Colleges ¹	Cleveland, Ohio	1928	Sister Mary Huberta	38	368 F	5,200	Cath.	
St. John's University	Brooklyn, New York	1870	Most Rev. E. F. Hoban	28	250 F	26,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph College	West Hartford, Connecticut	1932	Very Rev. John A. Flynn	195	3,845 C	72,770	Cath.	
St. Joseph's College	Emmitsburg, Maryland	1809	Sister M. Rosa	39	430 F	19,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph's College	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1851	Very Rev. Francis J. Dodd	24	220 F	16,000	Cath.	
St. Joseph's College for Women	Brooklyn, New York	1916	Very Rev. John J. Long	60	1,500 M	25,000	Cath.	
St. Lawrence University	Canton, New York	1856	Rt. Rev. William T. Dillon	50	540 F	25,526	Cath.	
			Eugene G. Bowles	77	1,250 C	83,000	Cath.	

St. Louis University ⁶⁶	St. Louis, Missouri	1818	Patrick J. Holloran	1,070	13,528 C	449,694	Cath.	9,440,735
St. Martin's College	Lacey, Washington	1895	Rt. Rev. Raphael Heider	37	350 M	15,000	Cath.	75,000
St. Mary College	Xavier, Kansas	1866	Arthur M. Murphy	41	400 F	43,000	Cath.	
St. Mary of the Springs, College of	Columbus, Ohio	1925	Sister M. Anacletus	48	300 F	28,000	Cath.	
St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch, College of	Salt Lake City, Utah	1926	Sister Mary Benedictus	19	101 F	12,277	Cath.	600,000
St. Mary-of-the-Woods College	St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Indiana	1840	Mother M. Bernard	51	400 F	70,201	Cath.	
St. Mary's College, Notre Dame	Holy Cross, Indiana	1844	Sister M. Madeleva	63	600 F	34,925	Cath.	
St. Mary's College	St. Mary's College, California	1868	Brother Austin	32	900 M	33,000	Cath.	
St. Mary's College ¹	Winona, Minnesota	1912	Brother Joel	30	288 M	25,000	Cath.	85,000
St. Michael's College	Winooski Park, Vermont	1904	Very Rev. Daniel P. Lyons	39	650 M	35,000	Cath.	
St. Norbert College	West De Pere, Wisconsin	1898	Very Rev. B. H. Pennings	45	800 M	30,000	Cath.	
St. Olaf College	Northfield, Minnesota	1874	Clemens M. Granskou	75	1,720 C	70,569	Luth.	1,053,000
St. Peter's College ¹	Jersey City, New Jersey	1872	Vincent Hart	57	1,706 M	21,500	Cath.	120,000
St. Rose, College of	Albany, New York	1920	Most Rev. E. F. Gibbons	45	550 F	16,407	Cath.	
St. Scholastica, College of	Duluth, Minnesota	1912	Mother M. Athanasius	42	530 F	35,000	Cath.	130,000
St. Teresa, College of	Kansas City, Missouri	1867	Sister Marietta Jennings	29	200 F	19,400	Cath.	
St. Teresa, College of	Winona, Minnesota	1910	Sister M. Rachael Dady	59	575 F	35,000	Cath.	
St. Thomas, College of	St. Paul, Minnesota	1885	Very Rev. Vincent J. Flynn	118	2,200 M	35,000	Cath.	300,000
St. Vincent College	Lafayette, Pennsylvania	1846	Rt. Rev. Alfred Koch	45	650 M	60,000	Cath.	
Salem College	Winston-Salem, North Carolina	1772	Howard E. Rondthaler	42	400 F	32,000	Morav.	910,000
Sam Houston State Teachers College	Huntsville, Texas	1879	Harmon Lowman	107	2,400 C	78,000	State	
San Diego State College	San Diego, California	1897	Walter R. Hepner	207	4,043 C	95,318	State	
San Francisco, University of	San Francisco, California	1855	William J. Dunne	121	2,375 M ^a	55,000	Cath.	
San Francisco College for Women	San Francisco, California	1930	Mother Leonor Mejia	42	420 F	100,000	Cath.	
San Francisco State College	San Francisco, California	1889	J. Paul Leonard	150	3,500 C	50,159	State	
San Jose State College	San Jose, California	1862	T. W. MacQuarrie	270	6,250 C	100,000	State	
Santa Clara, University of	Santa Clara, California	1851	William C. Gianera	53	1,000 M	65,000	Cath.	200,000
Sarah Lawrence College	Bronxville, New York	1926	Harold Taylor	63	348 F ²	50,000	Priv	336,114
Scarritt College	Nashville, Tennessee	1892	Hugh C. Stuntz	18	330 C	495,000	Meth.	500,000
Scranton, University of	Scranton, Pennsylvania	1888	Rev. William C. Nevils	76	1,800 M	32,167	Cath.	2,500,000
Scrpps College ⁷	Claremont, California	1926	Frederick Hard	28	238 F	38,297	Priv	825,631
Seattle College	Seattle, Washington	1892	Very Rev. Harold O. Small	75	2,497 C	30,000	Cath.	
Seattle Pacific College	Seattle, Washington	1891	C. Hoyt Watson	36	740 C	20,100	Meth.	134,000
Seton Hall College	South Orange, New Jersey	1856	Rt. Rev. J. F. Kelley	144	9,000 C	29,133	Cath.	205,108
Seton Hill College	Greensburg, Pennsylvania	1883	Robert P. Daniel	64	585 F ²	30,000	Cath.	375,000
Shaw University	Raleigh, North Carolina	1865	W. H. S. White	82	850 C	15,000	Bapt.	
Shepherd College	Shepherdstown, West Virginia	1872	Paul M. Cousins	22	456 C	16,300	State	500,000
Shorter College	Rome, Georgia	1873	Mother Mary Gerald	30	260 F	23,500	Priv	
Sienna Heights College	Boston, Massachusetts	1919	Bancroft Beatley	30	375 F	25,550	Cath.	
Simmons College	Saratoga, Iowa	1860	Edwin E. Voigt	160	1,550 F	95,975	Priv	3,392,883
Simpson College	Indianola, Iowa	1866	Henry T. Moore	46	700 C	33,000	Meth.	1,463,357
Skidmore College	Saratoga Springs, New York	1911	Herbert Davis	92	1,030 F ²	58,401	Priv	889,400
Smith College	Northampton, Massachusetts	1871	Alexander Guerry	272	2,276 F	326,392	Priv	6,822,230
South, The University of the	Sewanee, Tennessee	1857	Norman M. Smith	40	550 M	59,000	Episc	2,200,000
South Carolina, University of	Columbia, South Carolina	1801	M. F. Whittaker	262	6,000 C	192,000	State	
South Carolina State A and M College	Orangeburg, South Carolina	1896	I. D. Weeks	101	1,443 C	24,000	State	
South Dakota, University of	Vermillion, South Dakota	1882		125	2,712 C	123,141	State	

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFC	Vols. in Library	Control	Endowment
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology	Rapid City, South Dakota	1885	Joseph P. Connolly	42	654 C	21,000	State	
South Dakota State Coll. of A and M Arts	Brookings, South Dakota	1881	Fred H. Leimbach	102 ¹		83,256	State	40,000
Southeastern Louisiana College	Hammond, Louisiana	1925	Gladney J. Tinsley	85	1,157 C	36,000	State	
Southeastern State College	Durant, Oklahoma	1909	T. T. Montgomery	66	1,450 C	37,840	State	
Southeast Missouri State College	Cape Girardeau, Missouri	1873	W. W. Parker	67	2,050 C	90,000	State	
Southern California, University of	Los Angeles, California	1879	Fred D. Fagg, Jr.	1,200	13,600 C	346,093	Priv.	1,600,000
Southern Idaho College of Education	Albion, Idaho	1893	Raymond H. Snyder	38	400 C	19,000	State	
Southern Illinois University	Carbondale, Illinois	1874	Chester F. Lay	187	3,800 C	73,608	State	
Southern Methodist University	Dallas, Texas	1911	Umphrey Lee	258	6,781 C	177,379	Meth.	4,438,600
Southern Oregon College of Education	Ashland, Oregon	1926	Ermo N. Stevenson	31	750 C	2,109	State	
Southern State Teachers College	Springfield, South Dakota	1881	J. Howard Kramer	24	180 C	18,000	State	
Southern Univ. and Agr. and Mech. College	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1879	Felton G. Clark	91	1,650 C	3,200	State	
Southwestern at Memphis	Memphis, Tennessee	1848	Charles E. Diehl	50	774 C	58,172	Presb.	2,436,000
Southwestern College	Winfield, Kansas	1885	Mearl P. Culver	45	650 C	26,000	Meth.	583,198
Southwestern Louisiana Institute	Lafayette, Louisiana	1898	Joel L. Fletcher	192	4,000 C	65,000	State	
Southwestern University	Georgetown and Brownwood, Tex.	1840	J. N. R. Score	115	2,400 C	83,000	Meth.	1,200,000
Southwest Missouri State College	Springfield, Missouri	1906	Roy Ellis	87	1,993 C	70,795	State	
Southwest Texas State Teachers College	San Marcos, Texas	1899	John G. Flowers	73	1,950 C	60,000	State	
Spelman College	Atlanta, Georgia	1881	Florence M. Read	40	425 F	84,000	Priv.	3,256,671
Springfield College (International YMCA College)	Springfield, Massachusetts	1885	Paul M. Limbert	44	1,535 C	30,387	Y. M. C. A.	1,067,256
Spring Hill College	Spring Hill, Alabama	1830	Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly	40	800 M	51,000	Cath.	300,000
Stanford University	Stanford University, California	1885	Donald B. Tresidder	735	7,100 C	960,000	Priv.	36,989,877
Stevens Institute of Technology	Hoboken, New Jersey	1870	Harvey N. Davis	113	1,429 M	32,000	State	
Stephen F. Austin State Teachers College	Nacogdoches, Texas	1923	Paul L. Boynton	80	1,100 C	44,249	State	
Stout Institute, The	Menomonie, Wisconsin	1893	Verne C. Fryklund	54	1,000 C	30,481	State	
Stowe Teachers College	St. Louis, Missouri	1890	Ruth M. Harris	31	1,000 C	17,000	State	
Sul Ross State Teachers College	Alpine, Texas	1923	R. M. Hawkins	37	1,025 C	26,800	State	
Superior State College	Superior, Wisconsin	1896	Jim D. Hill	60	1,000 C	42,000	State	
Susquehanna University	Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania	1858	G. Morris Smith	32	500 C	25,000	Luth.	425,000
Swarthmore College	Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	1864	John W. Nason	90 ¹	1,040 C	142,500 ¹	Friends	482,000
Sweet Briar College	Sweet Briar, Virginia	1901	Martha B. Lucas	55	450 F	67,000	Priv.	9,311,160
Syracuse University	Syracuse ^{3a} New York	1870	William P. Tolley	1,200	13,500 C	400,000	Priv.	5,304,000
Talladega College	Talladega, Alabama	1867	A. D. Beittel	50	350 C	32,000	Priv.	1,134,857
Tarkio College	Tarkio, Missouri	1883	M. Earle Collins	23	500 C	18,660	Presb.	660,000
Temple University	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1864	Robert L. Johnson	850	12,225 C	112,000	Priv.	1,268,542
Tennessee, University of	Knoxville, ³⁹ Tennessee	1794	Cloide E. Brehm	749	15,000 C	261,453	State	613,142
Tennessee Agr. and Industrial State College	Nashville, Tennessee	1912	W. S. Davis	104	2,400 C	30,000	State	
Tennessee Polytechnic Institute	Cookeville, Tennessee	1915	Everett Derryberry	80	1,500 C	30,618	State	
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College ⁴⁰	College Station, Texas	1871	Gibb Gilchrist	456	9,000 M	135,000	State	
Texas, University of	Austin, Texas	1881	Theophilus S. Painter	1,023	20,000 C	825,023	State	335,958
Texas Christian University	Fort Worth, Texas	1873	McGruder E. Sadler	198	3,800 C	100,000	Dis. of Ch.	4,611,448
Texas College of Arts and Industries	Kingsville, Texas	1925	E. N. Jones	96	2,200 C	31,077	State	6,000,000
Texas College of Mines	El Paso, Texas	1914	D. M. Wiggins	90	2,600 C	45,000	State	621,172

Texas State College for Women.	1901	Denton, Texas.....	Louis H. Hubbard.	189	2,800 F	200,000	State.....
Texas Technological College.	1923	Lubbock, Texas.....	William M. Whyburn.	245	6,095 ¹ C	99,742	State.....
Thiel College.	1870	Greenville, Pennsylvania.....	William F. Zimmerman.	35	522 C	28,000	Luth.....
Tillotson College.	1877	Austin, Texas.....	William H. Jones.	50	750 C	22,000	Priv.....
Toledo, University of.	1872	Toledo, Ohio.....	Wilbur W. White.	200	4,800 C	115,000	City.....
Transylvania College.	1823	Lexington, Kentucky.....	Raymond F. McLain.	34	550 C	54,421	Dis. of Ch.....
Trinity College.	1897	Hartford, Connecticut.....	G. Keith Funston.	63	900 M	185,000	Priv.....
Trinity College.	1887	Washington, D. C.....	Sister Catherine Dorothea.	61	485 F	47,126	Cath.....
Troy State Teachers College.	1887	Troy, Alabama.....	C. B. Smith.	33	826 C	25,000	State.....
Tufts College ⁴¹ .	1852	Medford, Massachusetts.....	Leonard Carmichael.	253	3,150 Co	200,000	Priv.....
Tulane University of Louisiana ⁴² .	1834	New Orleans, Louisiana.....	Rutus C. Harris.	600	6,000 Co	465,328	Priv.....
Tulsa, University of.	1895	Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	C. I. Pontius.	183	4,307 C	82,499	Priv.....
Tusculum College.	1794	Greeneville, Tennessee.....	George K. Davies.	24	412 C	22,000	Presb.....
Tuskegee Institute.	1881	Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.....	Frederick D. Patterson.	230	2,600 C	70,000	Priv.....
Union College.	1879	Barbourville, Kentucky.....	C. Boatman.	44	720 C	17,000	Meth.....
Union College.	1891	Lincoln, Nebraska.....	Robert W. Woods.	50	1,000 C	38,500	Advent.....
Union College.	1795	Schenectady, New York.....	Carter Davidson.	125	1,700 M	130,000	Priv.....
U. S. Coast Guard Academy.	1876	New London, Connecticut.....	Rear Adm. W. N. Derby.	42	385 M	28,000	Govt.....
U. S. Military Academy.	1802	West Point, New York.....	Maj. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.	289	2,485 M	124,000	Govt.....
U. S. Naval Academy.	1845	Annapolis, Maryland.....	Rear Adm. J. L. Holloway, Jr.	405	3,111 M	110,000	Govt.....
Upsala College.	1893	East Orange, New Jersey.....	Evald B. Lawson.	80	1,700 C	25,000	Luth.....
Ursinus College.	1869	Collegeville, Pennsylvania.....	Norman E. McClure.	60	950 C	35,000	Evangel. & Ref.....
Ursuline College for Women.	1871	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Mother M. Celestine.	33	275 F	20,000	Cath.....
Utah, University of.	1850	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	A. Ray Olpin.	502	9,000 C	200,000	State.....
Utah State Agricultural College.	1888	Logan, Utah.....	Franklin S. Harris.	247	4,900 C	110,560	State.....
Valparaiso University.	1859	Valparaiso, Indiana.....	O. P. Kretzmann.	90	1,800 C	60,000	Luth.....
Vanderbilt University.	1872	Nashville, Tennessee.....	Harvie Branscomb.	468	3,650 C	470,365	Priv.....
Vassar College.	1861	Poughkeepsie, New York.....	Sarah G. Blanding.	200	1,340 F ²	254,408	Priv.....
Vermont, Univ. of and State Agr. College.	1791	Burlington, Vermont.....	John S. Mills.	254	2,620 C	200,000	St. and Priv.....
Villa Maria College.	1925	Erie, Pennsylvania.....	Sister M. Doloretta.	32	290 F	16,000	Cath.....
Villanova College.	1842	Villanova, Pennsylvania.....	Rev. F. X. N. McGuire.	110	2,400 M	87,000	Cath.....
Virginia, University of ⁴³ .	1819	Charlottesville, Virginia.....	Colgate W. Darden, Jr.	245	4,500 MF	461,691	State.....
Virginia Military Institute.	1839	Lexington, Virginia.....	Maj. Gen. R. J. Marshall.	62	750 M	75,512	State.....
Virginia Polytechnic Institute ⁴⁴ .	1872	Blacksburg, Virginia.....	John R. Hutcheson.	272	6,275 C	648,611	State.....
Virginia State College.	1882	Petersburg, Virginia.....	Luther H. Foster.	191	3,938 C	33,500	State.....
Virginia State Teachers College.	1884	Farmville, Virginia.....	Dabney S. Lancaster.	77	883 F ²	44,000	State.....
Virginia Union University.	1899	Richmond, Virginia.....	John M. Ellison.	48	900 C	30,000	Bapt.....
Wabash College.	1832	Crawfordsville, Indiana.....	Frank H. Sparks.	40	525 M	64,476	Priv.....
Wagner Memorial Lutheran College.	1883	Staten Island, New York.....	Walter C. Langsam.	61	925 C	40,000	Luth.....
Wake Forest College.	1834	Wake Forest, North Carolina.....	Thurman D. Kitchin.	130	2,100 C	100,348	Bapt.....
Walla Walla College.	1892	College Place, Washington.....	G. W. Bowers.	48	1,200 C	23,749	Priv.....
Washington Municipal University.	1865	Topeka, Kansas.....	Bryan S. Stoffer.	105	1,800 C	61,106	City.....
Washington, State College of.	1889	Pullman, Washington.....	Wilson Compton.	1,100	8,300 C	600,000	State.....
Washington, University of.	1861	Seattle, Washington.....	Raymond B. Allen.	900	20,000 C—	579,685	State.....
Washington and Jefferson College.	1780	Washington, Pennsylvania.....	James H. Case, Jr.	80	1,200 M	66,843	Priv.....
Washington and Lee University.	1749	Lexington, Virginia.....	Francis P. Gaines.	70	1,250 M	133,394	Priv.....
Washington College.	1706	Chestertown, Maryland.....	Gilbert W. Mead.	40	500 C	35,000	Priv.....

Accredited United States Colleges and Universities, 1947-48—(cont.)

Institution	Location	Founded	Chief Executive	Faculty	Students No. MFC	Vols. in library	Control	Endowment
Washington Missionary College	Takoma Park, Washington, D. C.	1904	W. H. Shephard	44	850 C	33,005	Advent	
Washington University	St. Louis, Missouri	1863	Arthur H. Compton	651	7,360 ¹ C	566,716	Priv	1,383,220
Wayne University	Detroit, Michigan	1881	David D. Henry	514	18,000 C -	255,000	State	
Wellesley College	Wellesley, Massachusetts	1870	Mildred McAfee Horton	213	1,700 F	236,254	Priv	10,566,735
Wells College	Aurora, New York	1868	Richard L. Greene	49	320 F	100,895	Priv	1,500,000
Wesleyan College	Macon, Georgia	1836	Silas Johnson	71	740 F	35,000	Meth	1,250,000
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Connecticut	1831	Victor L. Butterfield	100	850 M	300,036	Priv	9,416,067
Western Carolina Teachers College	Cullowhee, North Carolina	1889	H. T. Hunter	50	600 C	19,417	State	
Western College for Women	Oxford, Ohio	1853	Philip E. Henderson	58	560 F	47,617	Priv	847,269
Western Illinois State Teachers College	Macomb, Illinois	1899	F. A. Beu	105	1,500 C	56,600	State	
Western Kentucky State Teachers College	Bowling Green, Kentucky	1906	Paul L. Garrett	102	1,993 C	73,671	State	
Western Maryland College	Westminster, Maryland	1867	Fred G. Holloway	60	850 C	45,563	Meth	
Western Michigan College	Kalamazoo, Michigan	1903	Paul V. Sangren	275	4,000 C	75,000	State	880,000
Western Reserve University ⁴⁵	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	Winfred G. Leutner	836	9,100 Co	590,800	Priv	11,318,109
Western State College	Gunnison, Colorado	1901	Peter P. Mickelson	36	750 C	35,000	State	
Western Washington College of Education	Bellingham, Washington	1899	W. W. Haggard	63	1,115 C	68,000	State	
West Liberty State College	West Liberty, West Virginia	1837	Paul N. Elbin	29	700 C	20,000	State	
Westminster College	Fulton, Missouri	1851	Franc L. McCluer	36	650 M	31,000	Presb.	700,000
West Texas State College	New Wilmington, Pennsylvania	1852	Henry Lloyd Cleland	62	1,200 C	34,000	Presb.	900,000
West Virginia State College	Canyon, Texas	1910	J. A. Hill	90	1,500 C	45,000	State	
West Virginia University	Institute, West Virginia	1891	John W. Davis	78	1,800 C	32,000	State	
West Virginia Wesleyan College	Morgantown, West Virginia	1867	Irvin Stewart	286	6,300 C	200,000	State	
Wheaton College	Buckhannon, West Virginia	1890	William J. Scarborough	35	850 C	30,000	Meth	221,000
Wheaton College	Norton, Massachusetts	1834	A. Howard Meneely	65	488 F	60,000	Priv	1,236,414
Wheelock College	Wheaton, Illinois	1860	V. Raymond Edman	116	2,500 C	91,000	Priv	700,000
Whitewater State Teachers College	Boston, Massachusetts	1889	Winifred E. Bain	20	350 F	10,500	Priv	
Whitman College	Walla Walla, Washington	1868	Robert C. Williams	58	850 C	37,351	State	
Whittier College	Whittier, California	1859	Winslow S. Anderson	51	800 C	79,136	Priv	
Wichita, Municipal University of	Spokane, Washington	1901	William C. Jones	50	1,200 C	60,000	Friends	1,400,000
Wichita, Kansas	Wichita, Kansas	1890	Frank F. Warren	45	820 C	18,000	Presb.	750,000
Wilberforce University	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856	William M. Jardine	138	2,900 C	75,000	City	38,000
Wiley College	Marshall, Texas	1873	E. C. McLeod	104	1,960 C	25,000	M.E.	94,228
Willamette University	Salem, Oregon	1842	G. Herbert Smith	64	1,100 C	19,966	Meth	133,573
William and Mary, College of ⁴⁴	Salem, Virginia	1693	John E. Pomfret	119	4,985 C	311,000	State	2,000,000
William Jewell College	Liberty, Missouri	1849	Walter P. Binns	47	800 C	57,476	Bapt.	1,723,850
Williams College	Williamstown, Massachusetts	1793	James P. Baxter III	115	1,100 M	271,000	Priv	2,012,552
Williams College	Williamstown, Connecticut	1889	J. Eugene Smith	43	240 C	9,500	State	12,453,273
Williamson College	Wilmington, Ohio	1870	Samuel D. Marble	40	500 C	22,000	State	500,000
Wilson College	Chambersburg, Pennsylvania	1869	Paul S. Havens	56	450 F	57,000	Presb.	881,320
Winona State Teachers College	Washington, D. C.	1873	Walter E. Heger	52	575 C	26,980	State	
Winona State Teachers College	Winona, Minnesota	1858	Nels Minné	51	1,000 C	28,972	State	
Winthrop College	Rock Hill, South Carolina	1886	Henry R. Sims	90	1,646 F	66,928	State	

Wisconsin, University of.....	1848	Edwin B. Fred.....	2,975	20,000 C	1,250,000	State.....	4,991,031
Wisconsin State Teachers College.....	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell.....	65	1,200 C	37,261	State.....	
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	1880	J. Martin Klotzsche.....	109	1,750 C	80,000	State.....	
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....	1871	Forrest R. Polk.....	60	1,200 C	37,884	State.....	
Wisconsin State Teachers College.....	1866	Chester O. Newlin.....	51	725 C	30,754	State.....	
Platteville, Wisconsin.....	1845	Rees E. Tulloss.....	83	1,375 C	74,976	Luth.....	2,445,530
Wittenberg College.....	1854	Walter K. Greene.....	33	650 M	40,000	Meth.....	865,707
Wofford College.....	1869	Rev. Ferdinand C. Wheeler.....	36	165 M	125,000	Cath.....	
Woodstock College, Maryland.....	1866	Howard F. Lowry.....	83	1,236 C	105,254	Presb.....	3,621,000
Wooster, College of.....	1865	Wat T. Cluervetus.....	89	835 M	35,000	Priv.....	4,931,391
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.....	1887	George D. Humphrey.....	225	3,900 C	123,647	State.....	4,280,857
Wyoming, University of.....	1831	Rev. Celestin J. Steiner.....	65	1,750 M	82,000	Cath.....	426,000
Xavier University.....	1925	Mother M. Agatha.....	73	1,200 C	47,000	Cath.....	470,655
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1701	Charles Seymour.....	1,200	9,000 MF	3,539,600	Priv.....	123,112,370
New Haven, Connecticut.....	1881	James C. Graham.....	35	520 C	45,000	Priv.....	700,000
Yale University.....	1808	Howard W. Jones.....	171	4,500 C	38,253	Priv.....	
Yankton College.....							
Youngstown College.....							

11946-47 school year. ²⁷Temporarily admitting a limited number of male students (usually veterans) on an emergency basis. ²⁸Accepts women in special courses, such as nursing, and graduate work. ²⁹Pembroke College is the constituent school for women. ³⁰Also contains the Millard Filmore College. ³¹Other campuses at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Davis, Santa Barbara, Riverside, La Jolla and Mt. Hamilton. ³²Also contains the Margaret Morrison College for women. ³³Formerly the Claremont School of Applied Science. ³⁴Catholic Sisters College is the constituent school for women. ³⁵Incorporated as Claremont College. ³⁶Also contains the Claremont School of Theology and Claremont Men's College. ³⁷Also contains Barnard College (for women). ³⁸Also contains the University of Minnesota. ³⁹Also contains the Page School of Engineering and the Lewis Institute of Arts and Sciences. ⁴⁰Also contains the Normal College of the American Gymnasium Union. ⁴¹Also contains the Massachusetts State College at Fort Devens, Ayer. ⁴²Also contains the University of North Carolina. ⁴³Formerly Lewiston State Normal University. ⁴⁴The constituent schools are Towne Scientific School (for men), Moore School of Electrical Engineering (for men), Wharton School (for men) and Pennsylvania School of Social Work (coed). ⁴⁵Other campuses at Altoona, DuBois, Hazleton and Schuylkill. ⁴⁶Also contains the school at Johnstown Center. ⁴⁷See Claremont Graduate School. ⁴⁸The faculty of Harvard is the faculty for Radcliffe. ⁴⁹More advanced classes where the registration is small, students sit in on lectures in the Harvard classrooms. ⁵⁰The constituent schools are Richmond College (for men), Wesleyan College (for women) and T. C. Williams School of Law (coed). ⁵¹Merger of Billings Polytechnic Institute and Intermountain Union College at Webster Groves. ⁵²See Claremont Graduate School. ⁵³Other campuses at Endicott and Utica. ⁵⁴Other campuses at Memphis and Martin. ⁵⁵Also contains John Tarleton Agricultural College at Stephenville and the North Texas Agricultural College at Arlington. ⁵⁶Jackson College is the constituent school for women. ⁵⁷See also Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. ⁵⁸Sophie Newcomb Memorial College is the constituent school for women. ⁵⁹Mary Washington College at Fredericksburg is the constituent school for women. ⁶⁰Radford College is the constituent school for women. ⁶¹Also contains the Richmond Professional Institute, Norfolk Division, and the St. Helena Extension, in Norfolk (for veterans).

Approved United States Medical Schools

Source: American Medical Association.

Name of school by state	Location	Chief executive	1948 premedical requirements by years	No. of students 1946-47	1947 graduates to Jan. 30
Medical College of Alabama.....	Birmingham, Alabama.....	Roy R. Kracke, M.D., Dean.....	3	197 ¹	61
University of Arkansas School of Medicine.....	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	Benjamin B. Wells, M.D., Dean.....	2	248	108 ²
University of California Medical School.....	Berkeley ³ California.....	Francis S. Smyth, M.D., Dean.....	3	284	135 ³
College of Medical Evangelists.....	{ Los Angeles, California.....	{ Harold Shryock, M.D., Dean..... { W. F. Norwood, Ph.D., Dean.....	{ 3	324	90

Approved Medical Schools—(cont.)

Name of school by state	Location	Chief executive	1948 premedical requirements by years	No. of students 1946-47	1947 graduates to Jn. 30
University of Southern California School of Medicine.....	Los Angeles, California.....	Burrell O. Raulston, M.D., Dean.....	3	256	66
Stanford University School of Medicine.....	Stanford University, ³ California.....	Loren R. Chandler, M.D., Dean.....	3	240	121 ¹
University of Colorado School of Medicine.....	Denver, Colorado.....	Ward Darley, M.D., Dean.....	3	241	55
Yale University School of Medicine.....	New Haven, Connecticut.....	C. N. Hugh Long, M.D., Dean.....	3	226	63
Georgetown University School of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Paul A. McNally, S. J., Dean.....	degree ⁴	366	89
George Washington University School of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Walter A. Bloedorn, M.D., Dean.....	3	314	79
Howard University College of Medicine.....	Washington, D. C.....	Joseph L. Johnson, M.D., Dean.....	2	267	126 ³
Emory University School of Medicine.....	Atlanta, Georgia.....	R. Hugh Wood, M.D., Dean.....	3	209	55
University of Georgia School of Medicine.....	Augusta, Georgia.....	G. Lombard Kelly, M.D., Dean.....	3	283	66
Loyola University School of Medicine.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	James J. Smith, M.D., Dean.....	3	286	76
Northwestern University Medical School.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	J. Roscoe Miller, M.D., Dean.....	3	517	156
University of Chicago, The School of Medicine of.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	A. C. Bachmeyer, M.D., Assoc. Dean.....	3	230	62
University of Illinois College of Medicine.....	Chicago, Illinois.....	John B. Youmans, M.D., Dean.....	3	635	325 ²
Indiana University School of Medicine.....	Bloomington, ³ Indiana.....	John D. VanNuy, M.D., Dean.....	3	396	98
State University of Iowa College of Medicine.....	Iowa City, Iowa.....	Ewen M. MacEwen, M.D., Dean.....	3	291	74
University of Kansas School of Medicine.....	Lawrence, ⁴ Kansas.....	Harry R. Wahl, M.D., Dean.....	3	287	73
University of Louisville School of Medicine.....	Louisville, Kentucky.....	John W. Moore, M.D., Dean.....	2	657 ¹	87
Louisiana State University School of Medicine.....	New Orleans, Louisiana.....	Vernon W. Lippard, M.D., Dean.....	90 sem. hrs	313	75
Tulane University of Louisiana School of Medicine.....	New Orleans, Louisiana.....	Maxwell E. Lapham, M.D., Dean.....	3	466	125
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	Alan M. Chesney, M.D., Dean.....	degree	299	79
Univ. of Maryland School of Med. & Coll. of Phys. & Surg.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	H. Boyd Wylie, M.D., Acting Dean.....	3	334	97
Boston University School of Medicine.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	James M. Faulkner, M.D., Dean.....	3	244	57
Harvard Medical School.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	C. Sidney Burwell, M.D., Dean.....	2	400	131
Tufts College Medical School.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	Dwight O'Hara, M.D., Dean.....	4 & degree	490	103
University of Michigan Medical School.....	Ann Arbor, Michigan.....	Albert C. Furstenberg, M.D., Dean.....	90 sem. hrs.	500	140
Wayne University College of Medicine.....	Detroit, Michigan.....	Hardy A. Kemp, M.D., Dean.....	3	230	62
University of Minnesota Medical School.....	Minneapolis, Minnesota.....	Harold S. Diehl, M.D., Dean.....	3	721 ¹	109
St. Louis University School of Medicine.....	St. Louis, Missouri.....	Alphonse M. Schwitalle, S. J., Ph.D., Dean.....	3	454	130
Washington University School of Medicine.....	St. Louis, Missouri.....	Robert A. Moore, M.D., Dean.....	3	367	97
Creighton University School of Medicine.....	Omaha, Nebraska.....	Charles M. Wilhelmj, M.D., Dean.....	3	234	55
University of Nebraska College of Medicine.....	Omaha, Nebraska.....	Harold C. Lueth, M.D., Dean.....	3	314	77
Albany Medical College.....	Albany, New York.....	R. S. Cunningham, M.D., Dean.....	3	183	43
Long Island College of Medicine.....	Brooklyn, New York.....	Jean A. Curran, M.D., President and Dean.....	3	398	95
University of Buffalo School of Medicine.....	Buffalo, New York.....	Stockton Kimball, M.D., Dean.....	3	276	147 ²
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	New York, New York.....	Willard C. Rappleye, M.D., Dean.....	3	442	113
Cornell University Medical College.....	New York, New York.....	Joseph C. Hinsey, Ph.D., Dean.....	3	322	83
New York Medical College, Flower and Fifth Ave. Hospitals.....	New York, New York.....	J. A. W. Hetrick, M.D., President and Dean.....	3	458	112
New York University College of Medicine.....	New York, New York.....	Currier McEwen, M.D., Dean.....	3	486	120
University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.....	Rochester, New York.....	George H. Whipple, M.D., Dean.....	37	269	66
Syracuse University College of Medicine.....	Syracuse, New York.....	H. G. Weiskotten, M.D., Dean.....	3	182	84 ²
Duke University School of Medicine.....	Durham, North Carolina.....	Wilburt C. Davison, M.D., Dean.....	90 sem. hrs.	269	67
Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College.....	Winston-Salem, North Carolina.....	C. C. Carpenter, M.D., Dean.....	3	172	38

University of Cincinnati College of Medicine.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Stanley Dorst, M.D., Dean.....	3	329	81
Western Reserve University School of Medicine.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Joseph T. Wearn, M.D., Dean.....	30 sem. hrs.	324	79
Ohio State University College of Medicine.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	Charles A. Doan, M.D., Dean.....	3	323	77
University of Oklahoma School of Medicine.....	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.....	J. P. Gray, M.D., Dean.....	3	275	70
University of Oregon Medical School.....	Portland, Oregon.....	D. W. E. Baird, M.D., Dean.....	3	277	69
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia?	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	Charles L. Brown, M.D., Dean.....	3	459	132
Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	William H. Perkins, M.D., Dean.....	3	606	151
Temple University School of Medicine.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	William N. Parkinson, M.D., Dean.....	3	471	114
University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	Isaac Starr, M.D., Dean.....	3	494	132
Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	Marion Fay, Ph.D., Dean.....	3	151	35
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.....	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	William S. McElroy, M.D., Dean.....	3	319	83
Medical College of the State of South Carolina.....	Charleston, South Carolina.....	Kenneth M. Lynch, M.D., Dean.....	3	213	50
University of Tennessee College of Medicine.....	Memphis, Tennessee.....	O. W. Hyman, Ph.D., Dean.....	2	512	173
Meharry Medical College.....	Nashville, Tennessee.....	Michael J. Bent, M.D., Dean.....	2	229	117 ²
Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.....	Nashville, Tennessee.....	Ernest W. Goodpasture, M.D., Dean.....	degree	193	43
Southwestern Med. Coll. of the Southwestern Med. Foundation	Dallas, Texas.....	William L. Hart, M.D., Dean.....	3	214	86 ³
University of Texas School of Medicine.....	Galveston, Texas.....	Chauncey D. Leake, Ph.D., Vice President.....	3	344	90
Baylor University College of Medicine.....	Houston, Texas.....	W. H. Moursund, M.D., Dean.....	3	290	71
University of Utah School of Medicine.....	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Richard H. Young, M.D., Dean.....	3	186 ¹	35
University of Vermont College of Medicine.....	Burlington, Vermont.....	William E. Brown, M.D., Dean.....	3	155	33
University of Virginia Department of Medicine.....	Charlottesville, Virginia.....	Harvey E. Jordan, Ph.D., Dean.....	3	263	67
Medical College of Virginia.....	Richmond, Virginia.....	Harvey B. Haag, M.D., Dean.....	3	316	83
University of Wisconsin Medical School.....	Madison, Wisconsin.....	William S. Middleton, M.D., Dean.....	3	267	60
Marquette University School of Medicine.....	Milwaukee, Wisconsin.....	A. F. Berens, S.J., Regent.....	3	664 ¹	87
Totals.....				23,471	6,389

¹Additional classes admitted. ²Includes graduating class of 1945-46. ³Another branch at San Francisco. 490 semester hours for veterans. ⁴Another branch at Indianapolis. ⁵On probation.

Leading U. S. Colleges in Enrollment, 1946-48

School and location	Number of full-time students Est. 1947-48	Veterans, 1946-47	School and location	Number of full-time students Est. 1947-48	Veterans, 1946-47
California, University of, Berkeley.....	47,283*	22,188	New York University, New York, N. Y.....	32,319	19,276
Columbia University, New York, N. Y.....	30,000	13,909	Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.....	11,450	4,250
Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.....	12,200	8,870	Ohio State University, Columbus.....	32,000	23,334
Illinois, University of, Urbana.....	26,000	15,013	Oklahoma, University of, Norman.....	13,100	9,857
Indiana University, Bloomington.....	14,550	13,110	Pittsburgh University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	11,470	8,531
Iowa, State University of, Iowa City.....	13,000	9,783	Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.....	13,090	11,116
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.....	12,750	6,074	Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.....	9,800	4,656
Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor.....	20,500	18,848	Southern California, University of, Los Angeles.....	13,600	9,300
Michigan State College, East Lansing.....	17,500	12,412	Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.....	13,500	7,843
Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis.....	30,000	27,103	Texas, University of, Austin.....	20,000	17,692
Missouri, University of, Columbia.....	15,000	10,281	Washington, University of, Seattle.....	20,000	15,185
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln.....	11,700	9,593	Wisconsin, University of, Madison.....	20,000	18,444
New York, The College of the City of.....	12,600	10,923			

*Covers to spring term, 1947.

Teachers and Enrollment in Private Schools by Religious Affiliation, 1940-1941

Religious affiliation or control	Number of schools	Teachers			Enrollment		
		Men	Women	Total	Male	Female	Total
Elementary Schools							
Baptist.....	18	6	30	36	476	457	933
Brethren.....	2	1	4	5	75	52	127
Congregational.....	10	6	37	43	444	510	954
Friends.....	25	20	159	179	1,574	1,466	3,040
Jewish.....	4	26	16	42	982	27	1,009
Lutheran.....	890	1,107	312	1,419	28,248	26,564	54,812
Methodist.....	26	8	47	55	608	874	1,482
Presbyterian.....	26	19	72	91	1,026	1,079	2,105
Protestant Episcopal.....	100	99	184	283	2,873	2,317	5,190
Reformed.....	6	4	11	15	406	97	503
Roman Catholic*	7,944	1,183	58,898	60,081	1,108,694	1,016,488	2,035,182
Seventh-day Adventist.....	62	12	84	96	1,595	1,484	3,079
Other denominations.....	43	17	81	98	1,125	1,200	2,325
Nonsectarian.....	566	536	1,839	2,375	20,970	21,184	42,154
Total.....	9,730	3,047	61,800	64,847	1,169,252	1,074,027	2,243,279
Secondary Schools							
Baptist.....	24	154	91	245	1,754	1,309	3,063
Brethren.....	4	8	13	21	106	128	234
Church of the Nazarene.....	2	8	6	14	132	151	283
Congregational.....	9	28	53	81	592	674	1,266
Friends.....	19	140	138	278	1,284	1,212	2,496
Lutheran.....	25	102	42	144	1,322	1,040	2,362
Mennonite.....	2	8	4	12	74	83	157
Methodist.....	28	132	148	280	1,481	1,470	2,951
Moravian.....	2	6	23	29	48	135	183
Pilgrim Holiness.....	2	...	12	12	87	90	177
Presbyterian.....	27	90	122	212	1,672	1,560	3,232
Protestant Episcopal.....	101	591	453	1,044	5,498	3,025	8,523
Reformed.....	8	102	20	122	1,681	296	1,977
Roman Catholic.....	2,105	6,536	14,440	20,976	157,583	203,540	361,123
Seventh-day Adventist.....	70	213	181	394	2,212	2,500	4,712
Unitarian.....	2	5	9	14	87	...	87
Other denominations.....	23	181	141	322	1,708	1,511	3,219
Nonsectarian.....	536	3,226	2,669	5,895	37,034	24,520	61,554
Total.....	2,997	11,547	18,583	30,130	214,463	243,305	457,768

*Sex distribution of teachers for Roman Catholic schools revised since originally published.

Public and Private Residential Schools for the Blind, Deaf, Mentally Deficient, and Delinquent, 1922 to 1940

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Type and year	States reported*	Schools reported	Pupils	Type and year	States reported*	Schools reported	Pupils
Blind:				Deaf (con't.)			
1922.....	39	48	4,634	1936.....	45	79	15,366
1927.....	41	51	5,245	1940.....	45	79	14,673
1931.....	41	55	5,530	Mentally deficient:			
1936.....	41	55	5,851	1936.....	47	130	21,889†
1940.....	40	50	5,870	1940.....	46	104	21,806†
Deaf:				Delinquent:			
1922.....	43	75	11,417	1936.....	49	154	31,174
1927.....	44	76	13,928	1940.....	49	142	29,109
1931.....	45	83	14,854				

*Includes District of Columbia.

†Includes only children reported for school work.

Academic Degree Abbreviations

Source: American Council on Education.

Ae.E.	Aeronautical Engineer	G.L.	Graduate in Law
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts	G.N.	Graduate Nurse
B.Ag.	Bachelor of Agriculture	G.Ph.	Graduate in Pharmacy
B.App.Arts	Bachelor of Applied Arts	HH.D.	Doctor of Humanities
B.Arch.	Bachelor of Architecture	L.H.D.	Doctor of Humane Letters
B.B.A.	Bachelor of Business Administration	Litt.M.	Master of Letters
B.B.S.	Bachelor of Business Science	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
B.C.E.	Bachelor of Civil Engineering	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
B.Ch.E.	Bachelor of Chemical Engineering	LL.M.	Master of Laws
B.D.	Bachelor of Divinity	M.A.	Master of Arts
B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education	M.Aero.E.	Master of Aeronautical Engineering
B.E.E.	Bachelor of Electrical Engineering	M.C.E.	Master of Civil Engineering
B.F.A.	Bachelor of Fine Arts	M.C.S.	Master of Commercial Science
B.J.	Bachelor of Journalism	M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
B.L.	Bachelor of Letters	M.E.	Mechanical Engineer
B.Litt.	Bachelor of Literature	M.Ed.	Master of Education
B.Med.	Bachelor of Medicine	Med.Sc.D.	Doctor of Medical Science
B.Mus.	Bachelor of Music or in Music	M.Eng.	Mining Engineer
B.N.	Bachelor of Nursing	M.F.	Master of Forestry
B.Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy	M.F.A.	Master of Fine Arts
B.Ph.	Bachelor of Philosophy	M.Int.Med.	Master of Internal Medicine
B.S.	Bachelor of Science	M.M.	Master of Music
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology	M.Mech.Eng.	Master of Mechanical Engineering
C.E.	Civil Engineer	M.Mus.	Master of Music
Ch.E.	Chemical Engineer	M.N.	Master of Nursing
D.C.E.	Doctor of Civil Engineering	M.P.H.	Master of Public Health
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law	M.R.E.	Master of Religious Education
D.C.S.	Doctor of Commercial Science	M.R.P.	Master in Regional Planning
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity	M.S.	Master of Science
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery	M.Soc.Wk.	Master of Social Work
D.Ed.	Doctor of Education	M.Surgery	Master in Surgery
D.M.L.	Doctor of Modern Languages	M.Th.	Master of Theology
D.M.S.	Doctor of Medical Science	Phar.D.	Doctor of Pharmacy
D.P.H.	Doctor of Public Health	Ph.B.	Bachelor of Philosophy
D.R.E.	Doctor of Religious Education	Ph.C.	Pharmaceutical Chemist
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
D.V.M.	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine	Ph.G.	Graduate in Pharmacy
E.E.	Electrical Engineer	Ph.L.	Licentiate in Philosophy
E.M.	Engineer of Mines	Ph.M.	Master of Philosophy
E.Met.	Engineer of Metallurgy	S.Sc.D.	Doctor of Social Science
		S.T.B.	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
		S.T.D.	Doctor of Sacred Theology
		S.T.M.	Master of Sacred Theology

Colors of Academic Degrees

Agriculture	Maize	Library Science	Lemon
Arts and Letters	White	Medicine	Green
Commerce & Accountancy	Drab	Music	Pink
Dentistry	Lilac	Oratory	Silver gray
Economics	Copper	Pharmacy	Olive green
Education	Light blue	Philosophy	Dark blue
Engineering	Orange	Physical Education	Sage green
Fine Arts, Architecture	Brown	Public Health	Salmon pink
Forestry	Russet	Science	Golden yellow
Humanities	Crimson	Theology	Scarlet
Law	Purple	Veterinary Science	Gray

State Compulsory Attendance Laws, Pupils per Teacher and Expenditures

State	Date of enactment	Age limits	Minimum period of compulsory attendance	Pupils per teacher*	Expenditures*
Alabama.....	1915	7-16	100 days	27.1	\$ 28,564,838
Arizona.....	1899	8-16	Full school year	25.4	10,472,410
Arkansas.....	1909	7-16	Three-fourths school year	26.0	16,779,375
California.....	1874	8-16	Full school year	26.2	172,604,204
Colorado.....	1889	8-16	Full school year	20.5	21,120,490
Connecticut.....	1872	7-16	Full school year	20.8	32,738,471
Delaware.....	1907	7-17	160 days	22.3	4,699,446
D. C.....	1864	7-16	Full school year	24.6	12,573,787
Florida.....	1915	7-16	Full school year	24.5	25,914,938
Georgia.....	1916	8-14	120 days	23.9	30,472,567
Idaho.....	1887	8-18	Full school year	22.9	9,267,154
Illinois.....	1883	6-16	Full school year	22.3	150,280,832
Indiana.....	1897	7-16	Full school year	27.3	63,313,220
Iowa.....	1902	7-16	120 days	18.1	44,421,274
Kansas.....	1874	7-16	Full school year	18.1	32,409,278
Kentucky.....	1896	7-16	Full school year	24.7	31,198,361
Louisiana.....	1910	7-15	140 days	25.1	32,712,969
Maine.....	1875	7-16	Full school year	23.9	11,667,752
Maryland.....	1902	7-16	Full school year	28.9	27,184,879
Massachusetts.....	1852	7-16	Full school year	21.6	83,375,790
Michigan.....	1871	6-16	Full school year	26.0	103,239,877
Minnesota.....	1885	8-16	Full school year	20.4	52,143,011
Mississippi.....	1918	7-16	80 days	28.9	18,795,570
Missouri.....	1905	7-14	Full school year	22.4	53,379,145
Montana.....	1883	8-16	Full school year	16.5	12,437,462
Nebraska.....	1887	7-16	120 days	16.0	22,429,710
Nevada.....	1873	7-18	Full school year	20.9	2,903,828
New Hampshire.....	1871	8-16	Full school year	19.6	6,894,178
New Jersey.....	1875	7-16	Full school year	21.1	99,896,128
New Mexico.....	1891	6-16	Full school year	25.9	10,540,917
New York.....	1874	7-16	Full school year	23.0	293,842,551
North Carolina.....	1907	7-14	Full school year	29.7	47,465,131
North Dakota.....	1883	7-17	Full school year	15.0	11,943,725
Ohio.....	1877	6-18	Full school year	25.5	124,932,416
Oklahoma.....	1907	7-18	Two-thirds school year	24.1	34,246,216
Oregon.....	1889	8-16	Full school year	23.2	22,177,036
Pennsylvania.....	1895	8-18	Full school year	24.5	179,915,281
Rhode Island.....	1883	7-16	Full school year	21.8	12,054,867
South Carolina.....	1915	7-16	80 days	24.1	21,193,805
South Dakota.....	1883	7-16	Full school year	13.7	12,762,860
Tennessee.....	1905	7-16	Full school year	25.3	30,598,617
Texas.....	1915	7-16	100 days	23.4	88,683,208
Utah.....	1890	8-18	100 days	27.2	13,694,266
Vermont.....	1867	8-16	170 days	19.1	5,354,487
Virginia.....	1908	7-16	Full school year	26.5	34,502,986
Washington.....	1871	8-16	Full school year	24.8	40,932,069
West Virginia.....	1897	7-16	Full school year	23.5	33,528,068
Wisconsin.....	1879	7-16	120 days	22.3	55,096,119
Wyoming.....	1876	7-16	Full school year	17.8	5,981,530

*Full-time public schools, 1943-44.

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Statistics of State School Systems, 1933 to 1945

Source: Council of State Governments.

Years	Enrollment						High-school graduates	Expense per pupil in average daily attendance	Value of textbook free to pupils
	Total	Elementary schools		Secondary schools					
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
1933-1934 . . .	26,434,193	10,645,991	10,119,046	2,802,122	2,867,034	396,016	440,909	\$67.48	\$12,715,857
1935-1936 . . .	26,367,098	10,455,192	9,937,369	2,948,765	3,025,772	447,409	484,874	74.30	22,595,179
1937-1938 . . .	25,975,108	10,153,007	9,595,167	3,032,963	3,193,971	481,906	552,252	83.87	24,230,207
1939-1940 . . .	25,433,542	9,681,465	9,150,633	3,257,952	3,350,492	538,273	604,973	88.09	25,614,116
1940-1941 . . .	25,296,138	9,529,587	9,052,638	3,273,606	3,440,307	536,715	615,508	92.38	26,076,002
1941-1942 . . .	24,562,473	9,336,067	8,838,601	3,089,434	3,298,371	535,156	626,043	98.31	27,012,724
1942-1943 . . .	24,155,146	9,237,002	8,796,078	2,891,633	3,230,433	489,115	597,383	104.85	27,090,248
1943-1944 . . .	23,266,616	9,081,270	8,631,826	2,553,356	3,000,164	393,418	559,836	116.99	23,987,277
1944-1945 . . .	23,225,784	9,053,952	8,611,642	2,565,699	2,994,491	—944,536—		125.41	23,954,676

High-school and College Graduates, 1900 to 1944

(Public and private schools)

Year of graduation	High school			College		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1900.....	38,075	56,808	94,883	17,220	8,104	25,324
1910.....	63,676	92,753	156,429	22,557	11,621	34,178
1920.....	123,684	187,582	311,266	31,980	16,642	48,622
1930.....	300,376	366,528	666,904	73,615	48,869	122,484
1940.....	578,718	642,757	1,221,475	109,546	76,954	186,500
1942.....	576,717	665,658	1,242,375	103,889	81,457	185,346
1943.....	527,100	635,184	1,162,284	76,182	75,510	151,692
1944.....	423,971	595,262	1,019,233	55,876	69,999	125,875

Total School Enrollments, 1919 to 1944

Type of school by level	1919-20	1929-30	1933-34	1939-40	1941-42	1943-44
Kindergartens:						
Public.....	481,266	723,443	601,775	594,647	625,783	697,468
Private.....	29,683	54,456	37,506	57,341	57,341	57,341
Elementary:						
Public.....	18,897,661	20,555,150	20,228,014	18,286,906	17,588,723	17,053,473
Private.....	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,333,191	2,106,030	2,084,653	2,021,618
Total kindergarten and elem'y schools.....	20,864,488	23,588,479	23,200,486	21,044,924	20,356,500	19,829,900
High Schools:						
Public.....	2,200,389	4,399,422	5,669,156	6,601,444	6,387,805	5,553,520
Private.....	213,920	341,158	360,092	457,768	483,195	420,961
Total high schools.....	2,414,309	4,740,580	6,029,248	7,059,212	6,871,000	5,974,481
Normal schools and teachers colleges.....	135,435	176,462	136,184	177,045	144,945	74,379
Colleges, univ., and prof. schools.....	462,445	924,275	919,176	1,317,158	1,259,045	803,138
Total higher education.....	597,880	1,100,737	1,055,360	1,494,203	1,403,990	877,517
Priv. comm. & bus. schools (day and eve.)..	335,161	179,756	102,286	634,546	488,112	488,112

Professional Schools, Including Teacher-Training Institutions, 1942 and 1944

Profession	1942				1944*			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Agriculture.....	26,124	490	1,855	64	4,096	554	887	90
Architecture.....	2,283	657	86	8	652	764	43	10
Commerce.....	78,438	22,735	3,148	615	22,431	30,666	1,574	641
Dentistry.....	8,412	166	110	.....	10,012	147	108	3
Education.....	54,653	119,975	9,443	10,773	12,286	88,384	5,017	10,531
Engineering.....	114,554	464	4,301	20	107,451	1,687	3,562	49
Fine Arts.....	1,976	4,637	15	21	1,345	6,421	33	88
Forestry.....	2,632	4	96	.....	448	8	36	.....
Home economics.....	399	22,110	1	417	36	17,558	1	372
Journalism.....	1,398	1,043	75	37	383	1,426	18	49
Law.....	19,177	1,236	350	33	5,893	1,285	133	34
Library science.....	161	1,003	63	147	72	888	16	108
Medicine.....	22,615	1,443	1,780	182	25,382	1,626	1,180	158
Music.....	3,907	7,967	300	363	1,166	7,008	150	344
Nursing.....	104	11,217	.....	190	48	17,860	2	355
Pharmacy.....	7,548	1,102	129	14	2,921	1,376	75	12
Theology.....	11,805	891	1,869	82	12,243	805	1,783	81
Veterinary medicine.....	2,541	29	71	2	2,658	53	60	5
Total†.....	384,441	212,686	26,220	13,947	290,934	198,309	17,137	13,977

*667 institutions.

†Includes enrollments in professional schools not listed above.

Sources (this page): U. S. Office of Education.

Elementary and Secondary School Statistics, by State, 1945-46

The number of schools includes rural and one-room school houses. The number of pupils includes only full-time students. The number and salary of teachers do not include supervisors and the school principal. The average yearly expenditure is based on the average daily attendance.

State	Elementary			Secondary			Av. yearly expenditure per pupil	Average yearly salary of teachers
	No. schools	No. pupils	No. teachers	No. schools	No. pupils	No. teachers		
Alabama.....	(¹)	439,365	12,469	(¹)	204,520	7,135	\$ 65.00	\$1,239
Arizona.....	406	98,562	2,804	68	24,330	897	138.18	2,127
Arkansas.....	3,802	336,744	8,369	697	69,469	3,873	60.32	1,038
California ²	3,421	934,738	26,724	605	380,876	18,466	162.66	2,809
Colorado ³	1,892	137,079	5,126	299	45,126	2,054	114.74	1,449
Connecticut.....	772	165,646	4,759	121	78,491	3,049	143.64	2,253
Delaware.....	165	25,615	846	46	16,635	775	152.34	2,107
Florida.....	1,706	265,705	8,105	768	151,159	5,613	81.90	1,658.30
Georgia.....	4,046	601,170	15,864	699	144,722	6,314	66.94	1,064.52
Idaho ³	1,012	82,602	2,639	192	28,729	1,329	102.12	1,379
Illinois.....	11,218	832,649	31,290	855	326,515	14,860	152.91	2,172.05
Indiana.....	1,934	458,822	11,656	830	169,555	8,923	119.77	1,911.21 ⁴
Iowa ³	9,171	238,608	15,689	874	215,634	6,136	116.08	1,289
Kansas.....	5,391	234,633	10,478	660	88,822	4,895	120.28	1,922.61
Kentucky.....	5,116	449,248	12,212	576	85,572	4,735	62.00	1,325
Louisiana.....	1,996	370,098	10,355 ⁴	508	66,175	4,161 ⁴	98.04	1,506.36 ⁴
Maine.....	1,498	115,811	5,310	152	37,390	1,526	99.18	1,748 ⁴
Maryland.....	915	201,872	5,210	217	95,108	3,866	104.48	2,255 ⁴
Massachusetts.....	1,887	345,799	13,418 ⁴	440	211,058	10,425 ⁴	146.70	2,367 ⁴
Michigan.....	4,572	591,356	19,717	616	348,872	12,791	128.88	2,296.86
Minnesota.....	8,196	326,022	11,910	645	162,524	7,776	132.00	2,050 ⁴
Mississippi.....	3,914	468,074	(⁵)	754	71,176	(⁵)	38.65	805.11
Missouri.....	7,721	476,930	16,803	720	149,538	6,198	120.48	1,562
Montana.....	1,480	68,137	3,365	187	25,389	1,326	33.35	1,702.08
Nebraska.....	6,370	55,610	5,163	579	174,537	6,963	140.32	1,461
Nevada.....	201	18,366	678	36	5,888	280	172.25	2,065
New Hampshire.....	566	48,927	2,042 ⁴	81	18,045	987 ⁴	129.71	2,008.03 ⁴
New Jersey.....	2,237	451,306	13,674	286	172,802	7,525	186.71	2,467.16
New Mexico.....	711	106,322	(⁶)	123	22,149	(⁶)	116.89 ⁷	1,920.69
New York.....	5,229	1,255,199	43,537	1,001	576,664	29,542	208.38	2,350
North Carolina.....	3,418	689,348	19,314	971	133,771	5,182	77.00	1,450
North Dakota.....	3,073	87,173	5,164 ⁴	453	27,418	1,364 ⁴	123.06	1,417.25 ⁴
Ohio.....	3,500	727,621	22,133	1,242	407,950	17,784	125.00	2,091.39
Oklahoma.....	3,595	393,263	11,790	807	116,946	6,073	86.00	1,623
Oregon.....	1,302	192,361	5,134	234	62,393	2,105	148.82	2,186
Pennsylvania.....	8,623	958,096	34,741 ⁴	1,210	563,117	24,706 ⁴	152.60	2,135 ⁴
Rhode Island.....	311	56,685	1,997	60	37,661	1,836	138.03	2,150.20
South Carolina.....	3,496	353,897	11,377	459	94,347	3,894	58.00	1,141
South Dakota.....	3,600	84,826	5,358	326	29,005	1,723	139.91	1,498.78
Tennessee.....	4,907	492,776	14,630	489	103,010	5,060	69.77	1,312.51
Texas.....	3,806	968,741	28,090	2,150	278,799	13,197	120.00	1,593
Utah.....	362	86,154	2,318	135	58,619	1,951	126.68	1,955
Vermont ³	879	38,089	1,735	87	14,318	675	118.25	1,436.76
Virginia.....	3,230	426,595	12,859	560	131,728	6,260	90.25	1,516
Washington.....	1,238	261,984	7,160	358	120,687	4,288	181.29	2,422.78
West Virginia.....	4,229	283,989	10,010	380	126,684	5,094	87.62	1,672
Wisconsin ³	6,228	343,369	14,039	460	141,665	6,146	127.00	1,705
Wyoming.....	426	40,628	1,722	123	13,370	796	173.99	1,691.34

¹Total for both elementary and secondary schools is 3,914. ²1946-47. ³1944-45. ⁴Includes Principals and Supervisors. ⁵Total for both elementary and secondary schools is 15,164, and includes Principals and Supervisors. ⁶Total for both elementary and secondary schools is 3,810. ⁷1943-44.

Educational Reorganization in U. S.

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Since about 1910, a very important reorganization of the upper years of the public school systems in the United States has taken place. Instead of the traditional educational organization consisting of eight years of elementary school and four years

of secondary school, there has been evolved a six-year elementary school dealing with the fundamental tools and skills, a three-year junior high school with a greatly enriched course of study designed to meet the special biological and psychological and

social needs of the young people in their teens, and a three-year senior high school planned for later adolescents. This has substituted a 6-3-3 type of educational organization for the former 8-4 type.

Few fundamental changes in educational organization have been accepted more rapidly than this; whereas but two cities had organized junior high schools before 1900, and but ten cities before 1910, 198 cities had organized such schools by 1915, 386 cities by 1920, 704 cities by 1924 and 1,109 cities by 1927, hundreds more since.

Another administrative reorganization, and one of great importance to the future of public education in America, is the extension upward of the public school system to include the 13th and 14th years of

school life—the freshman and sophomore years of the traditional college. A number of American cities have added these years to their public school system by organizing what has come to be known as the junior college, thus making their public school system a 6-3-3-2 school system.

The final result of such a reorganization will be not only a kindergarten 6-3-3-2 school system, or possibly a kindergarten 6-4-4 plan of organization, but also the dropping of the first two years of work from the traditional college and the transformation of the universities of America into what continental European universities have for long been—a group of professional schools beginning with the junior year.

Junior College Enrollment, 1919 to 1944

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Year	Total		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1919-20.....	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1929-30.....	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1935-36.....	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937-38.....	453	121,510	209	82,041	244	39,469
1939-40.....	456	149,854	217	107,553	239	42,301
1941-42.....	461	141,272	231	100,783	230	40,489
1943-44.....	413	84,616	210	56,439	203	28,177

Degrees Granted by Institutions of Higher Education, 1943-44

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Field	Bachelor's		Master's	Doctor's
	Professional schools	Schools of arts and sciences		
Arts and sciences.....	.....	45,639	5,701	1,465
Professions:				
Agriculture.....	1,100	71	184	95
Architecture.....	223	.....	46	6
Commerce.....	5,383	2,767	262	25
Dentistry.....	2,265	.....	92	.....
Education.....	22,223	4,276	5,108	359
Engineering.....	12,165	620	681	81
Fine arts.....	487	1,255	122	2
Forestry.....	81	.....	12	.....
Home economics.....	3,856	2,796	145	2
Journalism.....	386	511	18	.....
Law.....	1,394	.....	43	24
Library science.....	599	255	25	.....
Medicine.....	5,678	.....	134	40
Music.....	1,045	1,474	320	8
Nursing.....	786	405	67	.....
Pharmacy.....	1,202	.....	22	7
Theology.....	1,837	.....	271	94
Veterinary medicine.....	670	.....	5	.....
Other.....	4,378	.....	156	97
Total professions.....	65,758	14,478	7,713	840
Grand total.....	65,758	60,117	13,414	2,305

Number Surviving Through College per 1,000 Pupils

Grade or year	1925- 1926	1926- 1927	1927- 1928	1928- 1929	1929- 1930	1930- 1931	1931- 1932	1932- 1933	1933- 1934	1934- 1935	1935- 1936	1936- 1937
Elementary												
Fifth*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sixth	911	919	928	939	954	943	929	935	944	953	946	954
Seventh	815	824	834	847	861	872	884	889	895	892	889	895
Eighth	745	754	779	805	825	824	818	831	836	842	839	849
High School												
I	642	677	714	736	760	770	780	786	792	803	814	839
II	509	552	588	624	647	652	651	664	688	711	725	704
III	421	453	485	498	512	529	546	570	594	610	587	554
IV	370	400	415	432	454	463	481	510	489	512	466	425
Graduates	316	333	355	378	403	417	432	455	462	467	439	393
Year of graduation	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
College												
I	112	129	135	137	139	148	154	160	142	129	119	....
Graduates	56	60	65	69	70	69	69	47	....	....	....	....
Year of graduation	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	....	....	....	....

*Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

White and Negro Statistics in Selected States, 1944

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

State	Enrollment*		Average days attended by each pupil		Instructional staff		Average annual salary of teachers†	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
Alabama	413,567	228,468	138.4	137.9	13,983	6,001	\$1,158	\$ 661
Arkansas	300,898	99,999	132.7	111.8	9,833	2,654	924	555
Delaware	34,356	6,876	158.4	152.0	1,401	253	1,953	1,814
District of Columbia	54,132	38,055	146.2	151.1	2,085	1,243	2,610	2,610
Florida	257,004	98,648	152.7	145.3	10,066	3,341	1,530	970
Georgia	426,126	256,023	143.9	127.2	15,524	7,642	1,123	515
Kentucky	488,278	37,166	125.4	138.0	16,628	1,412	....	....
Louisiana	269,347	163,248	149.8	131.5	10,171	4,360	1,683	828
Maryland	222,800	59,247	164.4	156.8	7,165	1,757	2,085	2,002
Mississippi	275,097	272,495	135.8	104.6	9,188	6,499	1,107	342
Missouri	584,004	47,814	154.0	152.5	22,137	1,560	1,397	1,590
North Carolina	568,919	256,634	161.4	152.7	18,519	7,410	1,380	1,249
Oklahoma	427,418	36,474	140.3	150.4	15,660	1,475	1,428	1,438
South Carolina	249,042	204,942	145.9	124.2	9,306	6,007	1,203	615
Tennessee	503,686	102,734	134.6	139.7	17,256	2,980	1,071	1,010
Texas	1,043,438	199,547	141.9	128.6	38,512	6,590	1,395	946
Virginia	391,937	142,841	155.3	151.1	13,870	4,370	1,364	1,129
West Virginia	383,549	25,531	151.3	157.1	14,325	999	....	....
Total	6,893,598	2,276,742	145.0	133.4	245,629	66,553	†	†

*Elementary and secondary schools. †Includes supervisors, principals and teachers. ‡Average salary for 15 states and D. C.: White, \$1,349; Negro, \$895.

Vocational and Special School Enrollment, 1944

Source: U. S. Office of Education.

Type of school	Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics	Distributive education	Total
Evening	183,880	27,717	233,650	86,802	532,049
Part-time	16,139	345,259	65,650	94,707	521,755
All-day	269,940	170,177	507,215	.....	947,332
Total	469,959	543,153	806,515	181,509	2,001,136

U. S. FRATERNITIES AND SORORITIES

Source: The 1947 Fraternity-Sorority Directory issue of *The Fraternity Month* published by Leland Publishers, Inc., St. Paul, Minnesota.

Fraternities

Honor Societies

Organization	Members	Active chapt.	Date founded	Correspondence address
Commerce: Beta Gamma Sigma ..	14,400	49	1913	Prof. E. W. Hills, State Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City
Engineering: Sigma Tau	11,958	24	1904	C. A. Sjogren, 201 S. 30th St., Lincoln, Nebr.
Tau Beta Pi	45,506	77	1885	R. H. Nagel, U. of Tennessee, Knoxville
Forensic: Tau Kappa Alpha	6,500	94	1908	Dr. L. Crocker, Denison U., Granville, Ohio
Freshmen: Phi Eta Sigma	22,516	51	1923	Dean R. E. Glos, Miami U., Oxford, Ohio
History: Phi Alpha Theta *	4,500	36	1921	D. B. Hoffman, 1046 N. 18th St., Allentown, Pa.
Leadership: Omicron Delta Kappa ..	14,290	52	1914	Dean R. W. Bishop, U. of Cincinnati, Ohio
Negal: Order of the Coif	6,000	37	1902	E. W. Puttkammer, U. of Chicago, Ill.
Medical: Alpha Omega Alpha	16,500	47	1902	J. J. Moore, 55 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Music: Pi Kappa Lambda *	3,000	21	1918	H. B. Kolling, De Pauw U., Greencastle, Ind.
Physics: Sigma Pi Sigma	4,800	38	1921	Dr. M. W. White, Penn. State College, State College, Pa.
Premedical: Alpha Epsilon Delta ..	5,100	36	1926	Dr. M. L. Moore, 3853 Lakewood, Detroit, Mich.
Scholarship: Phi Beta Kappa * ..	91,000	147	1776	5 East 44th St., New York, N. Y.
Phi Kappa Phi	49,000	50	1897	L. R. Guild, 40 Hazel Dr., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Scientific: Sigma Xi *	45,000	97	1886	Dr. G. A. Baitsell, Yale U., New Haven, Conn.

*Men and women.

Professional Fraternities

Accounting: Beta Alpha Psi	4,456	21	1919	H. W. Kendrick, U. of Colorado, Boulder
Advertising: Alpha Delta Sigma ..	5,796	23	1913	M. E. Gross, U. of Missouri, Columbia
Agricultural Education:				
Alpha Tau Alpha	2,742	17	1920	Prof. M. C. Gaar, U. of Louisiana, Baton Rouge
Architecture: Alpha Rho Chi	2,450	5	1914	V. L. Annis, U. of So. California, Los Angeles
Scarab	2,464	11	1909	V. F. Smith, 306 Marvin Hall, Lawrence, Kans.
Business Administration:				
Alpha Kappa Psi	18,487	45	1904	531 Temple Court Bldg., Denver, Colo.
Delta Sigma Pi	17,500	43	1907	222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
Ceramics: Keramos	900	6	1902	Dr. P. G. Herold, Missouri School of Mines, Rolla
Chemical: Alpha Chi Sigma	17,940	44	1902	J. R. Kuebler, 5503 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Crantistry: Alpha Omega	7,200	33	1907	Dr. W. Rich, 200 Cranford Pl., Teaneck, N. J.
Delta Sigma Delta	18,526	32	1882	Dr. P. G. Puterbaugh, Route 5, Peru, Ind.
Psi Omega	22,000	32	1892	59 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Xi Psi Phi	17,000	25	1889	Dr. H. W. Oppice, 1002 Wilson Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Education: Kappa Phi Kappa	11,500	35	1922	F. A. Peake, 608 Seventh Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Phi Delta Kappa	37,475	55	1906	P. M. Cook, 2034 Ridge Road, Homewood, Ill.
Phi Epsilon Kappa	4,190	18	1913	A. Romeiser, 2437 E. Riverside Dr., Indianapolis, Ind.
Phi Sigma Epsilon	3,800	17	1910	606 Union Bank Bldg., Davenport, Iowa
Phi Sigma Pi	3,461	15	1916	R. L. Hornbake, Box 125, Beltsville, Md.
Sigma Tau Gamma	8,560	30	1920	D. K. Winebrenner, 2912 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Electrical Engineering:				
Kappa Eta Kappa	1,100	5	1923	L. E. Sabine, 4832 Washburn Ave., S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Engineering: Sigma Phi Delta	1,631	6	1924	6415 N. Maplewood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Theta Tau	9,489	23	1904	E. J. Schrader, Box 244, Reno, Nev.
English: Sigma Tau Delta	7,620	77	1924	Prof. J. Q. Owen, State Teachers College, Wayne, Nebr.
Journalism: Sigma Delta Chi	13,314	45	1909	35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Negal: Delta Theta Phi	20,150	50	1901	A. L. Doud, Box 236, Douds, Iowa
Gamma Eta Gamma	6,758	23	1901	3-F Alder Drive, Baltimore, Md.
Phi Alpha Delta	16,350	48	1902	J. K. Dahme, 1706 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.
Phi Beta Gamma	1,450	9	1922	F. O. Roth, 5820 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phi Delta Phi	34,948	57	1869	Col. L. W. DeMuth, 2237 Sixth St., Boulder, Colo.
Sigma Delta Kappa	9,373	26	1914	C. W. Holder, 908 Odd Fellow Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sigma Nu Phi	3,200	14	1903	1755 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
Tau Epsilon Rho	1,800	13	1919	I. J. Kopf, 700 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mathematical: Pi Mu Epsilon	10,128	43	1903	J. S. Gold, Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.
Medical: Alpha Kappa Kappa	21,398	42	1888	Dr. A. B. Landrum, 121 S. Sixth St., Columbus, Ohio
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	227	1	1891	Dr. G. L. Hoffman, Jr., 133 S. 36th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Nu Sigma Nu	22,652	41	1882	Dr. S. Graves, 90 The Highlands, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1,900	4	1886	Dr. J. R. Van Meter, 7822 Spring Ave., Elkins Park, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	17,404	40	1891	Box 722, Morgantown, W. Va.
Phi Chi	28,841	65	1889	103 W. Brookwood Drive, Valdosta, Ga.
Phi Delta Epsilon	8,500	47	1904	Dr. J. A. Marks, 121 E. 60th St., New York, N. Y.
Phi Lambda Kappa	3,800	12	1907	Dr. H. Epstein, 401 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phi Rho Sigma	17,300	29	1890	Dr. C. H. W. Ruhe, 533 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Theta Kappa Psi	8,660	12	1879	Box 5901, Bethesda Branch, Washington, D. C.

Fraternities—(cont.)

Organization	Members	Active chapt.	Date founded	Correspondence address
Music: Phi Mu Alpha.....	17,000	75	1898	64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Optometrical: Omega Delta.....	2,980	7	1919	Dr. E. Hendrix, Vincennes, Ind.
Omega Epsilon Phi.....	900	6	1919	Dr. S. Katz, 4405 13th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Chi.....	7,600	16	1883	R. P. Hollenback, 3134 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio
Osteopathic: Acacia Club ¹	275	1	1913	Dr. R. P. Armbruster, 218 W. Madison St., Pontiac, Ill.
Alpha Tau Sigma ²	245	1	1912	Dr. C. F. Rauch, 27 Park View, Logan, Ohio
Atlas Club ²	2,060	6	1898	Dr. C. R. Starks, 1459 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.
Iota Tau Sigma ²	1,660	6	1902	Dr. M. A. Tengblad, 2356 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Ill.
Lambda Omicron Gamma ⁴	375	6	1924	Dr. S. Kaufman, Highland Mills, N. Y.
Phi Sigma Gamma ²	935	5	1915	Dr. E. B. Whitmer, 5 N. Gore Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
Psi Sigma Alpha.....	337	3	1924	Dr. J. W. Hayes, 203 W. Fifth St., East Liverpool, Ohio
Sigma Sigma Phi ⁴	939	5	1921	Dr. H. D. Pearson, 252 W. 10th St., Erie, Pa.
Theta Psi ²	443	4	1903	Dr. C. Britton, 129 E. Grand River Ave., E. Lansing, Mich.
Pharmaceutical: Kappa Psi.....	15,000	52	1879	R. S. Kelley, 179 Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.
Scientific: Chi Beta Phi*.....	3,000	15	1916	A. D. Callihan, Jr., 102 Oak Lane, Oak Ridge, Tenn.
Veterinary: Alpha Psi.....	5,500	7	1907	E. T. Booth, 39th St. and Woodland Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
¹ Men's Masonic Club.	² Men's Social.	³ Men's Professional Social.	⁴ Men's Service Honorary.	

Social Fraternities

Acacia.....	12,530	22	1904	7530 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Chi Rho.....	6,643	18	1895	225 Lafayette St., New York, N. Y.
Alpha Delta Phi.....	21,650	27	1832	347 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Alpha Epsilon Pi.....	5,000	28	1913	4 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo.
Alpha Gamma Rho.....	11,481	31	1904	S. Bull, 706 Michigan Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Alpha Kappa Lambda.....	2,204	6	1914	Dr. H. G. DeKay, 711 Meridian, West Lafayette, Ind.
Alpha Lambda Tau.....	3,400	9	1916	Dean H. G. Prince, Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.
Alpha Phi Delta.....	3,730	16	1914	Room 505, 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Alpha Sigma Phi†.....	18,075	57	1845	34 N. Franklin St., Delaware, Ohio
Alpha Tau Omega.....	47,381	95	1865	S. D. Daniels, 627-29 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Beta Sigma Rho.....	2,200	9	1910	c/o D. S. Galton, 21 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y.
Beta Theta Pi.....	54,801	91	1839	E. M. Brown, 900 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio
Chi Phi.....	16,659	33	1854	312 Connally Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.
Chi Psi.....	14,000	24	1841	1705 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Delta Chi.....	14,500	37	1890	16 S. Clinton St., Iowa City, Iowa
Delta Kappa Epsilon.....	27,470	47	1844	Yale Club, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y.
Delta Phi.....	5,000	15	1827	15 William St., New York, N. Y.
Delta Psi.....	3,450	9	1847	J. A. Mason, 270 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Phi.....	12,912	40	1899	218 Woolworth Bldg., Springfield, Ohio
Delta Tau Delta.....	39,191	73	1859	333 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Delta Upsilon.....	26,000	61	1834	271 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Farmhouse.....	2,841	8	1905	H. K. Wilson, 256 E. Irvin Ave., State College, Pa.
Gamma Delta.....	1,500	55	1934	R. W. Hahn, 77 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Gamma Iota Alpha (Veterans).....	.....	.....	1943	85 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kappa Alpha Order.....	30,500	65	1865	303 Martin Brown Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
Kappa Alpha Society.....	2,765	8	1825	C. E. West, 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Kappa Delta Rho.....	4,500	14	1905	443 Grove St., Rahway, N. J.
Kappa Nu.....	3,500	13	1911	3900 S. 11th Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
Kappa Sigma.....	54,711	110	1869	W. W. Kergan, Box 150, Carmel, Calif.
Kappa Sigma Kappa.....	1,200	10	1867	G. R. Jefferson, Box 609, Fairmont, W. Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha.....	37,000	116	1909	2029 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Phi Alpha.....	4,312	21	1914	608 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Phi Delta Theta.....	63,564	108	1848	18 W. Church St., Oxford, Ohio
Phi Epsilon Pi.....	7,024	31	1895	520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Gamma Delta.....	41,700	74	1848	1001 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Phi Kappa.....	6,205	21	1889	435 Commercial Square, Cincinnati, Ohio
Phi Kappa Psi.....	32,826	50	1852	C. F. Williams, 1940 E. Sixth St., Cleveland, Ohio
Phi Kappa Sigma.....	14,388	39	1850	Room 404, 1500 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Kappa Tau.....	13,101	43	1906	R. J. Young, Oxford, Ohio
Phi Mu Delta.....	4,625	11	1918	M. W. Roberts, Alfred, Maine
Phi Sigma Delta.....	4,800	19	1909	47 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Phi Sigma Kappa.....	18,575	42	1873	E. F. Schoening, 10 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Phi Kappa Alpha.....	32,170	80	1868	771 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Pi Kappa Phi.....	10,434	31	1904	33 Virginia Bldg., Richmond, Va.
Pi Lambda Phi.....	8,053	36	1895	1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Psi Upsilon.....	14,800	28	1833	E. T. Richards, 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon.....	65,993	114	1856	1856 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Alpha Mu.....	8,500	38	1909	100 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Sigma Chi.....	55,000	103	1855	35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

†Combined with Alpha Kappa Pi in Sept., 1946.

Sigma Nu.....	48,922	98	1869	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sigma Phi.....	2,800	10	1827	W. C. Mayer, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Sigma Phi Epsilon.....	27,326	72	1901	1900 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
Sigma Phi Sigma.....	5,200	6	1908	S. R. Hammond, Seattle, Wash.
Sigma Pi.....	9,163	24	1897	1137 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Sigma Tau Phi.....	2,200	7	1917	M. Shutzman, 230 N. Franklin St., Wilmington, Del.
Square and Compass.....	4,300	38	1917	Dr. W. M. Brown, Box 157, Grand Central Station, N.Y.C.
Tau Delta Phi.....	5,100	19	1910	N. Rosing, 81 Reade St., New York, N. Y.
Tau Epsilon Phi.....	5,778	26	1910	Maj. S. S. Suntag, Fordham Univ., New York, N. Y.
Tau Kappa Epsilon.....	11,000	45	1899	631 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Theta Chi.....	26,753	72	1856	435-39 Broad Street Bank Bldg., Trenton, N. J.
Theta Delta Chi.....	12,300	28	1847	665 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Theta Kappa Phi.....	2,810	15	1919	26 Institute Rd., Worcester, Mass.
Theta Xi.....	13,770	35	1864	5473 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
Triangle.....	5,082	18	1907	C. R. Little, Box 153-M, R.R. 508, Cincinnati, Ohio
Zeta Beta Tau.....	9,200	36	1898	45 W. 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Zeta Psi.....	12,922	29	1847	31 E. 39th St., New York, N. Y.

Sororities

Honor Societies

Chemical: Iota Sigma Pi.....	3,000	19	1900	Dr. H. M. Crawford, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Engineering: Pi Omicron.....	..	..	1946	M. R. Carls, R. D. 1, Alleghany, N. Y.
Freshmen: Alpha Lambda Delta..	14,213	49	1924	Dean L. Spragins, Southern Methodist U., Dallas, Texas
Home Economics: Omicron Nu....	10,700	34	1912	C. M. Young, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Leadership: Mortar Board.....	15,300	78	1918	Mrs. H. Reisner, 214 Prince St., Alexandria, Va.
Literary: Chi Delta Phi.....	1,002	25	1919	Mrs. W. A. Brown, 404 N. Benton Ave., Helena, Mont.
Nursing: Sigma Theta Tau.....	..	5	1922	M. James, School of Nursing, Indiana U., Indianapolis
Scientific: Sigma Delta Epsilon...	3,000	15	1921	Dr. F. L. Naylor, U. of Washington, Seattle
Social Service: Phi Kappa Theta..	531	6	1926	5746 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Professional Sororities

Advertising: Gamma Alpha Chi...	2,100	7	1920	1433 E. Marquette Rd., Chicago, Ill.
Architecture: Alpha Alpha Gamma	500	5	1922	C. Avis, 6659 Kingsbury, St. Louis, Mo.
Art: Sigma Lambda.....	40	1	1923	N. Menning, 525 State St., Madison, Wis.
Business: Kappa Pi Sigma.....	51	3	1945	J. McClung, 1826 W. Huisache, San Antonio, Texas
Commerce: Phi Chi Theta.....	950	25	1924	Mrs. I. M. Malone, 4519 Cheltenham Drive, Bethesda, Md.
Phi Gamma Nu.....	1,500	9	1924	Mrs. D. E. Lewis, 2610 E. 78th St., Chicago, Ill.
Commerce-Journalism:				
Epsilon Eta Phi.....	500	4	1927	67 E. Cedar St., Chicago, Ill.
Dentistry: Upsilon Alpha.....	3,120	8	1918	Dr. V. M. Tyler, 16408 S. Western Ave., Gardena, Calif.
Drama: Omega Upsilon.....	2,000	5	1904	E. Gustafson, 9333 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Education: Alpha Sigma Alpha...	9,343	32	1901	1405 Hardy Ave., Independence, Mo.
Alpha Sigma Tau.....	4,000	20	1899	Mrs. H. E. Staehle, 481 Torrence Road, Columbus, Ohio
Delta Sigma Epsilon.....	8,900	38	1914	Mrs. E. Beidler, 100 W. N. Broadway, Columbus, Ohio
Kappa Delta Epsilon.....	2,343	13	1933	M. D. Webb, Illinois Normal U., Normal, Ill.
Pi Kappa Sigma.....	10,000	29	1894	2852 Delaware Ave., Kenmore, N. Y.
Pi Lambda Theta.....	23,231	39	1910	Mrs. G. Johnston, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Sigma Sigma Sigma.....	11,500	41	1898	Mrs. W. M. Dunham, 2120 Fredonia, Muskogee, Okla
Theta Sigma Upsilon.....	3,200	16	1921	16600 Libby Road, Maple Heights, Ohio
Fine Arts: Phi Mu Gamma.....	5,200	6	1898	M. M. Long, Box 217, Leon, Iowa
Graduate: Phi Delta Gamma.....	1,500	12	1923	L. G. Babcock, 4111 12th St., N. E. Washington, D. C.
Home Economics:				
Kappa Omicron Phi.....	2,400	18	1922	Mrs. J. O. Downing, 1710 Park Ave. S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Phi Upsilon Omicron.....	7,500	32	1909	Mrs. G. Forthun, 720 N. 12th St., Fargo, N. Dak.
Journalism: Theta Sigma Phi.....	10,000	43	1909	B. H. Dunn, 1405 Jarvis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Legal: Iota Tau Tau.....	..	..	1925	K. M. Schammel, 301 B. & O. Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
Kappa Beta Pi.....	3,025	35	1908	Mrs. M. H. Dale, 3817 E. California St., Pasadena, Calif.
Phi Delta Delta.....	2,086	37	1911	E. R. Haak, 6633 Catina St., New Orleans, La.
Medical: Alpha Epsilon Iota.....	2,627	21	1890	Dr. R. S. Stelle, 206 Eddy Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.
Medical Technology:				
Alpha Delta Theta.....	228	5	1944	C. Feuerpeil, Milwaukee County Hosp., Wauwatosa, Wis.
Music: Delta Omicron.....	3,800	22	1909	L. Hillsman, Weissinger-Gaulbert Apts., Louisville, Ky.
Mu Phi Epsilon.....	15,000	56	1903	Mrs. R. Oechsler, 6604 Maplewood Ave., Sylvania, Ohio
Sigma Alpha Iota.....	18,000	81	1903	Mrs. C. M. Sale, 3709 Lenox Drive, Fort Worth, Texas
Music and Speech: Phi Beta.....	10,000	26	1912	Mrs. T. E. Carnahan, 2218 Union Blvd., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nursing: Alpha Tau Delta.....	535	12	1921	L. Sievers, 450 N. Pinecrest St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Osteopathic: Axis.....	656	1	1899	Dr. N. McCoy, Cabarus Bank Bldg., Concord, N. C.
Delta Omega.....	411	2	1904	Dr. A. Sperl, 132 Main St., Haverhill, Mass.

Professional Sororities—(cont.)

Organization	Members	Active chapt.	Date founded	Correspondence address
Pharmaceutical:				
Lambda Kappa Sigma.....	1,865	21	1913	Mrs. P. H. Dirstine, 501 High St., Pullman, Wash.
Physical Education:				
Delta Psi Kappa.....	2,700	13	1916	M. Gunderson, 430 S. East St., Janesville, Wis.
Phi Delta Pi.....	3,000	8	1916	Mrs. P. H. Corl, Box 358, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Speech Arts: Zeta Phi Eta.....	4,550	24	1893	P. K. Hanson, 1227 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Social Sororities

Alpha Chi Omega.....	25,516	68	1885	510 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Alpha Delta Pi.....	25,480	66	1851	3074 Claremont Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Alpha Epsilon Phi.....	6,491	31	1909	185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Delta.....	18,500	52	1904	150 Claremont Ave., New York, N. Y.
Alpha Omicron Pi.....	15,164	44	1897	17½ E. High St., Oxford, Ohio
Alpha Phi.....	17,000	39	1872	317 Howard St., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Xi Delta.....	20,500	58	1893	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron.....	7,000	12	1888	Box 1296, Chicago, Ill.
Chi Omega.....	39,102	98	1895	26 Cooper Bldg., Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio
Delta Delta Delta.....	39,486	90	1888	2108 Chicago Daily News Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Delta Gamma.....	25,000	65	1873	50 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio
Delta Phi Epsilon.....	2,500	19	1917	55 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
Delta Zeta.....	15,500	60	1902	1325 Circle Tower, Indianapolis, Ind.
Gamma Phi Beta.....	20,000	48	1874	20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Iota Alpha Pi.....	2,000	16	1901	A. Butensky, 2114 Albemarle Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kappa Alpha Theta.....	33,339	70	1870	20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.
Kappa Delta.....	24,350	70	1897	900 Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.
Kappa Kappa Gamma.....	39,566	75	1870	Ohio State Savings Bldg., Columbus, Ohio
Phi Mu.....	22,000	60	1852	708 Church St., Evanston, Ill.
Phi Sigma Sigma.....	4,000	21	1913	163 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pi Beta Phi.....	43,970	91	1867	208 National Bank Bldg., Decatur, Ill.
Pi Lambda Sigma.....	670	6	1921	Mrs. W. Thompson, 4217 Brownway Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
Sigma Delta Tau.....	4,000	22	1917	740 Elm St., Winnetka, Ill.
Sigma Kappa.....	14,925	44	1874	129 E. Market St., Indianapolis, Ind.
Theta Phi Alpha.....	3,355	11	1912	J. B. Shea, 856 W. Drive, Woodruff Pl., Indianapolis, Ind.
Theta Upsilon.....	5,434	19	1914	Mrs. D. R. Eaton, R. D. 1, Averill Park, N. Y.
Zeta Tau Alpha.....	20,000	62	1898	708 Church St., Evanston, Ill.

‡Merged with Phi Omega Pi, Aug. 1, 1947.

Recognition Societies

Activity: Iota Sigma.....	4,000	28	1924	Col. C. R. Morse, Post Hdqrs., Fort Belvoir, Va.
Agricultural: Alpha Zeta.....	20,700	45	1897	L. H. Dennis, 1010 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
Gamma Sigma Delta.....	6,164	11	1905	C. S. Hutchison, Ohio State U., Columbus, Ohio
Architecture: Tau Sigma Delta.....	1,420	9	1913	E. H. Trysell, 14424 Longacre Road, Detroit, Mich.
Art: Delta Phi Delta *.....	6,250	32	1912	J. Hill, 5 E. Walton Pl., Chicago, Ill.
Kappa Pi *.....	5,981	41	1911	A. M. Byrnes, Mississippi State College, Columbus
Athletic: Sigma Delta Psi.....	3,560	69	1912	W. R. Smith, U. of Minnesota, Minneapolis
Biological: Beta Beta Beta *.....	5,900	54	1922	Dr. F. G. Brooks, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Phi Sigma *.....	13,600	30	1915	Dr. A. I. Ortenburger, U. of Oklahoma, Norman
Chemistry: Gamma Sigma Epsilon.....	2,000	15	1919	O. J. Thies, Jr., Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.
Phi Lambda Upsilon.....	14,551	39	1899	Dr. J. M. Church, 366 Chandler Hall, Columbia U., N.Y.C.
Civil Engineering: Chi Epsilon.....	3,700	20	1922	R. S. Owen, U. of Wisconsin, Madison
Dentistry:				
Omicron Kappa Upsilon.....	6,000	37	1914	Dr. E. Thoen, State U. of Iowa, Iowa City
Sigma Epsilon Delta.....	1,050	5	1901	Dr. J. A. Boley, 294 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Drama: Alpha Psi Omega *.....	11,655	215	1925	Dr. P. F. Opp, Box 347, Fairmont, W. Va.
National Collegiate Players *.....	.....	40	1922	Sara S. Pryor, Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
Theta Alpha Phi *.....	11,964	55	1919	A. C. Cloetingh, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Education: Kappa Delta Pi *.....	60,414	148	1909	Dr. E. I. F. Williams, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio
Electrical Engineering:				
Eta Kappa Nu.....	10,405	38	1904	A. B. Zerby, P. O. Drawer C, Dillsburg, Pa.
Forensic: Delta Sigma Rho *.....	11,000	70	1906	Prof. K. G. Hance, Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.
Pi Kappa Delta *.....	21,198	172	1913	G. W. Finley, 1739 Fairacres Drive, Greeley, Colo.
Forestry: Xi Sigma Pi.....	2,400	15	1903	Dept. of Forestry, Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.
General: Blue Key.....	19,560	78	1924	Box 488, Gainesville, Fla.
Geology: Sigma Gamma Epsilon.....	4,750	31	1915	C. B. Carpenter, Colorado School of Mines, Golden
German: Delta Phi Alpha *.....	3,500	46	1923	Dr. A. D. Klarmann, U. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

Interfraternity: Phi Phi	1919	R. H. Gillmore, 448 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Journalism: Alpha Delta *	1929	c/o N. H. Dailey, 830 W. 7th St., Davenport, Iowa
Kappa Tau Alpha	1910	University of Missouri, Columbia
Pi Delta Epsilon *	1909	E. E. McDonald, 5738 Howe St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mathematical: Kappa Mu Epsilon	1931	E. M. Hove, Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.
Mechanical Engineering:		
Pi Tau Sigma	1915	E. S. Gray, U. of Kansas, Lawrence
Military: Scabbard and Blade	1905	Maj. T. S. Crockett, 705 N. Main St., West Lafayette, Ind.
Music: Kappa Kappa Psi	1919	C. A. Wiley, Texas Tech. College, Lubbock
Optometrical: Beta Sigma Kappa ..	1925	Dr. G. A. Rose, 75 Elmwood Drive, Highland Park, Ill.
Pharmaceutical: Alpha Zeta Omega ..	1919	H. Agin, 9209 Yale Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Physical Science:		
Lambda Delta Lambda	1925	R. R. White, 206 Naomi, Fairmont, W. Va.
Political Science: Pi Sigma Alpha *	1919	Prof. F. L. Burdette, U. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Psychology: Psi Chi *	1929	K. Maurer, U. of Nebraska, Lincoln
Radio: Alpha Epsilon Rho	1941	S. P. Lawton, U. of Oklahoma, Norman
Romance Languages:		
Phi Sigma Iota *	1922	Dr. G. H. MacPherson, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio
Scholarship: Alpha Chi	1915	Dean A. H. Nolle, Southwest Texas State Teachers College, San Marcos
Delta Epsilon Sigma	1939	Rev. N. C. Barrett, Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa
Scientific: Gamma Alpha	1899	P. W. Gilbert, Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.
Sigma Zeta	1925	G. W. Faust, Central State Teachers College, Stevens Pt., Wis.
Service: Alpha Phi Omega	1925	407 Land Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Social Science: Pi Gamma Mu * ..	1924	Dr. L. Allen, 1414 E. Fourth Ave., Winfield, Kans.
Spanish: Sigma Delta Pi *	1919	Prof. S. M. Gross, Florida Southern College, Lakeland
Theology: Theta Phi	1933	150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

*Men and women.

The Story of the Fraternity

THE COLLEGE fraternity system is as old as the republic in which it serves. It was on the night of December 5, 1776, in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, Virginia, that John Heath, Richard Booker, Thomas Smith, Armistead Smith and John Jones of the College of William and Mary (the second oldest college in the U. S.) formed the first Greek-letter society, Alpha Beta Kappa. The society prospered and adopted all the features which characterize the modern fraternity; a ritual with secret obligations, a motto and a grip. By 1826, the society became purely honorary and other societies were born in different colleges. The first Greekletter sorority was Kappa Alpha Theta, founded at De Pauw University in January 1870.

Fraternities (and sororities) are divided into Social or Academic, professional and honor groups. These groups have their own interfraternity associations which originally were founded to dispel the clan-nish bitterness and rivalry between the fraternities.

On October 9-10, 1943, these interfraternity associations gathered in New York and formed the *National Conference of College Fraternities and Societies* which drew up a constitution for the purpose of defining the various groups and setting up rules and regulations for the member bodies.

The 6 member bodies of the National

Conference of College Fraternities and Societies are as follows:

The National Interfraternity Conference (NIC), founded in New York City, Nov. 18, 1909, membership of 60 social fraternities, Chairman, David A. Embury, 63 Wall St., N. Y. 5.

Professional Interfraternity Conference (PIC), organized March 2, 1928 in Washington, D. C., membership of 28, President, H. G. Wright, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago 6.

National Panhellenic Conference (NPC), social sororities, membership of 20, Chairman, Miss Amy Burnham Onken, Chapin, Ill.

The Association of College Honor Societies (ACHS), founded in New York in 1925, membership of 15, President, Dr. Lawrence R. Guild, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 7.

Professional Panhellenic Association (PPA), founded in 1925, membership of 14, President, Frances R. Murray, 120 Morning-side Road, Verona, N. J.

Association of Education Sororities (AES), founded in 1915, membership of 6, Chairman, Mrs. Frazier B. Adams, Lees Junior College, Jackson, Ky.

The two authoritative publications representing the fraternity system are *The Fraternity Month*, Leland Publishers Inc., St. Paul 4, Minn., and *Banta's Greek Exchange*, George Banta Publishing Co., Menasha, Wisconsin.

Museums of the United States

Source: Questionnaires to Museums.

Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia: 19th and the Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (summer 9-4), Sun. 1-5. Free.

Large habitat groups of animals of North America, Africa, Asia. Hall of Earth History and Audubon Bird Hall. Minerals and gems. Library.

Alabama Museum of Natural History: University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 8-5. Free (Archaeological Museum 25c).

All phases of natural history with emphasis on geology. Operates Mound State Archaeological Museum at Moundville, Ala., containing uncovered Indian burials and other Indian material.

American Academy of Arts and Letters: 633 W. 155th St., New York 32. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 2-5 (closed Mon.). Free.

Permanent collection of paintings and sculpture by members of Academy. Spring exhibition of works by newly elected members.

American Museum of Natural History: Central Park W. at 79th St., New York 24. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free. Covers all branches of natural sciences except systematic botany with thorough exhibits in each field. Large habitat groups of animals. Library.

Art Institute of Chicago: Michigan Ave. at Adams St., Chicago 3, Ill. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 12-5. Adm. 30c (free Wed., Sat., Sun., hldys.).

European and American paintings. Greatest 19th and 20th century French collection in world. Sculpture, prints, drawings. Oriental arts. French, English, American miniature rooms. Library.

Berkshire Museum: Pittsfield, Mass. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 2-5. Free. Art objects from Egyptian to modern times. Paintings and sculpture. Indian and Eskimo exhibits. Original "One Horse Shay."

Brooklyn Museum: Eastern Pkwy., Brooklyn 17, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Tues. 1:30-9:30, except July & Aug.), Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free.

European and American paintings. Important Egyptian collection. Exhibits showing Primitive and New World cultures. American rooms. Concerts.

Buffalo Fine Arts Academy—Albright Art Gallery: 1285 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo 9, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Mon. 2-6, Wed. 2-10), Sun. 2-6. Free.

European and American paintings, including contemporary works. Sculpture court. Small sculptures and ceramics. Religious art, including illuminated manuscripts. Library and concerts.

Buffalo Museum of Science: Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N. Y. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Sat. 9-5), Sun. & hldys. 1:30-5:30. Free. African and South Sea exhibits. Chinese pottery. Babylonian seals. First and rare editions of scientific monographs.

California Academy of Sciences: Golden Gate Park, San Francisco 18. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 10-5. Free.

North American and African habitat groups. Exhibits of large game fish. Reptiles, plants, fossils, minerals. Aquarium.

California Palace of the Legion of Honor: Lincoln Park, San Francisco. Open: every day of year 10-5. Free.

European and American paintings. Rodin sculpture and drawings. Furniture, bronzes, porcelain, tapestries. Egyptian art. Organ recitals and movies.

Carnegie Institute: 4400 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Open: wkdys. 10-6, Sun. 2-6. Free.

Department of Fine Arts: European and American paintings, ancient sculpture. Carnegie Museum: exhibits in history and natural history. Decorative and useful arts. Music Hall. Carnegie Library.

Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History: 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago 14, Ill. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free.

Emphasis on regional natural history. Habitat groups of existing and prehistoric animals. Study collections of North American flora and fauna.

Chicago Historical Society: N. Clark St. at North Ave., Chicago, Ill. Open: wkdys. 9:30-4:30, Sun. 12:30-5:30. Free (Sun., Mem. Day, July 4, Lab. Day 25c.).

Exhibits and period rooms from discovery and exploration of America to present. Special emphasis on history of Chicago. Washington, Lincoln exhibits.

Chicago Natural History Museum (formerly Field Museum): Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Dr., Chicago 5, Ill. Open: wkdys. & Sun.—Nov.—Feb. 9-4; May-Aug. 9-6; Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct. 9-5 (closed Xmas and NY Day). Adm. 25c. (free Thurs., Sat., Sun.). Exhibits in anthropology, botany, geology, zoology. Prehistoric skeletons. Dioramas of Stone-Age Europe. Vast Egyptian collection. Model of moon.

Cincinnati Art Museum: Eden Park, Cincinnati 6, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Tues. 10-10), Sun. 2-5. Free.

Paintings, prints, porcelain, ancient and modern sculpture. Cincinnati interiors of 1800's. U. S. Playing Card Co. collection. Library and movies.

City Art Museum: Forest Park, St. Louis 5, Mo. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 10-5 (Mon. 2:30-9:30). Free.

Oriental and Western art and decorative arts. Paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics, oriental rugs. Period rooms.

Cleveland Museum of Art: Wade Park, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (Wed. 9 A.M.-10 P.M., closed Mon.), Sun. 1-6. Free. Classical and modern art of all nations, with emphasis on arts of Cleveland. Paintings, sculpture, graphic arts, furniture, textiles. Byzantine, Medieval, Early American collections.

Cleveland Museum of Natural History: 2717 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio. Open: wkdys. 10-4, Sun. 2:30-5:30. Free.

Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, plants, minerals. Most complete mastodon yet found. Hanna Star Dome, showing constellations month by month.

Cloisters: Ft. Tryon Pk., New York 33. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1-5 (May-Sept. 1-6), NY Day, July 4, Thanks. Day, Xmas. 1-5. Free (Fri. 25c.).

Cloisters, chapel, chapter house reconstructed from parts of old European structures. Frescoes, polychromed statues, stained glass, Gothic tapestries. Branch of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Colorado Museum of Natural History: City Park, Denver 6. Open wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 12-5. Free.

Natural history of North and South America. Habitat groups of mammals and birds. Minerals, dinosaur skeletons.

Corcoran Gallery of Art: 17th St. at New York Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Open: wkdys. 10-4:30 (Mon. 12-4:30, Sat. 9-4:30), Sun. & hldys. 2-5 (closed Xmas & July 4). Free.

Specializes in American art, but has notable collection of 17th century Dutch and 19th century French paintings. Persian rugs, Italian amjolica, Greek and Roman antiquities. Over 100 bronzes.

Currier Gallery of Art: 192 Orange St., Manchester, N. H. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 2-5. Free.

Paintings, prints, drawings, sculpture, glass, tapestries. American furniture and decorative arts of 17th to 19th centuries. Concerts and movies.

Denver Art Museum: City and County Bldg., Denver, Colo. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (Mon. 2-5, 7-9), Sun. 2-5. Free.

European and American paintings and decorative arts. Oriental, South Sea, American Indian arts and crafts. Large collection of bullfight paraphernalia.

Detroit Institute of Arts: 5200 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich. Open: Sept.-June—wkdys. 1-10 (Sat. 9-6, closed Mon.), Sun. 9-6; July & Aug.—wkdys. & Sun. 9-6 (closed Mon.). Free.

European and American paintings. Large murals by Diego Rivera. Sculpture, furniture, glass, gold work, ivory, graphic arts, textiles.

Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego: Plaza de Panama, Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif. Open: wkdys. 10:30-5 (Sat. 9-5, closed Mon.), Sun. 1-5:30. Free.

European and American paintings, including old and modern Spanish and modern French. Important collection of original prints. Old Asiatic arts. Library.

Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts: 20th St. at Benj. Franklin Pkwy., Philadelphia 3, Pa. Open: wkdys. 12-5 (Sat. 10-5, closed Mon.), Sun. 12-5. Adm. 60c.

Exhibits in various branches of science, many allowing operation by visitors. Planetarium, observatory, library.

Freer Gallery of Art: Independence Ave. at 12th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-4:30 (closed Xmas). Free.

Oriental paintings, sculpture, bronzes, pottery, metalwork, manuscripts. Largest extant Whistler collection.

Frick Collection: 1 E. 70th St., New York 21. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free.

Paintings, watercolors, prints, drawings of 14th to 19th centuries. Italian Renaissance and French sculpture. Chinese and French porcelain. Concerts.

Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery: San Marino 15, Calif. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-4:30 (closed Mon. and during Oct.). Free (reservations must be made in advance).

18th century British paintings. Library of English and American history and literature. Gutenberg Bible. Franklin's autobiography in his handwriting. Botanical garden.

Hispanic Society of America: Broadway bet. 155th and 156th Sts., New York 32. Open: wkdys. 10-4:30, Sun. 1-5. Library open: wkdys. 1-4:30 (closed Sun., Mon., hldys.). Free.

Devoted to Spanish and Portuguese art and literature. Paintings, sculpture, ceramics, furniture, textiles, manuscripts.

John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art: Sarasota, Fla. Open: every day of year 9-4:30. Adm.: Art Museum 50c. (free Mon.), Ringling Residence \$1.00.

Baroque collection of paintings in Museum. Rare household furnishings in Residence. Museum of circus paraphernalia being planned.

John H. Vanderpoel Memorial Art Gallery: Longwood Dr. at 96th St., Chicago 43, Ill. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-5 (closed hldys.). Free.

Paintings, watercolors, etchings, sculpture. Attempts to serve the person uninitiated in art as well as the connoisseur. "The most unique gallery in the world."

John Herron Art Museum: 110 E. 16th St., Indianapolis, Ind. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (closed Mon. & hldys.), Sun. 1-6. Free.

European paintings from Renaissance to present. American paintings of 19th and 20th centuries. Egyptian and Asiatic sculpture and ceramics.

Layton Art Gallery: 758 N. Jefferson St., Milwaukee 2, Wisc. Open: wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 2-5. Free.

Exhibitions of contemporary artists and craftsmen. Special exhibitions, lectures.

Los Angeles County Museum of History, Science and Art: Exposition Park, Los Angeles 7, Calif. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (Mon. & hldys. 1-5), Sun. 1-5. Free.

European and American paintings and watercolors. Historical sequence galleries of art. California History Hall. Prehistoric skeletons. Early American decorative arts. Library, concerts, movies.

Metropolitan Museum of Art: 5th Ave. at 82nd St., New York 28. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun., NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas 1-5. Free.

Extensive collection of European and American paintings and prints. Egyptian and Asiatic decorative arts and crafts. Ceramics, oriental rugs, musical instruments, arms and armor. American period rooms. Costumes and textiles. Library. *See also* Cloisters.

Mint Museum of Art: 501 Eastover Rd., Charlotte, N. C. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 3-5. Museum closed July 1-Sept. 15. Free.

American and European paintings and prints. Period furniture. Relics of former U. S. branch mint. Eagle on façade believed to be largest carved wooden eagle in world.

Museum of Fine Arts: 465-479 Huntington Ave., Boston 14, Mass. Open: wkdys. 9-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1:30-5:30. Free.

European and American paintings. Early American silver, furniture, interiors. Print collection largest in U. S. Asiatic, Egyptian, Classical collections.

Museum of Modern Art: 11 W. 53rd St., New York 19. Open: wkdys. 12-7 (Thurs. 12-10), Sun. & hldys. 1-7. Adm. 35c.

Founded to encourage study of modern art and its application to manufacture and practical life. Constantly changing exhibitions of contemporary work. American and foreign movies.

Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art: Camino Lejo, near old Pecos Rd., Santa Fe, N. Mex. Open: wkdys. 9-12, 1-4:30 (closed Mon.), Sun. 3-5 Adm. 25c.

Sand paintings, ceremonial objects, baskets, blankets, silver. Music records of chants. Comparative material from Asia and elsewhere. Library.

Museum of Science and Industry: 57th St. at lake, Chicago 37, Ill. Open: fall & winter—wkdys. 9:30-4 (Sat. 9:30-5:30), Sun. & hldys. 9:30-7; spring & summer—wkdys. 9:30-5:30, Sun. & hldys. 9:30-7. Free (small fee to several exhibits).

Working coal mine. Full-size street of 1910. Fully equipped farm. Evolution of automobile and airplane. Working iron foundry. Radar and navigation exhibits. Exhibits in physics, medicine, chemistry.

Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation: Broadway at 155th St., New York 32. Open: Tues.-Sat. 2-5 (closed Sun., Mon., hldys.). Free.

Archaeology and ethnology of Americas from Arctic Circle to Tierra del Fuego. Library.

Museum of the City of New York: 5th Ave. at 104th St., New York 29. Open: wkdys. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. 1-5, closed Xmas. Free.

Period costumes and furniture. Portraits, prints, manuscripts, silver. Toys and dolls. Theater and music exhibits.

National Academy of Design: 1083 5th Ave. (at 90th St.) New York 28. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5 (during exhibitions). Adm. 25c.

Permanent collection not available at present for exhibition. Special annual exhibitions of selected organizations.

National Collection of Fine Arts: Constitution Ave. at 10th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 9-4:30. Free.

Art collections given by Harriet Lane Johnston, Ralph Cross Johnson, William T. Evans, John Gellathy and others.

National Gallery of Art: Constitution Ave. at 6th St., Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdys. 10-5, Sun. 2-10, closed Xmas & NY Day. Free.

Paintings, sculpture, prints, decorative arts given by Mellon, Kress, Widner, Rosenwald and others. U. S. Government Index of American Design. Concerts.

New York Historical Society: Central Park W. at 77th St., New York 24. Open: wkdys. & Sun. 1-5, (Sat. 10-5, closed Mon., NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas, month of Aug.). Free.

New York city and state historical exhibits. Early American paintings and portraits. American folk arts and crafts. Audubon watercolors of birds. John Rogers statuette groups. Library.

New York Museum of Science and Industry: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20. Open: every day 10-10. Adm. 48c.

Exhibits of instruments, techniques, developments of science and industry. Many arranged for operation by visitors.

New York State Historical Association: Lake Road, Route 80, Cooperstown, N. Y. Open: summer—wkdys. 9-5, Sun. 10-5; rest of year—wkdys. 9-5 (Sat. 9-1), closed Sun.; Farmers' Museum open only in summer. Adm. 30c.

American portraits and genre paintings. Period rooms. Life masks of 17 important early Americans. James Fenimore Cooper collection. Farmers' Museum of early farm and handicraft tools.

Newark Museum: 49 Washington St., Newark 2, N. J. Open: Sept.-June—wkdays. 12-5:30 (Wed. & Thur. 12-5:30, 6-9:30), Sun. & hldys. 2-6; July & Aug.—wkdays. 12-5 (Thur. 12-5, 6:30-9), Sun. & hldys. 2-6. Free.

American painting and sculpture, including contemporary work. Outstanding Tibetan collection. Coins of all nations. Exhibits in mechanics, astronomy, biology, anthropology. Concerts.

Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago: 1155 E. 58th St., Chicago 37, Ill. Open: June 1-Nov. 30—wkdays. 10-5, Sun. 11-5; Dec. 1-May 30—wkdays. 1-5 (Sat. 10-5), Sun. 11-5. Free.

Representative collections of Near Eastern objects, including 40-ton human-headed winged bull from Khorsabad and 16-ft. statue of Tutenkhamon from Egypt.

Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts: Broad and Cherry Sts., Philadelphia 2. Open: wkdays. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. & hldys. 1-5. Free (fee of 30c. during two annual exhibitions).

Emphasis on American art from 18th century to present. Large collection of early American portraits. Gibson collection of 19th century foreign paintings.

Philadelphia Museum of Art: Parkway at 26th St., Philadelphia 30, Pa. Open: wkdays. & Sun. 9:30-5 (closed Xmas & NY Day). Free.

Art from beginning of Christian era. Paintings, including contemporary American and Mexican. Prints, decorative arts, period rooms. Architectural units. Medieval and Oriental arts. Movies.

Rosicrucian Egyptian, Oriental Museum: San Jose, Calif. Open: wkdays. 9-5 (Sat. 9-1), Sun. 12-5. Free.

Egyptian and Oriental antiquities. Mummies, statuary, jewelry, utensils, clothing. Reproductions of Egyptian rock tomb and temple.

San Diego Society of Natural History—Natural History Museum: San Diego, Calif. Open: wkdays. & Sun. 9-5 (closed Xmas). Free.

Mammals, birds, fossils, shells, plants, insects, minerals. Emphasis on Southwestern U. S., Sonora, Lower California. Library.

San Francisco Museum of Art: War Memorial Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Open: wkdays. 12-10 (Sat. 12-9), Sun. 1-5. Free.

Contemporary European and American paintings, drawings, prints, including work by San Francisco artists. Concerts and movies. Library.

Smithsonian Institution: on the Mall, Washington 25, D. C.

Maintains the following museums and art galleries: Freer Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, National Gallery of Art, United States National Museum. See those entries.

Theodore Roosevelt Museum: 28 E. 20th St., New York 3. Open: wkdays. 10-5 (closed Mon.), Sun. & hldys. 1-5 (closed Thns. Day, Xmas, NY Day). Free.

Restored birthplace of Roosevelt. Mounting of lion shot by him in Africa. Photographs, letters, trophies, personal items. Extensive cartoon collection.

Toledo Museum of Art: Monroe at Scottwood, Toledo 2, Ohio. Open: wkdays. 9-5 (Mon. 1-5), Sun. 2-6. Free.

Paintings by El Greco, Velasquez, Goya, Rembrandt, Steen. One of world's largest collections of ancient glass. Library, concerts.

United States National Museum: on the Mall, Washington 25, D. C. Open: wkdays. & Sun. 9-4:30. Free.

Exhibits in anthropology, biology, geology, engineering, industry, history. Relics of Washington and Lincoln. Lindberg's "Spirit of St. Louis."

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts: Boulevard at Grove Ave., Richmond 20. Open: wkdays. 9:30-5 (Wed. 2-10, closed Mon.), Sun. 2-5:30. Free (Tues., Thur., Fri., 25c.).

European and American paintings and prints. Portuguese carvings. Photographic survey of Virginia colonial architecture. Concerts.

Walters Art Gallery: Charles and Centre Sts., Baltimore 1, Md. Open: wkdays. 11-5 (July & Aug. 11-4), Sun. & hldys. 2-5 (closed NY Day, July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas). Free.

Art from ancient empires to 19th century Europe. Important collections of Etruscan art and medieval illuminated books. Original manuscript of "Star-Spangled Banner."

Whitney Museum of American Art: 10 W. 8th St., New York 11. Open: wkdays. & Sun. 1-5 (closed Mon. & June 1-Sept. 15). Free.

Sculpture, paintings, watercolors, drawings, prints by American artists. Annual exhibitions of contemporary American art.

William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins Museum of Fine Arts: 4525 Oak, Kansas City 2, Mo. Open: Oct. 1-Apr. 30—wkdays. 10-5 (Wed. 10-5, 7-10, Fri. 1-5, 7-10, closed Mon.), Sun. 2-6; May 1-Sept. 30—wkdays. 10-5 (Fri. 1-5, closed Mon.), Sun. 2-6. Adm 25c. (free Sat., Sun., hldys.).

European paintings from 13th century to present. Extensive Chinese collection. Egyptian, Greek, Roman collections. English pottery. Concerts and movies.

Worcester Art Museum: 55 Salisbury St., Worcester 2, Mass. Open: wkdays. 10-5 (Tues. in Nov.-Apr. 10-10), Sun. 2-6, hldys. 2-5 (closed July 4, Thns. Day, Xmas). Free.

Evolution of art from Egyptian to modern times. Emphasis on painting and sculpture. Oriental arts. Early Christian mosaics. Concerts and movies.

Leading Daily U. S. Newspapers by Circulation

Source: A. B. C. Publisher's Statements for period ending March 31, 1947.

(M—Morning; E—Evening; M & E—Morning and Evening; S—Sunday)

City and newspaper	Circulation	City and newspaper	Circulation
New York DAILY NEWS	2,352,484 M 4,765,721 S	Boston GLOBE	328,905 M & E 404,292 S
Chicago TRIBUNE	1,058,627 M 1,582,656 S	Chicago SUN	321,187 M 467,716 S
New York MIRROR	1,015,206 M 2,169,873 S	New York SUN	314,156 E
Philadelphia BULLETIN	751,175 E	Los Angeles DAILY NEWS	310,840 M
New York JOURNAL-AMERICAN	705,156 E 1,242,266 S	Milwaukee JOURNAL	306,774 E 361,320 S
Philadelphia INQUIRER	637,125 M 1,101,160 S	Minneapolis STAR	281,358 E 141,377 M
New York TIMES	555,932 M 1,091,183 S	TRIBUNE	535,622 S
Chicago HERALD-AMERICAN	524,155 E 1,111,791 S	St. Louis GLOBE-DEMOCRAT	279,352 M 364,979 S
Chicago DAILY NEWS	504,073 E	New York POST	272,272 E
Chicago TIMES	472,879 E 545,438 S	Buffalo NEWS	269,987 E
Detroit NEWS	421,999 E 538,233 S	Pittsburgh POST-GAZETTE	269,515 M
Los Angeles EXAMINER	415,428 M 880,724 S	St. Louis POST DISPATCH	269,142 E 404,480 S
Detroit TIMES	414,391 E 620,936 S	Cleveland PRESS	268,019 E
Los Angeles TIMES	412,606 M 759,045 S	Washington, D. C. TIMES-HERALD	260,912 M 313,413 S
Boston POST	412,347 M 292,171 S	Pittsburgh PRESS	254,870 E 469,623 S
Detroit FREE PRESS	401,140 M 460,733 S	Boston TRAVELER	258,176 E
Boston RECORD	397,229 M 679,410 S	Newark NEWS	249,725 E 159,433 S
Los Angeles HERALD-EXPRESS	395,530 E	Cleveland PLAIN DEALER	245,316 M 431,645 S
New York WORLD-TELEGRAM	385,117 E 367,323 E	San Francisco EXAMINER	228,522 M 606,349 S
Kansas City STAR	366,551 S	Omaha WORLD-HERALD	225,967 M & E 230,491 S
Des Moines REGISTER & TRIBUNE	365,559 M & E 480,803 S	Atlanta JOURNAL	225,299 E 282,239 S
Baltimore SUN	364,160 M & E 300,253 S	Baltimore NEWS-POST	219,889 E 335,329 S
Kansas City TIMES	358,920 M	AMERICAN	214,212 E 233,971 S
New York HERALD TRIBUNE	352,154 M 729,363 S	Washington, D. C. STAR	207,953 E 206,377 M
		Boston AMERICAN	261,346 S
		Portland OREGONIAN	
		Fort Worth STAR-TELEGRAM	206,231 M & E 163,085 S
		Pittsburgh SUN-TELEGRAPH	199,043 E 588,875 S

Fifty Leading Magazines of the United States

Source: A. B. C. Publisher's Statements for period ending June 30, 1947.

Magazine	Circulation*	Magazine	Circulation*
Reader's Digest	↑	Woman's Home Companion	3,708,286
Life	5,352,868	McCall's Magazine	3,600,424
Ladies' Home Journal	4,611,462	Better Homes & Gardens	3,142,915
Fawcett Comic Group	4,462,093	Good Housekeeping	3,068,449
National Comics—Blue	4,076,286	Woman's Day	2,931,474
National Comics—Red	4,061,180	Collier's	2,846,582
Saturday Evening Post	3,961,510	Farm Journal	2,632,691
Marvel Comic Group	3,762,026	Popular Fiction Group	2,583,825

Magazine	Circulation*
Quality Comic Group	2,578,975
Harvey Comic Group	2,573,490
Look	2,558,331
American Home	2,457,628
American Magazine	2,440,553
Thrilling Comics Group	2,360,336
Thrilling Fiction Group	2,252,562
Country Gentleman	2,235,397
True Story	2,127,940
Lev Gleason Comic Group	2,113,563
Cosmopolitan	2,104,094
American Legion	2,090,685
Household	2,030,515
Coronet	†
Redbook	1,800,425
National Geographic	1,637,111
True Confessions	1,607,665
Time	1,586,015
Liberty	1,570,469
Foreign Service	1,435,351

Magazine	Circulation*
Premium Comics Group	1,349,440
Capper's Farmer	1,338,987
Successful Farming	1,222,447
Archie Comics	1,135,324
Photoplay	1,126,958
United Feature Comic Group	1,089,862
True	1,061,877
Parents Magazine	1,046,688
Southern Agriculturist	1,028,490
Popular Mechanics	1,027,410
Pathfinder	1,020,476
Progressive Farmer	1,008,227
Modern Screen	1,005,801
Seventeen	1,003,597

*Circulations are average net paid for the first 6 months of 1947. †The publisher's figure is over 8,000,000. Since the magazine does not take advertising, the ABC does not publish figures on its circulation. ‡Will accept advertising beginning with the March 1948 issue and is guaranteeing a net paid circulation of 2,000,000.

Radio Stations and Networks in the United States

Source: National Association of Broadcasters.

Major networks	No. stations Aug. 1, 1947		Latin-American stations
	Owned and operated	Affiliated	
ABC American Broadcasting Company	5	240	...
CBS Columbia Broadcasting System	7	164	124
MBS Mutual Broadcasting System	0	442	...
NBC National Broadcasting Company	6	162	175

Stations* (Aug. 1, 1947)	Operating	Permits for construction	Total
Standard Broadcast	1320	521	1841
Television	12†	54	66
FM (Frequency Modulation)	250	689‡	939

*Including territories and possessions.

†Includes 6 licensed and 6 CP's operating on special temporary authority.

‡Includes 227 conditional grants of authority.

Canada: There are 113 standard broadcast stations, eleven are owned and operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC); 102 are privately owned and in some cases affiliated with CBC.

Major U. S. News Services

The Associated Press (AP), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

City News Service of Los Angeles, Inc., 132 West First St., Los Angeles 12, Calif.

Columbia News Service, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Intercity News Service, 103 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

International News Service, 235 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.

International News Photos Inc., 326 West Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

National News Service, 250 South Broad St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

NEA (Newspaper Enterprise Assn.) Service, Inc., 461 Eighth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

News Story Worldwide, Inc., 11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., 400 West Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill.

Transradio Press Service, Inc., 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

United Press Assns., 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Universal Press Assns., 11 Scott St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Universal Trade Press Syndicate, 724 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

Record Passages of Atlantic (Screw) Steamships

Source: U. S. Maritime Commission, Aug. 22, 1946.

WESTWARD PASSAGES

EASTWARD PASSAGES

Date	Ship and (flag*)	To New York from	Time D. H. M.	Speed knots	Sea miles	Date	Ship and (flag*)	From New York to	Time D. H. M.	Speed knots	Sea miles
1867	CITY OF PARIS (B) (Time record only)	Queensdown	8 4 1	.....	.....	1852	GREAT BRITAIN (B)	Liverpool	11 0 0	.....	.....
1872	ADRIATIC (B)	"	7 23 17	14.52	.....	1869	CITY OF BRUSSELS† (B)	Queensdown	7 22 3	14.65	.....
1875	CITY OF BERLIN† (B)	"	7 18 2	15.2	.....	1873	BALTIC (B)	"	7 20 9	15.11	.....
1875	GERMANIC (B)	"	7 11 37	15.75	.....	1876	CITY OF BERLIN† (B)	"	7 15 28	15.37	.....
1877	BRITANNIC (B)	"	7 10 53	15.46	.....	1876	GERMANIC† (B)	"	7 15 17	15.78	.....
1876	BRITANNIC (B)	"	7 10 53	15.46	.....	1876	BRITANNIC† (B)	"	7 12 41	15.95	.....
1877	ALASKA† (B)	"	6 21 40	16.04	.....	1879	ARIZONA† (B)	"	7 8 0	15.95	.....
1882	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 10 9	.....	.....	1882	ALASKA† (B)	"	6 18 37	16.88	.....
1883	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 10 9	.....	.....	1883	OREGON† (Guion) (B)	"	6 16 57	17.8	.....
1884	OREGON† (Cunard) (B)	"	6 9 42	18.16	.....	1884	AMERICA (B)	"	6 14 8	17.8	.....
1884	UMBRIA (B)	"	6 4 34	18.91	.....	1884	OREGON† (Cunard) (B)	"	6 10 40	18.18	.....
1887	ETRURIA† (B)	"	6 1 44	19.57	.....	1885	ETRURIA† (B)	"	6 4 54	19.41	.....
1888	CITY OF PARIS† (B)	"	5 14 24	20.1	.....	1888	UMBRIA (B)	"	6 3 12	.....	.....
1889	TEUTONIC† (B)	"	5 16 31	20.35	.....	1889	CITY OF PARIS† (B)	"	5 22 50	19.49	.....
1890	MAJESTIC† (B)	"	5 18 8	20.41	.....	1891	TEUTONIC (B)	"	5 21 3	19.78	.....
1891	CAMPANIA (B)	"	5 9 6	21.82	.....	1892	CITY OF NEW YORK (B)	"	5 19 57	20.1	.....
1893	LUCANIA† (B)	"	5 7 23	22.07	.....	1894	LUCANIA† (B)	"	5 8 38	22.01	.....
1894	KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE† (G)	Southampton	5 15 20	22.29	.....	1897	KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE† (G)	Southampton	5 15 25	22.51	.....
1898	DEUTSCHLAND (G)	"	5 11 54	23.15	3,044	1897	DEUTSCHLAND† (G)	Eddystone Lt.	5 7 38	23.51	3,082
1900	LUSITANIA† (B)	Queensdown	4 11 40	25.88	.....	1898	KAISER WILHELM II† (G)	Plymouth	5 8 16	23.58	.....
1907	MAURETANIA† (B)	"	4 10 41	26.06	.....	1900	LUSITANIA† (B)	Queensdown	4 15 50	25.61	.....
1907	BREMEN† (G)	Cherbourg	4 21 44	26.9	3,162	1904	MAURETANIA† (B)	"	4 13 41	25.89	.....
1908	EUROPA† (G)	"	4 17 42	27.83	.....	1908	" (B)	Cherbourg	5 1 49	26.25	3,198
1929	REX† (I)	Gibraltar	4 17 6	27.91	3,157	1911	" (B)	Plymouth	4 17 50	27.22	3,098
1930	NORMANDIE† (F)	Bishop's Rock	4 13 58	28.92	3,181	1924	BREMEN† (G)	Cherbourg	4 14 30	27.91	3,084
1935	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	4 3 2	29.98	3,015	1929	NORMANDIE† (F)	"	4 16 15	28.51	3,199
1936	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	4 0 27	30.14	2,939	1935	QUEEN MARY† (B)	Bishop's Rock	4 3 25	30.35	.....
1938	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	3 21 48	30.99	2,907	1937	QUEEN MARY† (B)	"	4 6	30.99	2,978
						1938			3 23 57	30.63	.....
									3 20 42	31.69	2,938

* (B)—British; (G)—German; (I)—Italian; (F)—French. †Vessels which have held the Blue Riband.

THE AMERICAN ECONOMY



ESSENTIAL FACTS *about* BUSINESS • AGRICULTURE
LABOR • SOCIAL SECURITY • TAXES • WORLD TRADE
by THE RESEARCH INSTITUTE of AMERICA, Inc.

Outstanding Authority in the Analysis of Business Facts, Economic Trends
and Government Action for over 30,000 Business and Professional Firms

ECONOMICS IS MORE THAN THE favorite pastime of a handful of college professors and government officials. It is the sum total of the plants and facilities which help make the goods we buy and use; it includes the service establishment, wholesale house and the corner grocer which help bring the goods and services closer to the ultimate customer. And finally, it includes all of us, 143 million Americans who help the American economy produce and at the same time, as consumers, share its products.

This portion of the *Information Please Almanac* presents essential facts about this economy of ours, what it consists of and how its components work together to turn out the highest standard of living in the world. The statistical tables afford a view of where we stand and how we have come here; imagination must tell us to what new highs the steady progress will eventually carry us.

Our personal fortunes are inextricably tied to what happens in these economic areas. Useful as this section may be as a reference source to answer specific questions, it is intended to do more. Exploring it, page by page, should give the reader an understanding of what the American economy is and what makes it tick.

Statistical Section

Basic facts on American business (starting on page 334) gives a bird's-eye view of American production and income. It shows the relative importance of various industries and trades and the changes which the recent war has wrought in our material fortunes.

What industry makes (starting on page 338) takes a closer look at our industrial output. It follows the steady rise in indus-

trial production since Civil War days, the changes which the war and postwar periods have brought about, and highlights the relative ease with which we have gone through the transitions of the last few years.

What farmers produce (starting at page 344) proves that we are the leading nation in agricultural output as well as in the industrial field, and shows the reasons why.

What commerce distributes (starting at page 347) deals with the wholesale and retail channels through which industry's products flow to the final consumer.

What services contribute (starting at page 350) shows the important place which the hundreds of thousands of small service establishments play in providing us with daily conveniences, the importance of banking and stock exchanges to the financing of our economic effort, and the growing part which advertising plays in bringing buyer and seller together.

What government does and costs (starting at page 354) contains some vital facts on the ever-growing role of government in our everyday lives.

How we work (starting at page 357) deals with all of us: how we are employed, how long we work and what we accomplish.

What we earn and spend—what living costs us (starting at page 360) traces the steady rise in our incomes which is impressive indeed—even after allowing for the higher cost of living. It shows how prices have risen to their high 1947 level—and offers some comfort by proving how they eventually drop in postwar periods.

What we own (starting at page 368) and *what we owe* (starting at page 371) take inventory of the national assets and liabilities in which all of us share.

BASIC FACTS ON AMERICAN BUSINESS

A good measure of our economic health is the Gross National Product which shows the total expenditure by individuals, business and government for goods and services produced by the economy. It more than doubled during the recent war and, contrary to many expectations, even exceeded that unprecedented level in the early postwar years. Private investment and personal consumption quickly took up most of the slack created by the drop in government expenditures for war.

Our national income also continues at just about twice its size during the boom year of 1929. A drop in government payments and a smaller decline in manufacturing, which were inevitable after the end of the war, were largely made up by increases in wholesale and retail trades, services, agriculture, communications and public utilities.

These broad over-all figures obscure, of course, many individual differences. Billion dollar companies and other large concerns account for two-thirds of our output though there are 93 small businesses for every 7 large ones. The average income varies greatly between different states and finally our past history indicates a consistent pattern of ups and downs in our economic well being.

In the favorable economic climate of the early postwar period, the business population was fast growing to unprecedented highs; business failures at the same time continued at a record low.

Gross National Product or Expenditure (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	1929	1933	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947*
Gross national product.....	103,828	55,760	90,426	125,294	210,551	213,120	203,679	224,100
Personal consumption expenditures....	78,761	46,346	67,466	82,255	110,417	121,698	143,670	157,900
Durable goods.....	9,362	3,503	6,729	9,750	6,755	7,977	14,917	13,500
Nondurable goods.....	37,742	22,254	35,258	43,960	67,190	75,298	87,061	94,500
Services.....	31,657	20,589	25,479	28,545	36,472	38,423	41,692	43,900
Gross private domestic investment....	15,824	1,306	9,004	17,211	5,658	9,058	24,582	29,200
New construction.....	7,824	1,142	3,986	5,661	2,267	3,146	8,525	9,900
Producers' durable equipment.....	6,438	1,783	4,577	7,676	5,348	7,134	12,393	17,200
Change in business inventories.....	1,562	-1,619	441	3,874	-1,957	-1,222	3,664	2,100
Net foreign investment.....	771	150	888	1,124	-2,099	-754	4,773	9,900
Government purchases.....	8,472	7,958	13,063	24,704	96,575	83,118	30,654	27,100
Federal.....	1,311	2,018	5,157	16,923	89,029	74,963	20,671	17,700
War.....	1,344	2,022	1,258	13,794	88,638	76,172	21,293	.....
Nonwar.....			3,908	3,173	1,552	1,011	2,383	.....
Less: Government sales.....	33	4	9	44	1,161	2,220	3,005	2,000
State and local.....	7,161	5,940	7,911	7,781	7,546	8,155	9,983	11,450

*First half, annual rate.

National Income by Industrial Origin (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Industry	1929	1933	1937	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	1946 % of total
All industries, total.....	87,355	39,584	73,627	72,532	103,834	182,260	182,808	178,204	100.00
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.....	8,002	3,521	7,249	6,120	8,880	15,279	16,500	18,549	10.41
Farms.....	7,791	3,402	7,068	5,951	8,655	14,944	16,166	18,189	10.21
Agricultural and similar service establishments.....	119	87	127	117	148	217	200	214	.12
Forestry.....	26	11	16	12	14	29	35	37	.02
Fisheries.....	66	21	38	40	63	89	99	109	.06
Mining.....	2,097	662	1,941	1,601	2,341	2,961	2,888	3,118	1.75
Metal mining.....	478	41	458	348	513	425	338	304	.17
Anthracite mining.....	285	130	137	126	165	238	225	276	.15
Bituminous and other soft coal.....	652	255	603	503	809	1,257	1,209	1,282	.72
Crude petroleum and natural gas.....	486	195	604	497	654	822	897	982	.55
Nonmetallic mining.....	196	41	139	127	200	219	219	274	.15
Contract construction.....	3,691	735	2,017	2,254	4,370	4,117	4,207	6,063	3.40

Industry	1929	1933	1937	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	1946 % of total
Manufacturing.....	22,012	7,563	19,304	17,936	32,897	59,749	51,754	47,653	26.74
Food and kindred products.....	2,157	1,335	2,400	2,280	2,683	4,994	5,046	5,560	3.12
Tobacco manufactures.....	258	142	195	298	215	273	169	339	.19
Textile-mill products.....	1,797	697	1,597	1,259	2,036	2,920	2,988	3,942	2.21
Apparel, other finished fabrics.....	1,240	532	982	1,016	1,429	2,525	2,639	3,128	1.76
Lumber and timber basic products.....	850	122	561	491	887	1,161	1,118	1,424	.80
Furniture and finished lumber.....	678	183	508	508	765	988	991	1,221	.69
Paper and allied products.....	563	290	562	555	1,034	1,335	1,341	1,743	.98
Printing and publishing.....	1,580	790	1,246	1,206	1,359	2,051	2,224	2,602	1.46
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,136	690	1,165	1,205	1,941	3,374	3,297	3,213	1.80
Products of petroleum and coal.....	993	17	595	458	833	1,422	1,373	1,503	.84
Rubber products.....	356	103	292	279	485	984	1,009	1,126	.63
Leather and leather products.....	601	270	459	423	614	824	905	989	.55
Stone, clay and glass products.....	799	208	649	662	1,072	1,123	1,110	1,489	.84
Iron and steel and products.....	2,978	682	2,586	2,259	5,048	8,969	7,308	5,878	3.30
Nonferrous metals and products.....	767	155	702	594	1,201	1,884	1,597	1,681	.94
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,903	426	1,759	1,492	3,850	5,794	5,110	4,467	2.51
Electrical machinery.....	1,048	276	908	850	1,915	3,714	3,133	2,249	1.26
Transportation equipment, except autos.....	317	69	332	397	2,276	12,452	7,773	2,394	1.34
Automobiles and auto equipment.....	1,394	384	1,298	1,188	2,364	1,401	1,108	1,247	.70
Miscellaneous.....	597	192	508	516	890	1,561	1,515	1,458	.82
Wholesale and retail trade.....	13,090	5,375	11,938	12,126	15,903	23,807	26,551	32,841	18.43
Wholesale trade.....	3,955	1,631	3,693	3,558	4,708	6,777	7,458	8,972	5.03
Retail trade and auto services.....	9,135	3,744	8,245	8,568	11,195	17,030	19,093	23,869	13.39
Finance, insurance and real estate.....	13,098	5,681	7,943	8,216	9,523	13,124	13,771	14,753	8.28
Banking.....	1,960	493	892	876	1,088	1,619	1,713	2,070	1.16
Security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges.....	644	256	242	160	91	199	294	341	.19
Finance, n.e.c.....	195	—9	135	160	206	273	297	343	.19
Insurance carriers.....	788	514	833	854	842	1,059	1,108	1,311	.74
Insurance agents and combination offices.....	533	367	488	491	553	653	693	855	.48
Real estate.....	8,978	4,060	5,353	5,675	6,743	9,321	9,661	9,833	5.52
Transportation.....	6,562	2,958	4,530	4,543	6,188	11,184	10,821	10,202	5.72
Railroads.....	4,600	1,849	2,797	2,735	3,779	6,925	6,303	5,572	3.13
Local railways and bus lines.....	592	331	371	338	321	585	612	668	.37
Highway passenger transportation.....	231	118	174	177	257	672	679	712	.40
Highway freight transportation.....	482	356	564	642	907	1,308	1,378	1,599	.90
Water transportation.....	267	153	292	280	436	863	1,074	833	.47
Air transportation (common carriers).....	—3	10	26	44	77	175	198	215	.12
Pipe-line transportation.....	130	47	129	131	145	143	130	136	.08
Services allied to transportation.....	263	94	177	196	266	513	517	467	.26
Communications and public utilities.....	2,878	2,000	2,713	2,863	3,313	4,008	4,244	4,747	2.66
Telephone and telegraph.....	1,130	692	923	1,008	1,135	1,641	1,809	2,010	1.13
Radio broadcasting.....	28	14	64	75	106	178	191	214	.12
Utilities: electric and gas.....	1,640	1,237	1,662	1,716	2,002	2,109	2,158	2,425	1.36
Local public services, n.e.c.....	80	57	64	64	70	80	86	98	.05
Services.....	10,168	5,447	8,049	8,080	9,709	13,439	14,515	17,020	9.55
Hotels and lodging places.....	577	193	431	436	520	932	1,029	1,223	.69
Personal services.....	1,220	667	1,058	1,001	1,320	1,980	2,209	2,750	1.54
Private households.....	3,117	1,177	1,829	1,761	2,076	2,214	2,418	2,532	1.42
Commercial and trade schools and em- ployment agencies.....	49	15	41	35	62	144	85	92	.05
Business services, n.e.c.....	564	332	605	637	753	1,054	1,241	1,532	.86
Misc. repair services and hand trades.....	284	175	225	233	389	699	727	852	.48
Motion pictures.....	432	209	430	428	497	851	874	1,130	.63
Amusement and recreation, except motion pictures.....	371	152	293	278	338	444	504	656	.37
Medical and health services.....	1,522	937	1,308	1,365	1,587	2,258	2,392	2,797	1.57
Legal services.....	689	561	680	692	763	995	1,030	1,200	.67
Engineering, other professional, n.e.c.....	243	113	179	210	333	483	525	598	.34
Educational services, n.e.c.....	473	400	434	452	471	544	569	642	.36
Religious organizations.....	355	289	295	303	300	341	354	379	.21
Nonprofit organizations, n.e.c.....	272	227	241	244	300	500	558	637	.36
Government and government enterprises.....	5,114	5,349	7,795	8,550	10,479	34,366	37,344	23,019	12.92
Federal—general government.....	900	1,187	3,036	3,444	5,046	28,059	30,501	14,862	8.34
Federal—government enterprises.....	581	485	675	716	788	1,084	1,158	1,410	.79
State and local—general government.....	3,456	3,531	3,889	4,185	4,368	4,883	5,324	6,349	3.56
State and local—government enterprises.....	177	146	195	205	277	340	361	398	.22
Rest of the world.....	643	293	148	243	231	226	213	239	.13

The "Big Three" of Various Industries, 1945

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Group and company	Assets (in millions of dollars)	Rank in total industry
Food and Kindred Products		
Swift & Co.....	353.2	25
Armour & Co. (Ill.).....	349.5	27
National Dairy Products Corp.....	242.5	43
Tobacco Manufacturers		
The American Tobacco Co.....	483.5	15
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.....	315.2	30
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.....	293.4	33
Textile Mill Products		
American Woolen Co.....	104.3	104
Armstrong Cork Co.....	79.9	129
Cannon Mills Co.....	74.5	137
Chemicals and Allied Products		
E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Co.....	1,025.3	5
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.....	428.1	20
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.....	285.9	34
Products of Petroleum and Coal		
Standard Oil Co. (N. J.).....	2,531.8	1
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.....	1,075.8	4
Standard Oil Co. (Ind.).....	946.1	6
Rubber Products		
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.....	340.8	28
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.....	300.1	32
United States Rubber Co.....	94.8	42
Stone, Clay and Glass Products		
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.....	154.4	71
Owens-Illinois Glass Co.....	122.8	93
U. S. Gypsum Co.....	81.1	130
Iron and Steel		
U. S. Steel Corp.....	1,890.8	2
Bethlehem Steel Corp.....	880.9	8
Republic Steel Corp.....	412.9	23
Nonferrous Metals		
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.....	616.1	13
Kennecott Copper Corp.....	464.8	16
Aluminum Co. of America.....	427.2	21
Machinery (except electrical)		
International Harvester Co.....	558.7	14
Singer Manufacturing Co.....	225.4	48
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.....	198.0	54
Electrical Machinery		
General Electric Co.....	891.8	7
Westinghouse Electric Corp.....	449.8	18
Western Electric Co., Inc.....	352.3	26
Automobiles		
General Motors Corp.....	1,813.9	3
Ford Motor Co.....	815.5	10
Chrysler Corp.....	414.2	22
Paper & Allied Products		
International Paper Co.....	258.7	41
Crown Zellerbach Corp.....	116.5	96
St. Regis Paper Co.....	72.1	144
Transportation Equipment (except autos)		
Pullman, Inc.....	272.8	37
United Aircraft Corp.....	178.8	62
Lockheed Aircraft Corp.....	162.8	66
Furniture & Fixtures		
Simmons Co.....	40.7	229
Kroehler Mfg. Co.....	13.8	587
General Fireproofing Co.....	12.8	622
Leather & Leather Products		
International Shoe Co.....	94.8	114
Endicott Johnson Corp.....	57.4	177
Brown Shoe Co., Inc.....	24.2	372

Current Assets and Liabilities of All U. S. Corporations

(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

	December 31					
	1939	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946
Current assets:						
Cash on hand and in banks.....	10.9	13.9	21.7	22.2	22.2	21.8
U. S. Gov't securities.....	2.2	3.9	16.0	21.0	21.2	15.0
Inventories.....	18.0	25.6	27.6	26.6	26.7	35.3
Receivables from U. S. Gov't.....	...	.5	5.0	4.7	2.7	.7
Other notes & accounts receivable.....	22.1	27.4	21.9	22.3	22.3	29.9
Other.....	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.6
Total.....	54.6	72.8	93.5	98.2	97.5	104.5
Current liabilities:						
Federal income tax.....	1.2	7.1	16.6	16.6	11.2	8.5
Advancements & prepayments, U. S. Gov't.....	...	.8	2.2	1.8	.9	.1
Other notes & accounts payable.....	21.9	25.6	24.1	25.3	24.9	30.8
Other.....	6.9	7.2	8.7	8.3	7.9	7.8
Total.....	30.0	40.7	51.6	52.0	44.9	47.2
Net working capital...	24.6	32.1	41.9	46.2	52.6	57.3
Ratio:						
Current assets per dollar of current liabilities.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2

Small Business in U. S., 1939

Small business consists of manufacturing concerns with 100 employees or fewer, wholesale concerns with less than \$200,000 net annual sales volume, remainder of establishments with net annual sales or receipts of less than \$50,000.

Industry	By number of firms (thousands)	By value of output (in millions of dollars)
	(Percentage of total business in parentheses)	
Manufacturing.....	169 (92%)	17,367 (31%)
Wholesaling.....	72 (77%)	4,100 (21%)
Retailing.....	1,614 (91%)	17,836 (42%)
Service establishments.....	638 (99%)	2,242 (66%)
Hotels.....	25 (90%)	229 (27%)
Construction.....	200 (93%)	1,547 (34%)
Amusement places.....	40 (90%)	333 (33%)
Total.....	2,758 (93%)	43,654 (34%)

Number of Corporations in the U. S.

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Year	Active corporation	Inactive corporation
1929.....	456,021	53,415
1933.....	446,842	57,238
1935.....	477,113	56,518
1937.....	477,838	51,259
1939.....	469,617	46,343
1940.....	473,042	43,741
1941.....	468,906	40,160
1942.....	442,665	37,012
1943.....	420,485	35,268
1944.....	446,796	34,329

Regional Economic Differences

Sources: U. S. Depts. of Commerce and Labor and Broadcast Measurement Bureau.

State	Value of mfrs. (in millions of dollars)	Retail sales (in millions of dollars)	Income received per capita, 1946	% increase per capita income received, 1940-46	Non- agricultural employment (in thousands)	Percent of homes with telephones, 1947	Percent of homes with radios, 1946
New England.....	4,891	3,317	.....	.....	2,894	67	96
Maine.....	345	281	1,044	105	231	63	92
New Hampshire.....	237	183	1,048	92	143	67	94
Vermont.....	103	123	1,085	103	83	67	94
Massachusetts.....	2,460	1,738	1,356	77	1,496	72	98
Rhode Island.....	516	275	1,347	88	261	58	98
Connecticut.....	1,230	717	1,465	77	675	75	98
Middle Atlantic.....	16,039	10,291	.....	.....	8,743	56	97
New York.....	7,134	5,578	1,633	89	4,391	53	98
New Jersey.....	3,429	1,580	1,494	86	1,340	60	98
Pennsylvania.....	5,476	3,133	1,238	97	3,013	56	96
East North Central.....	17,561	9,251	.....	.....	8,313	66	95
Ohio.....	4,585	2,441	1,302	102	2,258	69	95
Indiana.....	2,228	1,066	1,158	114	939	64	93
Illinois.....	4,795	2,858	1,486	105	2,748	67	96
Michigan.....	4,348	1,821	1,215	87	1,599	68	96
Wisconsin.....	1,605	1,065	1,198	132	769	64	96
West North Central.....	3,816	4,139	.....	.....	2,760	65	92
Minnesota.....	846	1,017	1,090	114	650	73	95
Iowa.....	719	823	1,183	144	449	74	95
Missouri.....	1,388	1,103	1,143	126	911	55	89
North Dakota.....	44	156	1,162	216	79	50	94
South Dakota.....	81	169	1,228	227	88	67	91
Nebraska.....	274	397	1,164	169	245	69	92
Kansas.....	464	474	1,062	152	338	67	91
South Atlantic.....	5,391	4,368	.....	.....	4,362	41	83
Delaware.....	115	110	1,493	67	91	61	93
Maryland.....	1,027	619	1,293	81	617	52	93
District of Columbia.....	80	403	1,569	45	460	72	96
Virginia.....	989	628	952	112	636	41	81
West Virginia.....	442	404	914	130	406	38	86
North Carolina.....	1,421	633	817	159	722	25	78
South Carolina.....	398	332	729	155	359	19	71
Georgia.....	677	625	809	157	612	30	73
Florida.....	242	614	1,010	114	467	31	80
East South Central.....	1,959	1,844	.....	.....	1,688	29	75
Kentucky.....	481	520	778	153	419	34	81
Tennessee.....	728	606	843	166	539	40	79
Alabama.....	575	436	733	174	492	24	72
Mississippi.....	175	282	555	175	239	17	66
West South Central.....	2,567	3,101	.....	.....	2,385	35	78
Arkansas.....	160	298	697	177	235	21	73
Louisiana.....	565	486	784	120	443	34	73
Oklahoma.....	312	513	825	132	344	47	83
Texas.....	1,530	1,804	954	131	1,363	39	81
Mountain.....	820	1,428	.....	.....	920	46	88
Montana.....	152	222	1,394	143	115	46	92
Idaho.....	90	176	1,243	182	100	47	92
Wyoming.....	45	100	1,264	109	62	49	91
Colorado.....	222	409	1,196	128	271	60	91
New Mexico.....	25	126	911	156	85	28	74
Arizona.....	98	162	995	110	91	33	82
Utah.....	167	171	1,063	121	140	59	96
Nevada.....	21	62	1,703	104	43	45	89
Pacific.....	3,800	4,299	.....	.....	3,239	56	95
Washington.....	637	669	1,346	113	530	59	95
Oregon.....	365	442	1,188	105	309	48	94
California.....	2,798	3,188	1,531	90	2,401	60	96
Total.....	56,843	42,042	1,200	109	35,297	54	90

Business Cycles in the United States

(Standard Reference Dates)

Source: National Bureau of Economic Research.

Peak of expansion	Trough of contraction	Duration in months		
		Expansion	Contraction	Full cycle
June.....1857*	December.....1858	30	18	48
October.....1860	June.....1861	22	8	30
April.....1865	December.....1867	46	32	78
June.....1869	December.....1870	18	18	36
October.....1873	March.....1879	34	65	99
March.....1882	May.....1885	36	38	74
March.....1887	April.....1888	22	13	35
July.....1890	May.....1891	27	10	37
January.....1893	June.....1894	20	17	37
December.....1895	June.....1897	18	18	36
June.....1899	December.....1900	24	18	42
September.....1902	August.....1904	21	23	44
May.....1907	June.....1908	33	13	46
January.....1910	January.....1912	19	24	43
January.....1913	December.....1914	12	23	35
August.....1918	April.....1919	44	8	52
January.....1920	September.....1921	9	20	29
May.....1923	July.....1924	20	14	34
October.....1926	December.....1927	27	14	41
June.....1929	March.....1933	18	45	63
May.....1937	May.....1938	50	12	62
Average duration 21 cycles 1855 to 1938.....		26.2	21.5	47.7
15 cycles 1855 to 1938.....		26.7	20.7	47.3

*Date of previous trough of contraction was January 1855.

Business Population

(in thousands of concerns)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Dun & Bradstreet.

Item	September 30								
	1929	1933	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Total operating businesses.....	3,060	2,850	3,317	3,398	3,156	2,861	2,924	3,134	3,595
Manufacturing.....	251	169	214	226	224	229	236	256	299
Wholesale trade.....	120	117	145	146	134	115	122	137	166
Retail trade.....	1,361	1,340	1,601	1,621	1,481	1,330	1,354	1,450	1,662
Transportation, communications, public utilities.....	167	152	208	209	197	188	193	203	**
Finance, insurance & real estate.....	306	276	286	285	273	261	274	283	**
Service industries.....	596	585	639	644	600	554	565	603	682
Mining & quarrying.....	23	21	21	23	26	26	26	26	**
Contract construction.....	236	191	202	244	220	158	153	176	242
New entrants†.....	—	—	—	517	408	163	340	422	607
Discontinued businesses†.....	—	—	—	480	678	395	172	152	186
Commercial & industrial failures††.....	23	20	15	12	9	3	1	1	1

*June 30. **Breakdown not available. †Calendar year. ‡Closures resulting in a known loss to creditors.

WHAT INDUSTRY MAKES

American industry is the most productive in the world. Because of its unsurpassed stock of modern plants, machinery and other productive equipment, the training and efficiency of its more than twenty million workers, and the skillful productive techniques instituted and supervised by intelligent management, industrial output per man-hour in the United States is reliably estimated at approximately twice the British level, three to four times the prewar French and German achievements, and many more times those of other European countries.

Manufacturing is the pivotal industrial occupation, for its periodic expansions and contractions largely determine the level of activity achieved in every other sector of the economy. Most pronounced during the war years was the expansion in durable manufactures, though statistics for most industries show considerable expansion.

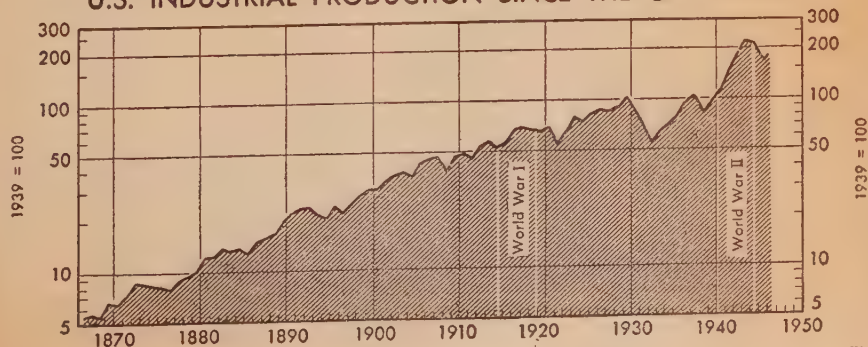
The early postwar period saw a quick rise in industrial production for civilian purposes which took up much of the drop in the output of war goods. Construction, however, failed to score the spectacular advances which had been expected. As shown by the average age of the American homes, however, a tremendous market still exists and will eventually produce an unprecedented level of activity once this industry's cost and production problems are solved.

Manufactures by Industry Group, 1939

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Treasury Department.

Group	Number of establishments	Wage earners (average for the year)	Wages (in thousands of dollars)	Value of products	Net capital per wage earner in dollars
Durable manufactures					
Iron and steel and their products except machinery.....	8,994	966,367	1,313,633	6,591,530	6,689
Machinery (except electrical).....	9,506	522,980	748,288	3,254,174	7,187
General industrial machinery.....	5,200	172,104	237,363	1,062,931	.....
Metalworking machinery.....	1,332	77,684	128,769	442,650	.....
Special industrial machinery.....	1,346	64,678	88,791	349,508	.....
Household and service-industry machines.....	472	53,171	72,302	391,792	.....
Other.....	1,156	155,343	221,063	1,007,293	.....
Electrical machinery.....	2,014	256,467	335,820	1,727,390	5,527
Transportation equipment except automobiles.....	968	157,097	239,254	882,897	7,879
Automobiles and automobile equipment.....	1,133	398,963	646,406	4,407,873	6,968
Nonferrous metals and their products.....	5,600	228,753	299,220	2,572,854	5,646
Lumber and timber basic products.....	11,520	360,613	310,381	1,122,058	3,313
Furniture and finished lumber products.....	8,457	293,570	274,738	1,267,724	3,061
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	7,024	287,524	329,559	1,440,151	6,038
Total.....	55,216	3,472,334	4,497,299	22,906,651	5,985
Nondurable manufactures					
Textile-mill products and other fiber manufactures.....	6,444	1,082,602	908,379	3,930,678	2,777
Cotton manufactures.....	1,248	409,317	292,536	1,168,171	.....
Rayon and silk manufactures.....	829	119,821	93,343	441,900	.....
Woolen and worsted manufactures.....	722	149,915	143,494	735,905	.....
Other.....	3,645	403,549	379,006	1,584,702	.....
Apparel and other finished products.....	20,206	751,377	654,402	3,325,015	1,096
Leather and leather products.....	3,508	327,663	294,290	1,389,514	2,046
Food and kindred products.....	52,213	911,218	982,485	11,940,215	7,661
Paper and allied products.....	3,279	264,716	309,857	2,019,568	6,706
Printing, publishing and allied industries.....	24,878	324,535	493,616	2,578,464	5,951
Products of petroleum and coal.....	989	105,428	173,702	2,953,973	59,486
Chemicals and allied products.....	9,203	287,136	356,176	3,733,658	13,983
Rubber products.....	595	120,740	161,410	902,329	7,000
Miscellaneous industries.....	7,699	238,827	258,325	1,162,958	4,413
Total.....	129,014	4,414,242	4,592,642	33,936,372	6,197
All manufacturing industries.....	184,230	7,886,576	9,089,941	56,843,023	6,135

U.S. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION SINCE THE CIVIL WAR



Industrial Production Indexes, by Groups (1935-39 average = 100)

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Item	1919	1926	1929	1932	1939	1940	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947*
Durable manufactures												
Iron and steel.....	84	115	133	32	114	147	186	208	206	183	150	194
Machinery.....	—	102	130	43	104	136	221	443	439	343	240	276
Transportation equipment....	—	109	134	38	103	145	245	735	719	487	232	234
Nonferrous metal and products	—	113	136	52	113	139	191	267	259	204	157	199
Lumber and products.....	—	148	146	51	106	116	134	129	125	109	131	144
Stone, clay and glass products..	50	105	110	51	114	124	162	173	164	163	192	214
Total.....	84	114	132	41	109	139	201	360	353	274	192	222
Nondurable manufacturers												
Textiles and products.....	73	84	94	71	112	114	152	153	148	146	162	169
Leather and products.....	94	90	95	76	105	98	123	114	113	117	122	117
Manufactured food products....	77	87	101	79	108	113	127	145	152	150	149	157
Alcoholic beverages.....	—	—	—	—	98	101	117	117	144	178	191	205
Paper and products.....	—	72	85	65	114	123	150	139	139	139	145	153
Tobacco products.....	72	88	96	79	106	109	120	133	125	136	156	157
Printing and publishing.....	—	92	104	74	106	112	127	111	101	108	127	140
Petroleum and coal products...	—	76	96	69	110	120	135	185	247	235	173	183
Chemical products.....	—	70	89	68	112	130	176	384	324	284	236	252
Rubber products.....	—	80	100	64	113	123	163	228	234	215	225	238
Total.....	62	79	93	70	109	115	142	176	171	166	165	—
Total, durable and nondurable manufactures.....	72	95	110	57	109	126	168	258	252	214	177	195
Minerals												
Fuels.....	—	95	103	72	105	114	122	132	145	143	142	151
Metals.....	—	126	134	36	113	134	149	126	113	101	88	123
Total.....	71	100	107	67	106	117	125	132	140	137	134	147
Total, manufactures and minerals	72	96	110	58	109	125	162	239	235	203	170	188

*First 5 months seasonally adjusted average.

Electric Energy Output of Utilities* (in millions of kilowatt hours)

Source: Federal Power Commission.

Year	Total	Ownership					Source of energy	
		Privately owned	Publicly owned†	Municipal	Federal	Cooperatives power districts, state projects	% Public to total	Fuels
1920.....	39,405	37,716	1,689	1,373	58	94	4.3	23,644
1929.....	92,180	87,514	4,667	3,498	300	451	5.1	59,533
1932.....	79,393	74,488	4,905	3,517	445	572	6.2	46,515
1933.....	81,740	76,668	5,072	3,583	459	654	6.2	48,283
1934.....	87,258	82,079	5,179	3,834	357	565	5.9	54,574
1935.....	95,287	89,330	5,958	4,229	555	732	6.3	56,915
1936.....	109,316	102,293	7,023	4,705	1,072	801	6.4	70,258
1937.....	118,913	110,464	8,449	5,270	1,843	863	7.1	74,900
1938.....	113,812	104,090	9,722	5,237	3,029	994	8.5	69,533
1939.....	127,642	115,078	12,564	5,688	5,476	944	9.8	84,078
1940.....	141,837	125,411	16,426	6,188	8,584	1,175	11.6	94,516
1941.....	164,788	144,290	20,498	7,023	10,793	2,192	12.4	113,925
1942.....	185,979	158,052	27,928	7,610	16,893	2,848	15.0	122,109
1943.....	217,759	180,247	37,511	9,223	24,485	3,156	17.2	144,127
1944.....	228,189	185,850	42,339	9,637	28,866	3,065	18.6	154,244
1945.....	222,486	180,928	41,560	9,624	28,001	3,146	18.7	142,516
1946.....	223,130	181,048	42,081	10,702	26,984	3,596	18.9	144,732

*Output by industrial establishments was as follows (in millions of kilowatt hours): 1939—33,667; 1940—38,070; 1941—43,619; 1942—47,167; 1943—49,781; 1944—51,336; 1945—48,769; 1946—46,440.

†Includes non-central stations.

Fuel Production

Source: U. S. Dept. of Interior, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, and American Gas Association.

Year	Coke, in thousands of short tons	Anthracite coal, in thousands of short tons	Bituminous coal, in thousands of short tons	Natural gas, in millions of cubic feet (produced and marketed)*	Manufactured gas, in millions of cubic feet	Crude petroleum, in thousands of 42-gal. barrels
1929.....	59,884	73,828	534,989	1,917,693	382,069	1,007,323
1933.....	27,589	49,541	333,631	1,555,474	331,129	905,656
1937.....	52,375	51,856	445,531	2,407,620	361,669	1,279,160
1938.....	32,496	46,099	348,545	2,295,562	361,073	1,214,355
1939.....	44,327	51,487	394,855	2,476,756	374,866	1,264,962
1940.....	57,072	51,485	460,772	2,660,222	403,628	1,353,214
1941.....	65,187	56,368	514,149	2,812,658	418,183	1,402,228
1942.....	70,569	60,328	582,693	3,053,475	454,326	1,386,645
1943.....	71,676	60,644	590,177	3,414,689	490,642	1,506,000
1944.....	73,703	64,445	619,576	3,711,000	509,020	1,677,753
1945.....	66,795	54,830	577,617	3,875,000	476,000	1,711,103
1946.....	58,041	60,695	532,000	3,850,000	489,000	1,733,424
1947†.....	23,872	18,630	206,485	.....	.....	431,653‡

*Information for 1944 and prior years include small quantities of natural gas sold by utilities distributing manufactured gas predominantly and also include natural gas component of mixed gas with a BTU value of less than 900. †First 4 months. ‡First 3 months.

Textile Consumption

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

The Rayon organon.

Year	Cotton (thousands of bales)	Wool consumption* (millions of lbs.)	Rayon yarn (thousands of lbs.)
1920....	5,843	314	8,760
1929....	5,407	368	131,760
1932....	5,017	230	152,520
1939....	7,370	396	359,760
1940....	8,052	412	388,560
1941....	10,586	652	452,520
1942....	11,434	613	468,840
1943....	10,666	626	494,400
1944....	9,691	624	538,800
1945....	9,143	648	602,400
1946....	9,827	648	666,400
1947†....	3,550	262	237,400

*Scoured basis. †Jan.-Apr.

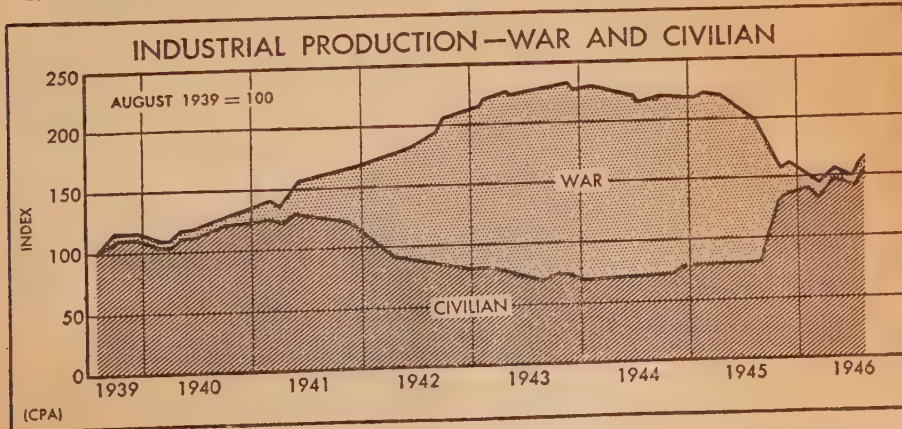
Aircraft Production*

Source: Auto and Aviation Industries.

Year	Number			Value\$ (in thousands of dollars)
	Civil†	Military†	Total	
1919.....	.....	.....	662	8,046
1927.....	1,565	621	1,995	14,505
1929.....	5,357	677	6,031	51,508
1933.....	591	466	1,057	15,860
1937.....	2,281	949	3,230	33,664
1939.....	3,770	2,141	5,911	75,873
1940.....	6,785	6,019	12,804	146,000
1941.....	6,844	19,433	26,277	819,000
1942.....	985	47,836	48,821	2,762,000
1943.....	.....	85,898	85,898	6,696,000
1944.....	.....	96,318	96,318	9,233,000
1945.....	2,047	47,714	49,761	5,141,000
1946.....	34,874	1,330	36,204	362,772

*Includes airplanes, seaplanes and amphibians.

†Do not add up to totals because of difference in sources. ‡Values of engines, propellers and power plant accessories not included for 1933 and after.



Metals Production

(in thousands of short tons)

Source: American Iron & Steel Institute, Iron Age, Copper Institute, Zinc Institute, American Bureau of Metal Statistics and U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Year	Pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel ingots and castings	Hot rolled finished iron and steel products Total	Plates and sheets	Aluminum (primary)	Copper (smelter out put from domestic ore)	Zinc (primary slab produced from domestic ore)	Refined lead (from domestic ore; anti-monial lead excluded)
1929.....	47,728	63,205	45,998	13,929	113,986	1,001,432	612,136	672,498
1932*.....	9,835	15,323	11,705	3,857	42,562	225,000	306,010	259,616
1937.....	41,583	56,637	41,178	15,721	146,340	834,661	551,165	443,142
1939.....	35,677	52,799	39,068	13,932	163,545	712,675	491,058	420,967
1940.....	47,399	66,983	48,660	16,551	206,280	909,084	589,988	433,065
1941.....	56,687	82,839	62,324	20,293	309,067	966,072	652,599	470,517
1942.....	60,903	86,032	62,446	21,237	521,106	1,087,991	629,957	467,367
1943.....	62,770	88,837	63,293	22,543	920,179	1,092,939	594,250	406,544
1944.....	62,866	89,642	65,804	23,463	776,446	1,003,379	574,453	394,443
1945.....	54,919	79,702	59,812	19,314	495,060	782,726	467,084	356,535
1946.....	45,379	66,590	50,937	16,324	409,630	594,000	*****	303,000

*1933 for nonferrous metals.

Production of Chemicals

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Tariff Commission, U. S. Treasury Department, National Fertilizer Association, U. S. Bureau of Mines; W. P. B.

	Methanol ¹ (in thousands of proof gals.)	Sulfuric acid (in short tons)	Ethyl alcohol (in thousands of proof gals.)	Sulfur (in long tons)	Explosives ² (in thousands of pounds)	Fertilizers ³ (in thousands of short tons)	Paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers (in thousands of dollars)	Cellulose plastic materials and synthetic resins (in thousands of pounds)
1929.....	12,408 ⁵	2,262,780	206,664	2,357,640	484,596	8,011	434,820	54,900
1932.....	10,116	952,584	128,820	929,556	227,508	4,384	202,920	.....
1937 ⁴	37,560	2,212,212	215,436	2,677,176	387,804	8,226	402,132	122,000
1939.....	38,916	2,051,532	221,628	2,088,384	372,468	7,707	379,272	247,000
1940.....	50,268	2,435,724	263,184	2,725,764	406,668	8,249	396,624	323,000
1941.....	61,872	6,820,080	367,680	3,131,328	460,080	9,183	554,196	491,000
1942.....	68,196	7,753,980	3,576	3,455,676	472,740	9,949	529,752	.....
1943.....	69,804	8,604,576	5,388	2,538,792	451,776	11,463	568,620	.....
1944.....	75,468	9,261,972	7,176	3,218,160	444,216	12,055	618,324	.....
1945.....	77,532	9,552,771	433,122	3,753,188	440,148	13,202	643,424	899,000
1946.....	76,944	9,318	244,675	3,859,642	515,772	14,892	797,102	1,200,000

¹Crude and synthetic. ²Shipments. ³Consumption. ⁴Data for plastic materials is for 1935. ⁵1930.

Wood Pulp, Paper and Paperboard, and Lumber Production

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census and National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.

Year	Wood pulp (in thousands of short tons)	Paper and paperboard (in thousands of short tons)	Lumber (in millions of board feet)
1919.....	3,518	6,098	34,552
1929.....	4,863	11,140	36,886
1932.....	3,760	7,998	10,824
1939.....	6,993	13,510	24,972
1940*.....	8,695	14,484	28,932
1941.....	10,011	17,934	33,480
1942.....	10,264	17,084	36,336
1943.....	9,060	17,036	34,284
1944.....	9,446	17,183	32,940
1945.....	9,471	17,374	27,564
1946.....	9,904	19,178	29,922
1947†.....	3,904	6,949	9,951

*Coverage for wood pulp increased in 1940 and for paper and paperboard in 1941. †First 4 months.

Number of Houses Built*

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Bureau of Economic Research.

	Nonfarm houses
1919.....	330,000
1920.....	247,000
1922.....	716,000
1925.....	937,000
1929.....	509,000
1933.....	93,000
1939.....	515,000
1940.....	603,000
1941.....	715,000
1942.....	497,000
1943.....	351,000
1944.....	169,000
1945.....	225,000
1946.....	437,800
1947 (first 6 months).....	362,800

*Data, except for 1946 and 1947, represents new dwelling units started which in former years approximated buildings completed. For 1946 and 1947, estimates are of buildings actually completed.

Consumer Durable Goods Output

Source: Electrical Merchandising, Radio and Television Retailing, and Automobile Manufacturers Association.

Year	Electric clothes washers		Electric irons		Electric ranges		Electric vacuum cleaners		Electric refrigerators		Home radio sets		Passenger cars	
	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Number sold, in thousands	Average retail price	Factory sales, in thousands	Average age factory production
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	\$1,169
1910.....	3 ¹	\$75 ¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181	1,190
1915.....	13 ²	80 ²	.....	.....	.....	.....	370 ⁴	\$30 ⁴	.....	.....	.....	.....	896	643
1920.....	600	120	.....	.....	40	.....	1,024	50	5 ⁶	\$550 ⁶	100 ⁷	\$50 ⁷	1,906	949
1925.....	736	141	2,750	\$5.81	85	\$176	1,056	62	75	425	2,000	83	3,735	658
1929.....	956	113	.....	.....	173	165	1,253	50	778	292	4,428	136	4,587	621
1932.....	570	59	.....	.....	60	150	447	40	798	195	3,000	47	1,135	545
1937.....	1,465	72	4,157	3.87	405	134	1,210	56	2,310	171	8,065	56	3,916	583
1939.....	1,329	69	4,993	3.60	335	147	1,085	58	1,900	169	10,500	34	2,867	634
1940.....	1,455	72	5,171	3.65	450	140	1,341	55	2,600	152	11,800	38	3,692	656
1941.....	1,892	79	5,585	3.78	728	142	1,670	56	3,500	155	13,000	35	3,744	699
1942.....	449	91	1,145	4.34	225	.....	580	61	520	.....	4,400	35	221	786
1945.....	251 ³	.....	1,687	.....	74	.....	258 ⁵	.....	264	.....	500	40	75	.....
1946.....	2,070	112	9,600	8.64	544	186	2,169	68	2,100	207	14,000	50	2,149	.....
1947 ⁸.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,397	.....	1,414	.....

¹1909. ²1914. ³Includes gas engine washers. ⁴1918. ⁵Includes hand cleaners. ⁶1921. ⁷1922. ⁸First 5 months.

New Construction Activity, by Type (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce and U. S. Department of Labor.

Activity	1929	1933	1940	1942	1945	1946	1947 ¹
Total new construction activity.....	9,913	2,223	6,807	13,353	4,595	10,007	5,356
New private construction activity.....	7,522	1,005	4,199	2,908	2,547	7,856	4,115
Residential (nonfarm).....	2,797	278	2,355	1,315	670	3,300	1,883
Nonresidential building, except farm and public utility.....	2,822	404	1,028	635	1,014	3,350	1,517
Industrial.....	949	176	442	346	642	1,689	875
Commercial ²	1,296	135	365	164	210	1,166	373
Institutional ³	350	43	134	79	88	268	.....
Other ⁴	227	50	87	46	74	227	259
Public utility.....	1,624	254	580	687	672	856	555
Railroad.....	510	94	167	197	264	243	128
Telephone & telegraph.....	354	45	122	155	117	304	191
Other public utility.....	760	115	291	335	291	304	236
Farm construction.....	279	69	236	271	191	350	160
Residential.....	147	43	127	144	116	212	.....
Nonresidential.....	132	26	109	127	75	133	.....
New public construction activity.....	2,391	1,218	2,608	10,445	2,048	2,151	1,241
Residential.....	.....	.....	200	545	71	387	130
Nonresidential building.....	622	193	519	3,634	652	319	230
Industrial.....	.....	2	164	3,437	470	84	21
Institutional ⁵	462	86	182	148	144	186	152
Public administration.....	103	89	96	28	15	16	.....
Other ⁶	57	16	77	21	23	33	57
Military and Naval.....	19	36	385	5,016	690	188	82
Highway.....	1,248	675	875	675	342	706	419
Sewer & water.....	253	81	194	139	97	194	145
Conservation & development.....	86	163	310	350	130	240	145
All other ⁷	163	65	125	86	66	117	90

¹First 6 months.

²Warehouses, office and loft buildings; stores, restaurants, and garages; and hotels.

³Religious, educational, and hospital and other institutional.

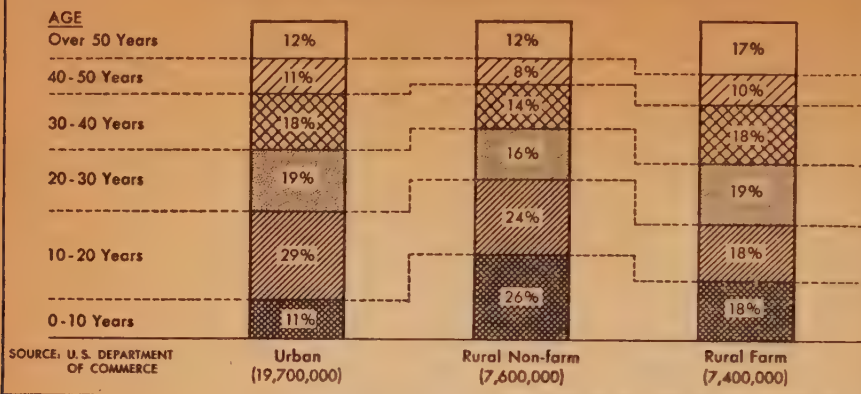
⁴Social and recreational, and miscellaneous.

⁵Educational, and hospital and other institutional.

⁶Commercial, social and recreational, and miscellaneous.

⁷Miscellaneous public service enterprises and all Federal not included elsewhere.

AGE OF AMERICAN HOMES ON APRIL 1, 1940



WHAT FARMERS PRODUCE

The United States is universally recognized as the industrial giant of the world. Less well known is the fact that it is also by far the leading nation in agricultural output.

There is every reason to believe that this substantial margin of leadership will continue, even expand. For a technological and scientific revolution is taking place in agriculture which may well be fully as important—and as dislocating—as the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. This revolution on the farm involves the greater use of more efficient machinery, the better application of chemical fertilizers and insecticides, the introduction of greatly improved strains of seed, and the beginnings of the new industry of "chemical farming."

A foretaste of this technological progress took place during World War II. High costs of keeping working stock and high farm wages made farmers anxious to mechanize their farms, and with war-increased incomes they could afford it. Thanks to mechanization and a ready market here and abroad, farm production was steadily above prewar levels throughout the war and postwar periods. This was accomplished even though farm population declined substantially.

Although at present we welcome this record farm production as necessary to our plans for helping to feed the world, it may someday cause us headaches. When other countries up their agricultural output and need less from us, we may again be faced with our old problem of farm surpluses.

Population, Farms, and Farm Property

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Item	1850	1910	1920	1925	1930	1940	1945
Farm population (thousands).....			31,614	*	30,445	30,546	26,220†
Number of farms (thousands).....	1,449	6,361	6,448	6,371	6,288	6,096	5,859
All land in farms (million acres).....	293	878	955	924	986	1,060	1,142
Average acreage per farm.....	202.6	138.1	148.2	145.1	156.9	174.0	194.8
Value of farm property (millions of dollars)	3,967	40,837	77,923	57,017	56,975	41,254	60,008
Land.....		28,475	54,829	37,721	34,929	23,236	46,389
Buildings.....		6,325	11,486	11,746	12,949	10,405	
Implements and machinery.....	151	1,265	3,594	2,691	3,301	3,060	
Livestock.....	544	4,771	8,012	4,858	5,794	4,526	8,472
Total population (thousands).....	23,191	91,972	105,710	114,035	122,775	131,669	125,150†
Urban.....		42,166	54,304	61,451	68,954	74,423	74,570
Rural.....		49,806	51,406	52,584	53,820	57,245	50,580

*Data are not strictly comparable with figures for other years.

†1944.

‡Excluding armed services.

**Excludes automobiles included in earlier years.

Production of Agricultural Commodities, by Kind

Year	Corn, 1,000 bushels	Wheat, 1,000 bushels	Rice (rough) 1,000 bushels	Sugar		Cotton 1,000 bales of 500 lbs.	Tobacco, 1,000 pounds
				Beet (chiefly refined) 1,000 pounds	Cane (chiefly raw) 1,000 pounds		
1900.....	2,661,978	599,315	9,793	172,164	623,772	10,124	851,980
1905.....	2,954,148	706,026	16,038	625,842	781,204	10,576	938,865
1910.....	2,852,794	625,476	24,731	1,020,344	724,000	11,609	1,142,320
1915.....	2,829,044	1,008,637	26,107	1,748,000	282,000	11,172	1,157,425
1920.....	3,070,604	843,277	51,648	2,178,000	360,000	13,429	1,509,212
1925.....	2,798,367	668,700	33,036	1,826,000	284,000	16,105	1,376,008
1929.....	2,515,937	824,183	39,534	2,036,000	436,000	14,825	1,532,676
1934.....	1,448,920	526,052	39,047	2,320,000	534,000	9,636	1,084,589
1939.....	2,580,912	741,180	54,062	3,286,000	1,008,000	11,817	1,880,793
1940.....	2,462,320	813,305	54,433	3,546,000	664,000	12,566	1,462,080
1941.....	2,675,790	943,127	51,323	2,968,000	838,000	10,744	1,262,049
1942.....	3,131,518	974,176	64,549	3,226,000	920,000	12,817	1,408,717
1943.....	3,034,354	841,023	64,843	1,866,000	996,000	11,427	1,406,196
1944.....	3,203,310	1,092,177	68,161	1,974,000	874,000	12,230	1,956,022
1945.....	2,880,933	1,108,224	68,150	2,388,000	888,000	9,015	1,993,837
1946.....	3,287,927	1,155,715	71,520	2,880,000	862,000	8,482	2,235,328

Domestic Animals on Farms, Number and Value

January 1:	Number (thousands)							Value of all animals except chickens and turkeys (millions of dollars)
	Horses	Mules	Dairy cows	Sheep	Swine	Chickens	Turkeys	
1940.....	10,444	4,034	24,940	52,107	61,165	438,288	8,569	4,815
1941.....	10,193	3,911	25,453	53,920	54,353	422,841	7,193	4,991
1942.....	9,873	3,782	26,313	56,213	60,607	476,935	7,485	6,596
1943.....	9,605	3,626	27,138	55,150	73,881	542,047	6,600	8,981
1944.....	9,192	3,421	27,704	50,782	83,741	582,197	7,429	8,901
1945.....	8,715	3,235	27,770	46,520	59,331	516,497	7,203	8,280
1946.....	8,053	3,010	26,695	42,436	61,301	530,203	8,493	9,022
1947.....	7,251	2,773	26,100	38,571	56,901	475,442	6,632	11,252

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Agricultural Cooperatives

Source: Farm Credit Administration.

Market- ing season	Number	Estimated membership (thousands)	Business (in millions of dollars)
1915.....	5,424	651	636
1925.....	10,803	2,700	2,400
1929.....	12,000	3,100	2,500
1930.....	11,950	3,000	2,400
1931.....	11,900	3,200	1,925
1932.....	11,000	3,000	1,340
1933.....	10,900	3,156	1,365
1934.....	10,700	3,280	1,530
1935.....	10,500	3,660	1,840
1936.....	10,743	3,270	2,196
1937.....	10,900	3,400	2,400
1938.....	10,700	3,300	2,100
1939.....	10,700	3,200	2,087
1940.....	10,600	3,400	2,280
1941.....	10,550	3,600	2,840
1942.....	10,450	3,850	3,780
1943.....	10,300	4,390	5,160
1944.....	10,150	4,505	5,645
1945.....	10,150	5,010	6,070

Civilian Consumption of Principal Foods
(in pounds per capita)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Agri. Economics.

Foods	1935-39 avg.	1945	1946
Red meats.....	126	144	153
Poultry meats.....	21	33	30
Eggs*.....	298	397	378
Fluid milk and cream..	340	433	428
Cheese.....	5.5	6.0	6.9
Butter.....	17	11	10
Fats and oils†.....	31	31	31
Fresh fruits.....	138	144	145
Processed fruits‡.....	26	33	46
Fresh vegetables.....	235	266	275
Processed vgs.‡.....	32	44	48
Potatoes, sweetpots...‡	153	149	148
Sugar.....	97	74	75
Corn products.....	39	41	39
Wheat flour.....	153	164	156
Coffee.....	14	17	19
Tea.....	0.7	0.6	0.5
Cocoa.....	4.4	4.0	4.1

*Number, not pounds.

†Excludes butter.

‡Pack year.

Agricultural Output by States, 1946 Crops

(in thousands of bushels; except cotton lint in thousands of 500 pounds gross weight bales, and tobacco in thousands of pounds) Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

State	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Cotton lint	Potatoes	Tobacco
Alabama.....	174	42,005	5,537	36	800	4,645	360
Arizona.....	567	352	336	2,975	143	1,835	.....
Arkansas.....	420	30,912	7,650	98	1,240	3,293	.....
California.....	12,597	2,144	5,700	46,066	435	47,010	.....
Colorado.....	37,080	14,343	5,610	13,936	.....	19,780	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	2,200	252	.....	.....	4,209	25,733
Delaware.....	1,216	4,536	155	305	.....	354	.....
District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	6,910	720	.....	5	6,249	22,251
Georgia.....	2,093	44,145	16,404	129	555	1,909	114,747
Idaho.....	34,846	1,092	7,216	9,345	.....	41,160	.....
Illinois.....	19,553	514,363	168,693	858	.....	1,764	.....
Indiana.....	29,692	231,489	56,160	648	.....	3,120	12,440
Iowa.....	3,312	661,620	220,475	360	.....	2,880	.....
Kansas.....	216,768	63,231	40,556	5,022	.....	1,632	309
Kentucky.....	4,158	81,979	3,213	1,250	.....	3,996	475,535
Louisiana.....	.....	15,000	2,640	.....	250	2,280	100
Maine.....	21	407	2,840	128	.....	77,745	.....
Maryland.....	7,320	17,323	1,254	2,174	.....	2,244	40,500
Massachusetts.....	.....	1,634	259	.....	.....	3,498	10,789
Michigan.....	22,896	50,512	71,890	5,037	.....	18,327	.....
Minnesota.....	27,080	239,888	192,168	21,257	.....	16,610	875
Mississippi.....	198	36,465	11,160	48	1,040	2,160	.....
Missouri.....	18,780	171,976	60,884	1,260	305	3,456	6,210
Montana.....	62,395	2,520	10,509	18,000	.....	2,080	.....
Nebraska.....	90,677	231,362	71,708	11,529	.....	11,725	.....
Nevada.....	545	70	308	680	.....	672	.....
New Hampshire.....	.....	533	259	.....	.....	1,159	.....
New Jersey.....	1,550	8,505	1,440	324	.....	14,076	.....
New Mexico.....	2,895	2,256	900	600	145	340	.....
New York.....	5,648	26,637	32,360	3,648	.....	42,570	1,080
North Carolina.....	6,307	58,914	12,870	825	420	12,080	904,270
North Dakota.....	139,824	25,542	62,764	46,600	.....	17,760	.....
Ohio.....	48,522	178,409	62,235	502	.....	7,560	21,203
Oklahoma.....	88,262	25,882	24,780	1,820	260	1,500	.....
Oregon.....	25,168	1,172	9,782	9,452	.....	10,120	.....
Pennsylvania.....	19,912	59,340	30,003	3,942	.....	20,066	58,808
Rhode Island.....	.....	312	32	.....	.....	1,742	.....
South Carolina.....	2,706	27,493	20,097	546	695	3,696	168,200
South Dakota.....	53,197	120,300	100,398	30,294	.....	2,842	.....
Tennessee.....	3,878	65,670	6,492	1,640	510	3,404	159,949
Texas.....	62,916	55,012	36,366	2,610	1,650	5,883	.....
Utah.....	6,981	588	1,763	4,860	.....	2,775	.....
Vermont.....	.....	2,320	1,530	56	.....	1,392	.....
Virginia.....	8,344	36,368	4,260	2,272	16	10,676	167,000
Washington.....	77,965	884	6,144	3,375	.....	10,120	.....
West Virginia.....	1,501	10,200	1,792	203	.....	2,970	3,520
Wisconsin.....	2,263	111,980	124,758	4,650	.....	11,865	41,440
Wyoming.....	5,488	1,122	4,514	3,990	.....	2,498	.....
Not shown separately.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
Total.....	1,155,715	3,287,927	1,509,867	263,350	8,482	474,609	2,235,328

Farm Tenancy

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Year	Farms operated by tenants (in thousands)	Total farms	Tenancy as % of total
1880.....	1,025	4,009	25.6
1890.....	1,295	4,565	28.4
1900.....	2,025	5,737	35.3
1910.....	2,355	6,362	37.0
1920.....	2,455	6,448	38.1
1930.....	2,664	6,289	42.4
1940.....	2,361	6,097	38.7
1945.....	1,858	5,859	31.7

Output Per Worker in Agriculture

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.
(1939=100)

1909.....	66.3
1919.....	81.1
1929.....	91.5
1933.....	89.1
1934.....	76.5
1940.....	103.2
1941.....	107.4
1942.....	118.9
1943.....	116.8
1944.....	124.2
1945.....	120.6
1946.....	122.0

WHAT COMMERCE DISTRIBUTES

In a mass-production economy, distribution is a highly intricate process. This is reflected in the fact that more than half the consumer's dollar goes for distribution and less than half for production. (Distribution costs include those of such services as advertising and insurance as well as transportation and selling costs.)

Commerce, like industry and agriculture, has made new records in the last six years. In the retail trade, the postwar shift in sales from non-durable to durable goods follows the pattern dictated by consumer demand. During the war the military importance of airplanes led many to prophesy that the air age was upon us. However, transportation statistics show that air freight is still suffering from growing pains. It will be some time before a substantial portion of our industrial output is transported by air.

Retail Sales by Kind-of-Business Groups (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Kind-of-Business Group	1929	1933	1935	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947*
Durable goods stores.....	14,180	4,844	7,626	10,379	15,604	9,967	11,498	18,959	7,052
Automotive group.....	7,043	2,368	4,237	5,549	8,544	2,912	3,356	6,844	3,004
Motor vehicle dealers.....	6,444	2,142	3,863	5,025	7,794	2,062	2,293	5,351	2,564
Parts and accessories.....	599	226	374	524	750	850	1,063	1,492	440
Building materials and hardware group.....	3,846	1,342	1,864	2,735	3,862	3,620	4,182	6,172	2,123
Building materials.....	2,621	854	1,105	1,761	2,435	2,171	2,508	3,824	1,334
Farm implements.....	519	177	292	345	524	442	497	648	245
Hardware.....	706	311	467	629	903	1,007	1,177	1,700	544
Home furnishings group.....	2,755	959	1,290	1,733	2,611	2,453	2,889	4,707	1,623
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,813	646	852	1,200	1,787	1,950	2,221	3,299	1,056
Household appliances and radios.....	942	313	438	533	824	503	668	1,406	565
Jewelry.....	536	175	235	362	587	982	1,071	1,240	302
Nondurable goods stores.....	34,279	19,673	25,165	31,663	39,886	59,517	65,074	77,712	25,815
Apparel group.....	4,241	1,930	2,656	3,259	4,157	6,869	7,685	9,028	2,740
Men's clothing and furnishings.....	1,358	542	727	840	1,096	1,618	1,806	2,237	655
Women's apparel and accessories.....	1,480	754	1,026	1,323	1,690	3,193	3,589	4,060	1,257
Family and other apparel.....	596	209	392	479	605	986	1,093	1,269	375
Shoes.....	807	425	511	617	766	1,072	1,197	1,462	454
Drug stores.....	1,690	1,066	1,233	1,563	1,821	2,812	3,023	3,571	1,150
Eating and drinking places.....	2,125	1,430	2,391	3,520	4,796	9,351	10,809	12,062	3,760
Food group.....	10,967	6,776	8,362	10,165	12,576	18,989	20,192	24,411	8,930
Grocery and combination.....	7,353	5,004	6,352	7,722	9,604	14,511	15,328	18,493	6,937
Other food.....	3,614	1,772	2,010	2,443	2,972	4,478	4,864	5,915	1,994
Filling stations.....	1,787	1,532	1,968	2,822	3,454	2,603	3,016	3,777	1,227
General merchandise group.....	9,015	4,982	5,730	6,475	7,931	10,854	11,614	14,581	4,475
Department, including mail order.....	4,350	2,538	3,311	3,975	5,027	6,764	7,428	9,649	2,971
Catalogue sales of mail order chains.....	447	220	386	464	617	603	600	940	336
General, incl. gen. mdse., with food.....	2,710	1,176	1,110	922	991	1,388	1,417	1,673	537
Other general mdse. and dry goods.....	1,051	590	528	601	738	1,208	1,249	1,499	446
Variety.....	904	678	781	977	1,175	1,494	1,520	1,760	523
Other retail stores.....	4,454	1,957	2,825	3,859	5,151	8,040	8,735	10,280	3,533
Feed and farm supply.....	1,119	463	599	779	1,101	2,273	2,379	2,638	935
Fuel and ice.....	1,013	623	859	1,014	1,260	1,603	1,671	1,710	735
Liquor.....	.....	17	328	586	767	1,485	1,688	1,895	587
Book stores, news dealers, stationery.....	360	159	174	205	274	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cigar stores.....	410	190	183	208	244	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florists.....	176	66	99	149	194	2,679	2,997	4,040	1,273
Office equipment and supplies.....	324	112	144	208	346	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1,052	327	439	710	965	.....	.....	.....	.....
All retail stores.....	48,459	24,517	32,791	42,042	55,490	69,484	76,572	96,672	32,867

Chain Stores vs. Independent Stores (in millions of dollars)

	1929	1933	1935	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947*
Chain store & mail order...	10,412	6,618	8,040	9,570	12,434	15,501	16,296	20,961	7,380
Independent.....	38,047	17,879	24,751	32,472	43,056	53,983	60,276	75,711	25,487
Total sales.....	48,459	24,517	32,791	42,042	55,490	69,484	76,572	96,672	32,867
Chains as percent of total...	21.5	27.0	24.5	22.8	22.4	22.3	21.3	21.7	22.5

*First 4 months, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Sales of Leading Retail Outlets

Source: Moody's Manual of Industrials.

Department Stores

1946 sales*
(in thousands)

J. C. Penney Co.	\$ 676,570
Allied Stores Corp.	281,602
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	255,662
Gimbel Bros., Inc.	293,352†
Federated Department Stores	234,132
May Department Stores Co.	330,332†
Marshall Field & Co.	196,860

Variety Stores

F. W. Woolworth Co.	552,369
S. S. Kresge Co.	251,453
W. T. Grant Co.	180,307
S. H. Kress & Co.	150,927
J. J. Newberry Co.	113,229
G. C. Murphy Co.	110,328
McCrory Stores Corp.	84,510

Grocery Stores

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	1,434,851
Safeway Stores, Inc.	847,456
Kroger Co.	567,488
American Stores Co.	314,575
First National Stores, Inc.	182,131

Drug Stores

United-Rexall Drug, Inc.	178,856
Walgreen Co.	141,094
People's Drug Store, Inc.	44,205

Shoe Stores

Endicott Johnson Corp.	105,889
Edison Bros. Stores, Inc.	65,671
Melville Shoe Co.	63,835
Schiff Co.	60,113
G. R. Kinney Co.	32,554
Miles Shoes, Inc.	19,076
Florsheim Shoe Co.	17,559

Mail Order Houses

1946 sales*
(in thousands)

Sears-Roebuck & Co.	\$1,045,259
Montgomery Ward & Co.	654,779
Spiegel, Inc.	110,578

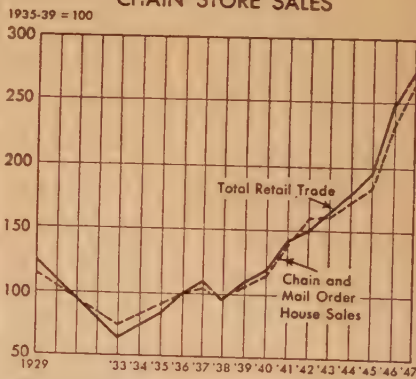
Furniture Stores

Barker Bros. Corp.	23,972
W. & J. Sloane	19,665
Reliable Stores Corp.	19,323
Spear & Co.	14,853
Sterchi Bros. Stores, Inc.	13,232
Sterling, Inc.	11,153

*For accounting year ending in 1946.

†Year ending January 1947.

CHAIN STORE SALES



Sales of Wholesalers

(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Kind of business	1929	1933	1940	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946
Nondurable goods establishments	49,217	24,216	43,431	55,801	78,098	82,292	83,640	99,962
Beers, wines, and liquors	21	220	1,817	2,240	3,496	4,022	4,278	4,780
Chemicals (industrial)	493	272	*	*	989	973	1,017	1,170
Clothing and furnishings	2,100	965	1,710	2,221	2,829	2,908	2,821	3,622
Coal and coke	1,160	631	1,251	1,661	2,315	2,625	2,368	2,316
Drugs and sundries	771	446	897	1,082	1,492	1,599	1,710	1,937
Dry goods	3,797	2,125	3,497	4,924	7,303	7,150	6,505	9,374
Farm products, raw materials	11,717	3,869	7,016	9,637	17,460	17,951	18,081	20,907
Food	17,402	9,326	13,881	16,679	23,372	24,161	25,213	30,866
Paper and its products	1,133	592	1,134	1,549	1,757	1,751	1,765	2,403
Petroleum and its products	3,234	2,159	4,324	5,380	5,197	6,177	6,579	6,936
Tobacco and its products	1,647	1,247	1,983	2,206	2,816	2,778	2,894	3,696
All other wholesalers	5,744	2,366	5,921	8,222	9,072	10,197	10,409	11,955
Durable goods establishments	17,763	5,794	18,324	27,800	21,192	21,111	21,746	31,643
Automotive	2,250	866	3,727	4,609	1,860	2,281	2,742	5,442
Electrical goods	2,423	674	2,156	3,489	2,574	2,467	2,805	4,630
Furniture and housefurnishings	970	350	717	1,079	1,029	615	565	880
Hardware	866	391	790	1,125	1,167	1,223	1,286	1,958
Lumber and building materials	3,269	936	3,042	4,367	4,237	4,084	4,074	5,543
Jewelry and optical goods	495	147	415	555	626	616	624	818
Machinery and metals (excluding scrap)	7,498	2,430	7,477	12,576	9,699	9,825	9,650	12,322
All wholesalers	66,984	30,010	61,755	83,601	99,290	103,403	105,386	131,605

*Included in all other wholesalers.

Transportation Trends (1935-39=100)

Class	1929	1932	1937	1939	1941	1943	1944	1945	1946*
Total	118	73	110	106	142	213	223	217	195
Commodity	116	70	111	107	147	216	208	199	177
Passenger	122	83	107	103	126	274	272	274	255
Air	20	31	98	142	259	424	581	821	886
Commodity	35	39	103	132	205	576	787	1019	640
Passenger	10	25	94	148	294	324	445	690	1048
Railroads	140	74	112	104	145	240	247	231	189
Commodity	140	73	112	104	146	219	223	206	170
Passenger	141	76	113	103	133	399	433	419	331
Intercity motor	62	68	106	112	165	225	228	226	242
Local transit	128	92	103	101	112	172	179	181	181
Oil and gas pipeline	58	55	115	110	129	192	251	255	200
Waterborne (domestic)	87	58	112	113	124	59	68	77	114

*Average for first 6 months, adjusted for seasonal variation.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

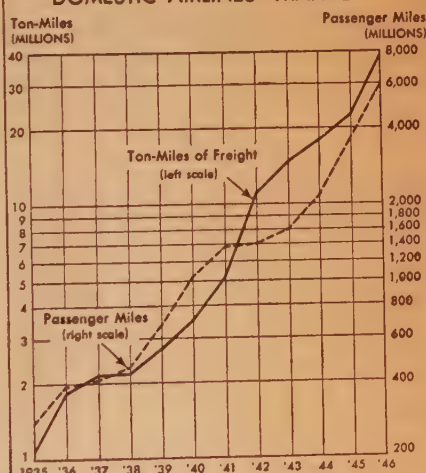
Monthly Average Railroad Carloadings (in thousands of cars)

Source: Association of American Railroads.

Year	Total*	Coal, coke & ore	Grain & products	Less-than-carload merchandise
1920...	3,760	1,095	154	751
1925...	4,269	962	192	1,099
1929...	4,402	1,001	200	1,100
1932...	2,348	482	138	756
1937...	3,139	807	149	705
1939...	2,826	676	162	653
1940...	3,030	793	153	640
1941...	3,524	913	169	670
1942...	3,568	1,008	181	465
1943...	3,535	1,001	222	423
1944...	3,674	1,043	213	459
1945...	3,492	955	228	461
1946...	3,445	882	208	528
1947 (1st 6 mos.)	3,612	996	215	515

*Includes forest products, livestock & miscellaneous group not listed separately.

DOMESTIC AIRLINES' TRAFFIC



SOURCE: CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Steam Railways

Source: Association of American Railroads and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

	1920	1930	1935	1940	1944	1945
Av. first-track mileage operated (thousands).....	259,941	260,443	252,930	245,740	240,215	239,438
Passengers carried (thousands).....	1,269,913	707,987	448,059	456,088	915,817	897,384
Passenger revenue (thousand dollars).....	1,304,815	730,766	358,423	417,955	1,793,322	1,719,316
Average journey per passenger (miles).....	37.30	37.96	41.31	52.22	102.33	104.46
Total tons revenue freight carried (thousands).....	2,427,622	2,179,015	1,502,590	1,947,479	3,156,484	2,961,789
Freight revenue (thousand dollars).....	4,420,833	4,145,015	2,831,139	3,584,201	7,087,033	6,617,213
Operating revenues (thousand dollars).....	6,301,151	5,356,484	3,499,126	4,354,712	9,524,628	8,986,954
Operating expenses (thousand dollars).....	5,954,394	3,993,621	2,630,177	3,131,598	6,345,035	7,115,391
Net railways operating income (thousand dollars).....	12,101	874,154	505,415	690,554	1,113,153	858,864
Net capitalization (million dollars).....	16,994	19,066	18,342	17,630	16,276	15,667
Average number of employees (all carriers).....	.....	1,571,559	1,052,634	1,091,692	1,498,627	1,502,081
Total compensation per year (thousand dollars).....	.....	.....	1,730,370	2,079,107	4,069,100	4,071,177
Roads under receivership and trusteeship.....	61	30	87	103	76	72
Miles of roads under rec. and trusteeship.....	16,290	9,486	68,345	75,270	50,497	39,714
Number of locomotives—Dec. 31 (thousands).....	68,942	60,189	49,541	44,333	46,305	46,253
Number of freight-train cars—Dec. 31 (thousands).....	2,388,424	2,322,267	1,867,381	1,684,171	1,797,012	1,787,073
Number of pass.-train cars—Dec. 31 (thousands).....	56,102	53,584	42,426	38,308	38,217	38,633

WHAT SERVICES CONTRIBUTE

Manufacturing and agriculture can grow steadily more efficient only because they take advantage of various types of business, professional and scientific services. For example, mass production would be impossible without modern accounting systems; and large-scale agriculture could hardly exist without scientific crop and weather services.

Personal services are the remaining stronghold of small, individual enterprise. More than 600,000 small businesses performed 66 percent of those services in 1939. The service industries are the only ones where small business produces as much as half the total output.

But there are big as well as small businesses among the service industries. Financing of the nation's business and much of its government is made possible by the highly organized financial services. Insurance is another field where big as well as small firms fill our steadily increasing demand for all forms of protection.

Through ownership of stocks, bonds, life insurance and savings accounts we all contribute and have a stake in this financing of our complex economic machinery. Contrary to the steady advance of almost all other indices, however, stock and bond yields to the investor have declined steadily throughout the war and are only now beginning to turn upward.

Number of Service Establishments and Places of Amusement, 1939

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Kind of business	Number of establishments	Kind of business	Number of establishments
PERSONAL SERVICES:		REPAIR SERVICES:	
Barber shops.....	117,998	Automotive repairs and services.....	78,881
Barber and beauty shops.....	4,199	Armature rewinding shops.....	978
Baths and masseurs.....	1,600	Bicycle repair shops.....	1,601
Beauty parlors.....	83,071	Blacksmith shops.....	16,797
Cleaning and repair shops.....	52,516	Boat repair shops.....	464
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	11,604	Electrical appliance repair.....	3,615
Cleaning and renovating hats.....	1,288	Jewelry repair.....	12,485
Costume rental agencies.....	417	Leather goods repair.....	2,168
Morticians' establishments.....	18,196	Locksmiths and gunsmiths.....	2,252
Fur repair and storage.....	2,180	Musical instrument repair.....	461
Laundries, all types.....	22,018	Piano and organ repair.....	521
Linen supply service.....	718	Radio repair.....	10,732
Photographic studios.....	10,957	Refrigerator repair.....	1,297
Rug cleaning services.....	1,012	Sewing machine repair.....	355
Shoe repair shops.....	50,115	Stove repair.....	365
Shoe shine parlors.....	7,968	Tool repair.....	1,451
Travel bureaus.....	741	Typewriter repair.....	618
		Upholstery, furniture.....	9,685
BUSINESS SERVICES:		CUSTOM INDUSTRIES:	
Adjustment and credit.....	2,576	Awning and tent.....	942
Advertising agencies.....	1,628	Bookbinding.....	314
Auctioneers.....	970	Bottling works.....	705
Billboard advertising.....	679	Cabinetmaking, woodworking.....	2,882
Blueprinting and photostat.....	500	Cider mills and presses.....	241
Booking agents' offices.....	520	Clothing contract work shops.....	518
Coin-operated machines.....	1,554	Custom slaughtering.....	268
Cotton compresses.....	315	Grist mills.....	9,217
Dental laboratories.....	2,080	Machine shops.....	3,117
Detective agencies.....	280	Mattress repair shops.....	1,386
Disinfecting, exterminating.....	952	Metal plating shops.....	379
Employment agencies.....	1,424	Neon sign manufacturing.....	359
Mailing services.....	1,433	Printing shops.....	13,570
Photo finishing laboratories.....	1,201	Sawmills and planing mills.....	12,775
Public stenographic service.....	1,329	Sewing establishments.....	808
Sign painting shops.....	5,391	Tinsmith shops.....	1,483
Window cleaning service.....	823	Tire retreading shops.....	863
Window display service.....	215	Welding shops.....	4,118
SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSPORTATION:		MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:	
Packing and crating.....	110	Circulating libraries.....	783
Stevedoring service.....	198	Interior decorators.....	461
Stockyard service.....	95	Landscape service.....	1,148
Warehousing.....	3,404	Livery stables.....	201
Weighing service.....	140	Taxidermists.....	363

AMUSEMENT PLACES:

Amusement devices.....	1,093
Amusement parks.....	245
Bands and orchestras.....	550
Bathing beaches (not municipal).....	344
Bicycle rentals.....	247
Billiard and pool parlors.....	12,998
Boat and canoe rental.....	1,382
Bowling alleys.....	4,646
Clubs, baseball.....	276

Dance halls, studios.....	2,191
Race tracks, dog, horse, auto.....	92
Riding academies.....	840
Shooting galleries.....	324
Skating rinks, ice and roller.....	1,193
Sports and athletic fields.....	78
Sports promoters.....	110
Swimming pools (not municipal).....	668
Theaters, motion-picture.....	15,115
Theaters, other.....	231

Hotels

Source: Horwath & Horwath.

Year	Percent of rooms occupied	Average sale per occupied room (\$)	Restaurant sales (1929 = 100)
1929	70	4.04	100
1933	51	2.88	49
1935	60	2.92	80
1936	65	3.03	89
1937	66	3.24	95
1938	61	3.27	88
1939	62	3.31	90
1945	91	4.06	200
1946	92	4.23	213
1947*	92	4.46	220

*First 4 months.

Advertising Media, 1946

Source: Printers' Ink.

Medium	Volume (in millions of dollars)	% of total
Newspapers.....	963.8	30.9
Radio.....	489.4	15.7
Magazines.....	430.4	13.8
Direct mail.....	278.8	9.0
Business papers.....	178.0	5.7
Outdoor.....	85.9	2.7
Farm papers.....	35.8	1.2
Miscellaneous.....	654.5	21.0
Total.....	3,116.6	100.0

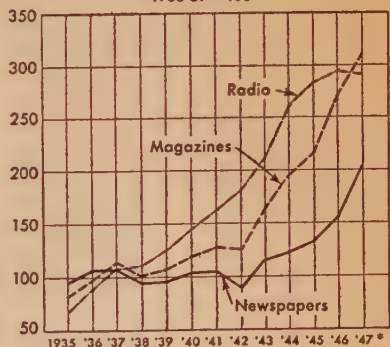
Cost of Advertising Facilities

Source: U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Monthly average	Radio (in thousands of dollars)	Magazine
1933	2,626	8,155
1935	4,107	10,231
1937	5,771	13,771
1939	6,926	12,587
1941	8,841	15,007
1943	12,720	19,260
1945	15,896	25,531
1946	16,017	32,063

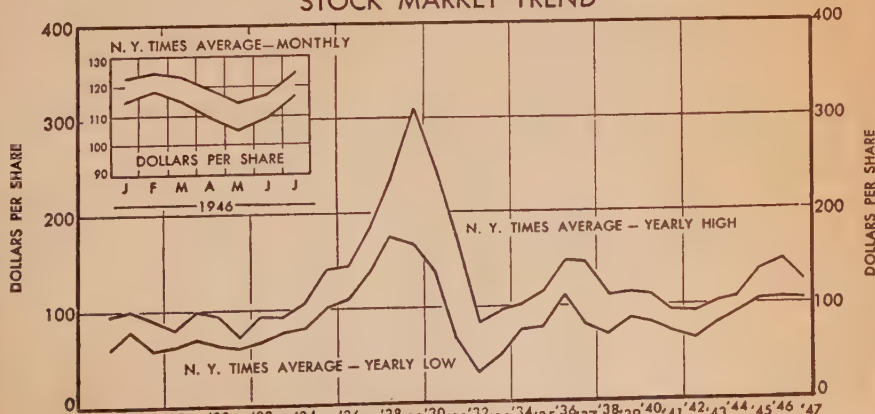
ADVERTISING EXPENDITURES

1935-39 = 100



* First 5 Months

SOURCE: PRINTER'S INK

STOCK MARKET TREND

New York Stock Exchange Sales

Source: New York Stock Exchange.

Year	Stocks, millions of shares	Bonds, par val. (millions of dollars)			
		Total	Corpo-rate	U. S. govern-ment	State, munic- ipal, foreign
1919.....	317	3,809	622	2,901	286
1929.....	1,125	2,982	2,182	142	658
1932.....	425	2,967	1,642	570	755
1939.....	262	2,046	1,480	311	255
1940.....	208	1,669	1,414	39	216
1941.....	171	2,112	1,929	20	163
1942.....	126	2,311	2,181	7	124
1943.....	279	3,255	3,130	4	120
1944.....	263	2,695	2,585	6	104
1945.....	378	2,262	†	8	†
1946.....	364	1,364	†	19	†
1947*.....	125	515	†	1	†

*First 6 months. †Breakdown not available.

Stock Prices per Share*Dow-Jones & Co., Inc. Averages
(in dollars)

Year	Total (65)	Industrials (30)	Public utilities (15)	Railroads (20)
1929.....	125.43	311.24	104.48	159.66
1932.....	26.82	64.57	26.89	27.46
1937.....	58.08	166.36	28.17	49.51
1938.....	43.10	132.44	20.46	26.73
1939.....	48.01	142.66	24.43	30.01
1940.....	45.28	134.74	22.61	28.50
1941.....	41.22	121.82	18.02	28.36
1942.....	36.04	107.20	12.63	26.38
1943.....	46.39	134.81	19.82	33.71
1944.....	51.39	143.32	23.99	40.33
1945.....	63.72	169.81	32.15	56.56
1946.....	71.01	191.65	40.56	58.07
1947*.....	62.51	174.67	35.27	47.47

*Averages of daily closings.

†First six months.

Stock and Bond Yields—Percent

Year	Bonds						Stocks					
	U. S. Treasury (Treasury Dept.)*	Municipal (Bond Buyer) (20)	Corporate (Moody's Investors' Service)				Municipal (Standard and Poor's Corp.) (15)	Preferred (Standard and Poor's Corp.) (15)	Common (Moody's Investors' Service)			
			Total	Industrial	Railroad	Public utility			Total (200)†	Industrial (125)	Railroad (25)	Public utility (25)
1926.....		4.14	5.21	5.37	5.13	5.11	4.08	5.78				
1929.....		4.31	5.21	5.31	5.18	5.14	4.27	5.12	3.5	4.0	4.4	2.6
1932.....		4.77	6.87	6.71	7.61	6.30	4.65	6.13	7.4	7.3	6.3	8.0
1939.....		2.82	3.77	3.30	4.53	3.48	2.76	4.17	4.2	3.9	3.7	5.5
1940.....		2.52	3.55	3.10	4.30	3.25	2.50	4.14	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7
1941.....		2.15	3.34	2.95	3.95	3.11	2.10	4.08	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6
1942.....	2.46	2.25	3.34	2.96	3.96	3.11	2.36	4.31	6.6	6.4	7.7	7.9
1943.....	2.47	1.90	3.16	2.85	3.64	2.99	2.06	4.06	4.8	4.5	6.9	5.8
1944.....	2.48	1.64	3.05	2.80	3.39	2.96	1.86	3.99	4.7	4.6	6.7	5.4
1945.....	2.37	1.49	2.87	2.68	3.06	2.89	1.67	3.70	4.1	4.0	5.5	4.6
1946.....	2.19	1.64	2.74	2.60	2.91	2.71	.....	3.53	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.2
1947†.....	2.20	1.96	2.79	2.61	3.03	2.72	.....	3.74	4.9	4.8	7.1	4.9

*Taxable, 15 years and over.

†Includes 15 banks and 10 insurance stocks.

†Average of first 6 months.

Note: Figures in parentheses represent number of issues.

Federal Reserve System, All Member Banks, Principal Assets and Liabilities*
(all money figures in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

	1925	1930	1935	1940	1942	1944	1945	1946
Loans.....	21,996	23,870	12,175	15,321	16,088	18,676	22,775	26,696
U. S. Gov't obligations.....	3,728	4,125	12,268	15,823	37,546	67,686	78,339	63,042
Other security investments.....	5,160	6,864	5,541	5,982	5,629	5,208	6,070	7,890
Total deposits†.....	34,250	37,029	38,454	56,430	78,277	110,917	129,670	118,170
Demand deposits.....	19,124	18,796	21,056	33,213	46,600	61,265	69,640	76,249
Time deposits.....	10,557	13,012	10,041	12,122	12,698	19,154	24,111	27,076
Capital accounts.....	4,678	6,593	5,145	5,698	6,101	6,968	7,589	8,095
Number of banks.....	9,489	8,052	6,387	6,486	6,679	6,814	6,884	6,900

*End of year. †Includes interbank deposits, domestic and foreign, and U. S. Government and Postal Savings deposits.

Bank Debits to Deposit Accounts (except interbank)*

(in millions of dollars)

Source: Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System.

1929.....	935,030	1939.....	389,677	1942.....	553,392	1945.....	884,303
1932.....	322,365	1940.....	408,535	1943.....	715,782	1946.....	944,811
1938.....	373,522	1941.....	491,649	1944.....	807,939	1947†.....	481,480

*Includes 141 leading cities.

†First 6 months.

Money and Interest Rates

(Percent per annum)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Year	Open market rate in New York City			Commercial loan rates		
	Prime commercial paper, 4 to 6 months*	Prime bankers' acceptances, 90 days*	Call loans, renewal rate†	New York City	7 other northern & eastern cities	11 southern & western cities
1929.....	5.85	5.03	7.61	5.76	5.82	5.93
1930.....	3.59	2.48	2.94	4.39	4.84	5.40
1931.....	2.64	1.57	1.74	3.82	4.26	4.90
1932.....	2.73	1.28	2.05	4.20	4.81	5.21
1933.....	1.73	.63	1.16	3.43	4.46	5.04
1934.....	1.02	.25	1.00	2.45	3.71	4.32
1935.....	.76	.13	.56	1.76	3.39	3.76
1936.....	.75	.16	.91	1.72	3.04	3.40
1937.....	.94	.43	1.00	1.73	2.88	3.25
1938.....	.81	.44	1.00	1.69	2.75	3.26
1939.....	.59	.44	1.00	2.07	2.87	3.51
1940.....	.56	.44	1.00	2.04	2.56	3.38
1941.....	.54	.44	1.00	1.97	2.55	3.19
1942.....	.66	.44	1.00	2.07	2.58	3.26
1943.....	.69	.44	1.00	2.30	2.80	3.13
1944.....	.73	.44	1.00	2.11	2.68	3.02
1945.....	.75	.44	1.00	1.99	2.51	2.73
1946.....	.81	.61	1.16	1.82	2.43	2.85
1947†.....	1.00	.81	1.38	1.82	2.37	2.80

*Prevailing rate.

†New York Stock Exchange; average of daily quotations.

‡First 4 months.

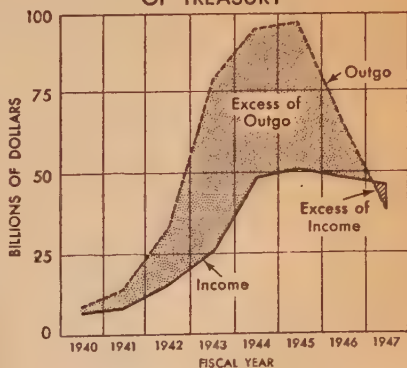
Assets and Liabilities of All Active Banks in the United States, December 31, 1946

(in millions of dollars except no. of banks)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

	All banks	Commercial banks*	Mutual savings banks
Number of banks.....	14,633	14,100	533
Loans and discounts.....	35,823	31,308	4,515
Investments.....	96,636	83,479	13,157
Cash and balances with other banks.....	35,218	34,402	816
Total assets.....	169,406	150,741	18,665
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits.....	11,438	9,655	1,783
Total deposits.....	156,801	139,966	16,835
Demand.....	105,359	105,341	18
Time.....	51,443	34,626	16,817

*Comprises national banks, state commercial banks and private banks.

CASH INCOME AND OUTGO OF TREASURY

Insurance Premiums and Losses

(in thousands of dollars)

Source: *The Spectator*, Philadelphia, Pa., and National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Type	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Casualty, surety, and miscellaneous companies								
Net premiums written...	1,191,838	1,274,255	1,471,908	1,651,031	1,703,797	1,525,586	1,631,649	2,011,262
Net losses paid.....	484,343	534,264	608,609	652,749	659,365	717,646	799,193	1,006,954
Fire and marine insurance business*								
Net premiums written...	907,003	1,129,016	1,309,680	1,396,282	1,334,491	1,421,904	1,555,935	2,042,435
Net losses paid.....	404,800	447,512	523,772	683,236	560,175	660,887	748,664	896,153
Total fire losses in United States.....	313,499	306,470	322,357	314,849	380,235	423,538	455,329	561,487

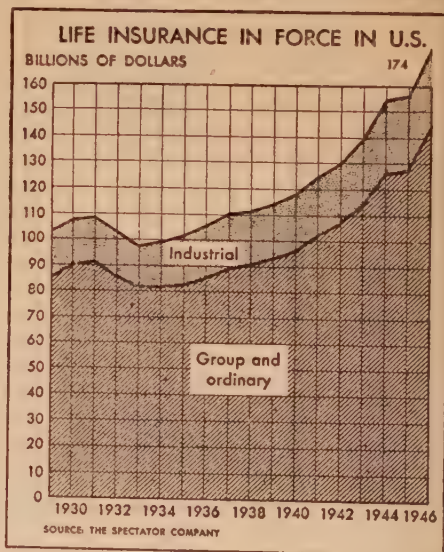
*U. S. and outlying territories and possessions.

Life Insurance—Financial Condition and Policy Accounts of U. S. Companies

(in millions of dollars)

Source: *The Spectator*, Philadelphia, Pa.

Year	Assets (admitted) Dec. 31	Total income	Premium income	Payment to policyholders
1880...	453	81	.....	56
1890...	771	197	158	90
1900...	1,742	401	325	169
1910...	3,876	781	593	387
1920...	7,320	1,764	1,385	745
1929...	17,482	4,337	3,350	1,962
1932...	20,754	4,653	3,504	3,087
1939...	29,243	5,453	3,825	2,642
1940...	30,802	5,658	3,944	2,681
1941...	32,731	5,855	4,080	2,550
1942...	34,931	6,029	4,181	2,443
1943...	37,766	6,442	4,421	2,407
1944...	41,054	7,011	4,869	2,528
1945...	44,797	7,674	5,249	2,719
1946...	48,191	8,068	5,727	2,848



WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES AND COSTS

Ever since the Civil War, the role of government in the American economy has been steadily expanding. While probably more citizens have opposed this trend in the United States than in any other major nation, it has persisted. In the last two decades, first depression, and then war and its dislocations, have sharply accelerated the momentum of such government intervention.

Although many Americans have disliked and distrusted big government, federal power has grown steadily since the Civil War. It seems inevitable that the government will continue to accept an increasingly important role in the economy.

Post-war budgets have been higher than those in any pre-war period. In the peacetime year of 1947, more than half the government's expenses were concerned with war. How to distribute the remaining billions among tax relief, debt reductions and foreign aid was a major problem in 1947.

Our federal government has become so large, and its activities so numerous, that we are likely to overlook the many services performed at the state and local government levels. Nevertheless, in 1946 state and local expenditures amounted to \$11 billion, or 24 percent of total government outlay.

The costs of running the more than 155,000 government units in the nation are immense. The variety of uses to which the billions of dollars raised in taxes or by borrowing is put is bewildering. This section spreads the central facts and figures before you.

Receipts and Expenditures of the National Government (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Yearly average or year ended June 30	Ordinary expenditures								Ordinary receipts		Surplus (+) or deficit (-) ordinary receipts compared with expenditures with chargeable against them	
	Total	Civil and miscel- laneous	War Depart- ment	Navy Depart- ment	Indians	Pensions	Postal defi- ciencies	Interest on the public debt	Public debt reire- ments	Income and profits taxes		
										Total		Total
1789-1800.....	6	1	1	1	..	...	...	3	...	6	...
1801-1810.....	9	2	2	2	..	...	...	4	...	13	...
1811-1820.....	24	3	11	3	..	...	...	5	...	21	...
1821-1830.....	16	3	4	4	1	1	...	4	...	22	...	
1831-1840.....	24	6	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	30	...
1841-1850.....	34	8	13	8	3	2	...	2	...	29	...	
1851-1860.....	60	21	16	12	3	2	...	3	...	60	...	
1861-1865.....	684	26	548	65	3	5	...	35	...	161	28	
1866-1870.....	378	55	128	28	4	23	...	4	...	447	51	
1871-1875.....	287	69	40	23	8	30	...	6	...	337	8	
1876-1880.....	256	57	37	16	5	35	...	5	...	288	...	
1881-1885.....	258	68	43	16	7	58	...	2	...	367	...	
1886-1890.....	279	82	40	18	6	83	...	6	...	375	...	
1891-1895.....	364	189	50	29	11	140	...	7	...	353	...	
1896-1900.....	457	97	111	48	12	142	...	9	...	435	...	
1901-1905.....	536	130	133	86	12	140	...	6	...	559	...	
1910.....	694	172	190	123	19	161	...	8	...	676	21	
1915.....	761	201	202	142	22	164	...	7	...	698	80	
1917.....	1,978	1,144	378	240	31	160	...	...	...	1,124	360
1918.....	12,698	6,144	4,870	1,279	31	181	...	2	...	3,665	2,314	
1919.....	18,523	6,628	9,009	2,002	35	222	...	...	...	5,152	3,019
1920.....	6,482	2,771	1,622	736	41	213	...	...	...	6,695	3,945
1929.....	3,848	1,471	426	365	34	230	...	95	...	4,033	2,331	
1933.....	4,325	2,015	435	349	23	235	...	117	...	2,080	746	
1937.....	8,281	5,651	628	557	37	396	...	42	...	5,029	2,163	
1938.....	7,304	4,592	644	586	33	403	...	44	...	5,855	2,640	
1939.....	8,765	5,894	695	673	47	417	...	41	...	5,165	2,189	
1940.....	9,127	5,651	907	891	38	429	...	41	...	5,387	2,125	
1941.....	12,775	4,851	3,939	2,313	34	433	...	30	...	7,607	3,470	
1942.....	32,491	7,750	14,326	8,580	32	431	...	18	...	12,799	7,960	
1943.....	78,162	12,475	42,526	20,888	25	442	...	15	...	22,282	16,094	
1944.....	93,744	14,661	49,438	26,538	31	495	...	+29	...	44,149	34,655	
1945.....	100,405	15,448	50,490	30,047	30	772	...	1	...	46,457	35,173	
1946.....	65,019	15,692	27,987	15,160	35	1,261	...	161	...	43,038	30,885	
1947 Budget estimate ¹	41,789	24,587 ²	7,352 ²	4,900	3	3	...	3	...	42,500	27,134 ¹	
1948 Budget estimate ²	38,357	21,570	7,367	4,420	3	3	...	3	...	37,730	26,661	

¹Based upon April 1947 budget statement. ²Based upon 1948 budget document released in January 1947. ³Pensions, Indians and postal deficiencies included under civil and miscellaneous group. ⁴Excludes rivers, harbors and Panama Canal included in previous years, and here included in civil and miscellaneous group. ⁵Not available.

Summary of Internal Revenue Collections (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Fiscal year ending	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947*
Total internal revenue collections.....	4,634	5,644	5,162	5,323	7,352	13,030	22,369	40,120	43,800	40,672	39,266
Total income and profits taxes.....	2,180	2,629	2,185	2,130	3,471	8,007	16,299	33,028	35,062	31,258	22,590
Individual.....	1,092	1,286	1,029	982	1,418	3,263	6,630	18,261	19,034	18,705	14,896
Corporation income and excess profits	1,057	1,300	1,123	1,121	2,016	4,687	9,585	14,629	15,883	12,462	7,648
Miscellaneous profits taxes.....	31	43	34	27	37	57	84	137	144	91	46
Total employment taxes.....	266	743	740	834	926	1,185	1,499	1,738	1,779	1,701	1,464
Social Security taxes:											
Old-age insurance.....	207	503	530	605	687	895	1,132	1,290	1,308	1,238	1,043
Unemployment insurance.....	58	90	101	106	101	120	156	183	186	179	170
Railroad retirement.....	..	149	109	122	138	170	211	265	285	284	251
Total miscellaneous internal revenue.....	2,189	2,272	2,237	2,360	2,955	3,838	4,571	5,353	6,960	7,713	6,207
Capital stock tax.....	137	139	127	133	167	282	329	381	372	352	1
Estate and gift taxes.....	306	417	361	360	407	433	447	511	643	677	596
Alcoholic beverage taxes.....	594	568	588	624	820	1,048	1,423	1,618	2,310	2,526	1,993
Tobacco taxes.....	552	568	580	608	698	781	924	988	932	1,166	932
Stamp taxes.....	70	46	41	39	39	42	45	51	66	88	61
Manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes.....	450	417	397	447	617	852	670	729	1,207	1,415	1,455
Miscellaneous taxes....	80	118	144	149	207	401	732	1,075	1,430	1,490	1,169

*Through March.

State Revenues and Expenditures (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

	1940	1946
Total revenues.....	5,145	7,248
Total expenditures*.....	5,421	6,402
Operation.....	1,745	2,574
Aid paid to local governments.....	1,627	2,057
Contributions to trust funds and state enterprises.....	900	1,155

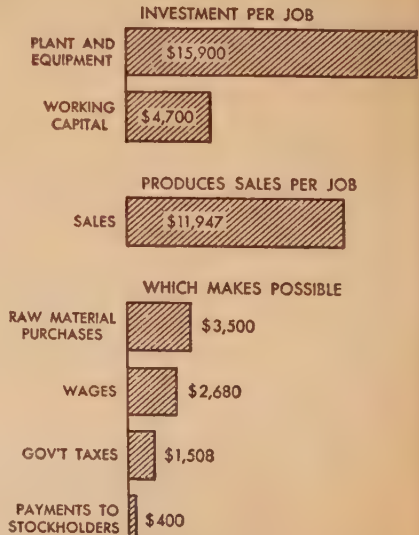
*Includes provision for debt retirement and interest payments.

Tax Revenues (in millions of dollars)

Source: The Conference Board; Bureau of the Census.

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1916.....	2,643	708	364	1,571
1920.....	9,165	5,689	636	2,840
1925.....	7,892	2,974	1,107	3,811
1930.....	10,277	3,479	1,780	5,018
1935.....	9,736	3,551	1,886	4,299
1937.....	12,192	4,765	3,019	4,408
1940.....	12,907	4,910	3,313	4,684
1945.....	49,985	40,952	4,255	4,778
1946.....	36,224	.....	.....	.....

STORY OF A JOB*



* Monsanto Chemical Company, 1945

HOW WE WORK

Some of the most difficult problems we faced at the end of the war were concerned with labor. Many observers doubted that jobs could be found for ten million veterans. Yet this was accomplished quickly and successfully and postwar employment reached a peacetime high.

Women in industry numbered one-third of the total number of workers during the war. Since then the proportion of women dropped to about one-fourth—just a little higher than the prewar ratio.

After V-J Day, strikes increased rapidly as labor fought to increase real wages and adjust grievances accumulated during the war. But despite substantial increases in living costs, there was no comparable series of strikes in 1947.

Productivity and Unit Labor Cost in Selected Industries (1939=100)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry	Output per man hour					Unit labor cost				
	1919	1929	1933	1941	1945	1919	1929	1933	1941	1945
Manufacturing										
Boots and shoes.....	64.3	77.7	83.0	113.2	110.6	150.2	139.5	94.7	102.6	150.8
Bread and bakery products.....	* 89.8	90.8	105.0	126.1	*	98.8	88.5	102.9	114.4	
Cane-sugar refining.....	50.8	79.8	95.7	113.4	92.2	137.6	89.0	79.3	92.9	146.7
Canning and preserving.....	53.8	68.7	98.1	110.5	120.8	141.6	114.7	78.8	104.9	152.7
Cement.....	43.2	71.7	84.4	108.3	89.4	158.8	111.9	85.3	98.4	146.9
Coke.....	50.4	93.8	72.8	105.3	*	143.1	75.2	77.1	95.0	*
Confectionery.....	* 53.8	73.1	108.3	117.8	*	150.6	110.7	101.1	135.4	
Cotton goods.....	58.2	68.4	74.7	102.7	100.7	156.4	121.7	95.4	116.2	174.4
Fertilizers.....	51.3	74.1	83.0	110.8	113.2	187.2	115.5	82.8	105.4	160.8
Flour and other grain mill products.....	55.9	87.0	93.5	100.3	93.0	146.5	112.0	88.5	106.4	160.3
Ice cream.....	39.7	54.6	58.8	127.0	153.1	217.4	209.2	168.0	84.7	95.1
Leather.....	47.0	65.9	74.6	110.0	115.4	169.8	127.1	102.4	101.8	132.0
Lumber and timber products.....	79.0	82.4	86.1	105.5	*	147.6	122.1	85.5	110.3	*
Newspaper and periodical printing and publishing.....	43.8	77.3	75.3	106.2	88.7	131.3	122.4	108.6	98.5	140.4
Nonferrous metals: primary smelters and refineries.....	45.7	89.5	88.5	103.1	95.9	181.0	101.4	77.5	111.5	155.9
Paints and varnishes.....	53.0	71.7	70.8	113.8	120.3	125.3	111.5	103.9	97.3	115.5
Paper and pulp.....	45.0	74.5	87.4	106.7	95.2	156.7	119.3	82.3	106.2	152.9
Rayon and allied products.....	* 30.4	60.7	127.2	151.0	*	233.6	106.3	89.2	97.2	
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	58.8	79.1	91.6	101.2	111.0	141.7	105.3	75.2	107.8	126.4
Tobacco products.....	42.1	61.8	74.1	104.5	118.7	175.4	125.6	106.8	105.9	135.5
Woolen and worsted goods.....	62.9	70.8	86.3	*	118.2	124.4	123.0	88.4	*	144.3
Mining										
Anthracite.....	* *	79.3†	105.7	99.6	*	*	110.4†	100.1	134.5	
Bituminous.....	* *	82.4†	105.8	119.6	*	*	98.9†	107.5	132.3	
Steam railroad transportation.....	* *	87.6†	115.5	139.5	*	*	103.7†	90.8	95.2	
Electric light and power.....	42.6§	53.4	67.3	123.2	181.4	100.5§	138.5	113.9	85.9	71.6
Telephones.....	* *	88.2†	99.5	99.6†	*	*	95.4†	99.5	114.2†	
Telegraph.....	* *	85.8†	92.9	105.5†	*	*	99.8†	109.0	130.0†	

*Not available. †1935. ‡1944. §1917.

Age of Persons in the Labor Force (in thousands)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Age	1940*		1947†	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
14 to 19.....	2,619	1,395	2,470	1,790
20 to 24.....	5,035	2,688	4,370	2,670
25 to 44.....	18,817	6,107	19,570	6,990
45 to 64.....	11,954	2,550	13,370	4,080
65 and over.....	1,859	275	2,320	380
Total, 14 and over	40,284	13,015	42,100	15,910

*Week of March 24.

†Week of February 8.

Length of Working Time Required per Consumption Good, 1937

Source: Atlantic Monthly, March 1938.

Item	United States	Eight European countries	
		Range	Average
Year's rent (months).....	2.2	2.1- 3.9	2.8
Milk, butter, bread, eggs, beef (hours).....	1.7	4.3- 7.3	5.7
Automobile (months).....	4.5	8.5-24.0	16.3
Electric refrigerator (months).....	1.0	2.4- 7.3	3.7
Radio (months).....	.2	.4- 1.5	.8
Kilowatt-hour of energy (minutes).....	3.6	12.0-43.0	24.1
Incandescent lamp (hours)....	.2	1.2- 3.4	2.0

Occupations of Labor Force, 1940
(in thousands of persons)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

All occupations.....	52,020
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	3,558
Actors and actresses.....	19
Architects.....	22
Artists and art teachers.....	62
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	78
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	60
Clergymen.....	140
College presidents, professors, and instructors..	76
Dentists.....	71
Engineers.....	262
Lawyers and judges.....	180
Musicians and music teachers.....	162
Osteopaths.....	6
Pharmacists.....	83
Physicians and surgeons.....	166
Social and welfare workers.....	75
Teachers, not elsewhere classified.....	1,076
Trained nurses and student nurses.....	371
Veterinarians.....	11
Librarians.....	39
Dancers, showmen, and athletes.....	54
Designers and draftsmen.....	112
Aviators.....	6
Chiropractors.....	11
Optometrists.....	10
Photographers.....	38
Radio and wireless operators.....	12
Religious workers.....	35
Surveyors.....	16
Lab. technicians & assistants.....	67
Farmers and farm managers.....	5,303
Proprietors, managers, and officials, excl. farms..	3,854
Postmasters, and misc. gov't officials.....	240
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers.....	8,270
Bookkeepers, accountants, and cashiers.....	931
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries.....	1,175
Insurance agents and brokers.....	249
Traveling salesmen and sales agents.....	633
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	5,952
Carpenters.....	766

Electricians.....	227
Foremen, not elsewhere classified.....	576
Machinists, millwrights, and tool makers.....	662
Mechanics and repairmen.....	974
Painters, paperhangers, and glaziers.....	480
Operatives and kindred workers.....	9,477
Domestic service workers.....	2,349
Protective service workers.....	715
Guards & watchmen.....	236
Firemen, fire department.....	79
Policemen, sheriffs, and marshals.....	177
Service workers, except domestic and protective..	3,116
Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists.....	440
Charwomen, janitors, and porters.....	631
Waiters and bartenders.....	733
Cooks, except family.....	336
Elevator operators.....	85
Practical nurses & midwives.....	109
Boarding house keepers.....	112
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3,531
Laborers, excl. farm and mine.....	4,612

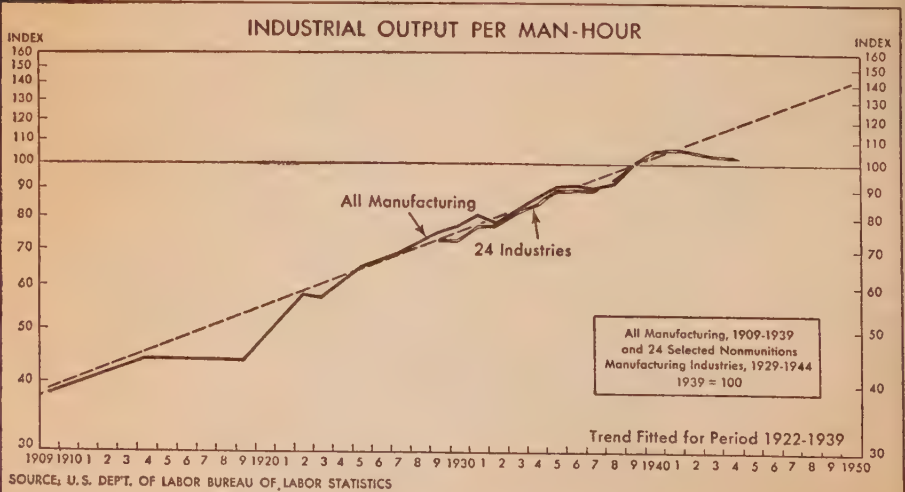
Women Employed in the Labor Force
(in thousands)

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Note: Data prior to 1940 refers to gainful workers. From 1940 on, data is as of July.

	Female workers	Total workers	Female workers as % of total
1900.....	5,114	28,283	18.1
1910.....	7,789	37,271	20.9
1920.....	8,430	41,236	20.4
1930.....	10,679	48,595	22.0
1940.....	11,330	48,010	23.6
1941.....	12,740	51,310	24.8
1942.....	14,630	54,340	26.9
1943.....	18,080	54,750	33.0
1944.....	18,590	54,000	34.4
1945.....	18,280	52,660	34.7
1945*.....	19,610	54,270	36.1
1946.....	16,890	58,130	29.1
1947†.....	17,302	60,055	28.8

*Revised figures. †As of June.



Employment and Unemployment (in millions of persons)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Note: Data prior to 1940 estimated by Research Institute of America from various Government sources.

Activity	1929	1932	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945*	1946	1947†
Total employment.....	46.7	37.9	45.1	46.4	49.0	52.1	52.6	51.8	52.4	55.3	57.0
Non-agricultural employment.....	36.8	28.3	36.1	37.1	40.4	43.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	46.9	49.0
Manufacturing.....	10.5	6.8	10.1	10.8	13.0	15.1	17.4	17.1	15.3	14.4	15.4
Iron and steel and products**.....	1.1	.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6
Transportation equipment**.....	.6	.3	.6	.7	1.2	2.0	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.1	1.3
Textile—mill and apparel**.....	1.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
Food and tobacco**.....	.8	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other††.....	6.2	3.9	5.7	6.1	7.2	8.2	9.1	9.0	8.4	8.5	9.0
Mining.....	1.1	.7	.8	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9
Construction.....	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	3.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0
Trade.....	6.2	4.9	6.7	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.7	8.4	8.5
Financial, service and misc.....	4.2	3.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.1
Government.....	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.6	5.4	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4
Other, self-employed, domestic.....	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.1	4.2	3.8	2.3	2.2	4.0	6.2	7.1
Agricultural employment.....	9.9	9.6	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.3	8.0
Unemployment.....	2.0	12.7	8.0	7.5	5.0	2.4	1.1	.8	1.1	2.3	2.4
Public works.....	.....	.....	3.0	2.5	1.9	.8	†	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total civilian labor force.....	48.7	50.6	53.5	53.8	54.0	54.5	53.7	52.6	53.5	57.5	59.4
Armed forces.....	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.6	3.9	8.8	11.3	11.4	3.3	1.5
Total labor force.....	49.0	50.9	53.9	54.4	55.6	58.4	62.5	63.9	64.9	60.8	60.9

*New series, first 6 months estimated. †Negligible. ‡Average of first six months.

**Includes production workers only.

††Includes production workers in industries not designated and non-production workers in all industries.

Labor Turnover in Manufacturing Establishments

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(Monthly Average Rate Per 100 Employees)

	1929*	1932	1933	1937	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947†
Accession rate.....	5.7	3.3	5.4	3.6	4.1	5.4	7.6	7.5	6.1	6.3	6.7	5.4
Separation rate.....	6.3	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.1	3.9	6.5	7.3	6.8	8.3	6.1	4.9
Discharges.....	.8	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4
Layoffs.....	2.1	3.5	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.3	1.1	.6	.6	2.3	1.2	.9
Quits.....	3.4	.7	.9	1.3	.8	2.0	3.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.3	3.5
Miscellaneous†.....	..	..	..	..	..	.4	1.3	.9	.5	.3	.2	.1

*Average for 7 months, June–December. †First 4 months' average.

†Includes separations caused by death, permanent disability, retirement on pension, and extended leave. Beginning September 1940, workers leaving to enter the Army or Navy are included. Prior to January 1940, miscellaneous separations were combined with data for quits.

Disabling Injuries in Industry

(in thousands)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry	1936	1939	1941	1942	1944	1945	1946
Manufacturing.....	312	286	453	635	787	575	541
Trade—Wholesale and retail.....	133	201	297	284	274	296	333
Public utilities.....	14	21	21	21	19	20	25
Construction.....	284	405	500	350	100	112	151
Railroads.....	38	35	48	61	92	94	76
Miscellaneous transportation.....	28	54	130	137	135	140	133
Mining and quarrying.....	103	91	97	103	92	82	84
Miscellaneous services.....	232	254	368	394	419	378	396
Agriculture.....	265	257	270	284	312	306	324
All industries.....	1,407	1,604	2,180	2,268	2,230	2,003	2,063

Strikes and Lockouts

Year	Strikes and lockouts	Workers involved	Man-days idle
	Number	Number (thousands)	Number (thousands)
1881.....	477	130	n.a.
1885.....	695	258	n.a.
1890.....	1,897	373	n.a.
1895.....	1,255	407	n.a.
1900.....	1,839	568	n.a.
1905.....	2,186	302	n.a.
1915.....	1,593	n.a.	n.a.
1916.....	3,789	1,600	n.a.
1917.....	4,450	1,227	n.a.
1918.....	3,353	1,240	n.a.
1919.....	3,630	4,160	n.a.
1920.....	3,411	1,463	n.a.
1921.....	2,385	1,099	n.a.
1922.....	1,112	1,613	n.a.
1923.....	1,553	757	n.a.
1924.....	1,249	655	n.a.
1925.....	1,301	428	n.a.
1926.....	1,035	330	n.a.
1927.....	707	330	26,219
1928.....	604	314	12,632
1929.....	921	289	5,352
1930.....	637	183	3,317
1931.....	810	342	6,893
1932.....	841	324	10,502
1933.....	1,695	1,168	16,872
1934.....	1,856	1,467	19,592
1935.....	2,014	1,117	15,456
1936.....	2,172	789	13,902
1937.....	4,740	1,861	28,425
1938.....	2,772	688	9,148
1939.....	2,613	1,171	17,812
1940.....	2,508	577	6,701
1941.....	4,288	2,363	23,048
1942.....	2,968	840	4,183
1943.....	3,752	1,981	13,501
1944.....	4,956	2,116	8,721
1945.....	4,750	3,467	38,025
1946.....	4,985	4,600	116,000
1947*.....	2,175	1,560	20,900

n.a.—not available. *First six months.

Why Strikes?

Major issues	Percentage of total strikes	
	1945	1946
Wages and hours.....	42.4	44.9
Union organization, wages and hours.....	7.9	18.3
Union organization.....	12.6	14.1
Recognition.....	5.0	8.0
Strengthening bargaining position.....	1.2	.8
Closed or union shop.....	2.7	2.6
Discrimination.....	2.9	1.7
Other.....	.8	1.0
Other working conditions.....	32.7	17.6
Job security.....	14.6	8.4
Shop conditions and policies.....	14.6	7.1
Work load.....	2.8	1.8
Other.....	.7	.3
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	4.2	4.9
Sympathy.....	.6	1.1
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	1.7	2.5
Jurisdiction.....	1.6	1.0
Other.....	.3	.2
Not reported.....	.2	.1
All issues.....	100.0	100.0

Termination of Strikes in 1946

Methods of termination	Workers involved	
	Strikes (percent of total)	Workers involved (percent of total)
Agreement of parties reached:		
Directly.....	33.6	20.8
Assisted by impartial chairman.....	.2	•
Assisted by government agencies.....	53.3	74.3
Terminated without formal settlement.....	11.6	4.8
Employers discontinued business.....	.7	•
Not reported.....	.6	.1

*Less than one-tenth of one percent.

Sources: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHAT WE EARN AND SPEND—WHAT LIVING COSTS US

"Who gets the money?" is a favorite topic for political debate and more violent action. This section shows how much different groups in the economy—workers, farmers, professional persons, businessmen—receive of the total national income and how they spend it.

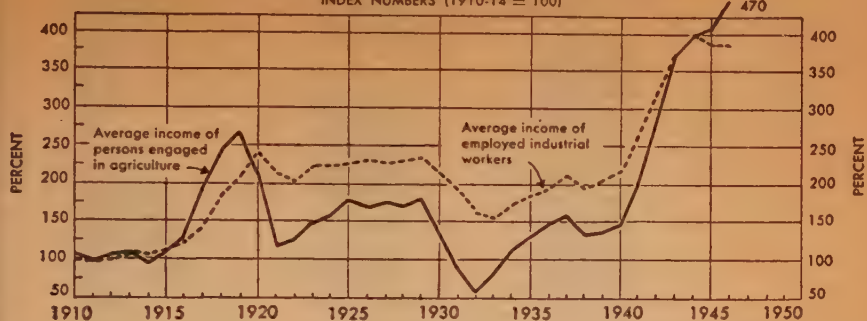
Over the long trend the American economy has been characterized by a steady rise in the real income of all groups. These increases have been particularly pronounced during the war years, as shown by the fact that 35 percent of all families have incomes of \$3,000 or more against 6.3 percent in 1935–36. Higher production made possible by greater capital investment per wage earner and greater production efficiency has enabled us to achieve this steady improvement. Thanks to steadily rising farm prices, farm income scored the most notable advances during recent years.

The increase in money incomes, however, does not tell the full story. Along with wages and other earnings, prices too have soared, as they always do in periods of war activity. While cost of living has gone up more than 50 percent since 1939, farm prices and raw material costs have more than doubled during the same period. Judging by previous postwar periods, however, there is strong hope that prices will gradually adjust though they will almost certainly never return to prewar levels.

The crucial thing, however, is how each of us fared on the basis of comparing the increase in our own income with the higher cost of living. In these terms, higher prices have only slowed down, not cancelled out our steady progress to greater economic well being. The greatest relative increase in income went to the farmer, the under-dog of yesterday.

AVERAGE INCOME OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL WORKERS, UNITED STATES, 1910-45

INDEX NUMBERS (1910-14 = 100)



Source: U. S. Dep't of Agriculture

Average Earnings and Hours Worked Per Week in Nonmanufacturing Industries

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Industry	1935		1939		1941		1945		1948		1947*	
	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours
	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings	ings
	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked	Worked
Anthracite mining.....	\$25.98	31.7	\$25.67	27.7	\$27.41	28.1	\$48.98	39.2	\$57.15	38.3	\$58.64	36.6
Bituminous coal mining.....	19.58	26.4	23.88	27.1	30.86	31.1	52.25	42.3	58.03	41.6	63.64	42.8
Metalliferous mining.....	23.33	38.7	28.05	40.9	33.28	41.7	45.86	44.0	46.86	40.5	51.49	41.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining.....	16.68	34.9	21.61	39.2	26.25	41.8	41.26	46.6	45.06	45.4	46.49	43.5
Telephone.....	23.32	.....	31.07	39.1	31.95	40.1	37.98	45.5	44.04	39.4	43.06	38.1†
Telegraph.....												
Electric light and power.....	31.07	39.3	34.38	39.6	36.54	39.8	50.05	43.5	52.04	41.6	54.75	41.7
Street railways and busses.....	28.31	45.3	33.13	45.9	35.42	46.5	50.50	51.4	53.08	48.5	56.70	47.9
Wholesale trade.....	26.93	41.3	29.85	41.7	32.32	41.0	44.07	42.7	48.06	41.8	50.73	41.1
Retail trade.....	19.96	41.8	21.17	43.0	21.94	42.5	28.31	40.3	32.55	40.5	35.23	40.0
Hotels (year-round).....	13.57	47.8	15.25	47.1	16.09	45.6	24.53	44.2	26.95	43.9	29.01	44.3
Laundries.....	15.55	40.7	17.69	42.7	19.00	43.3	28.61	43.4	30.30	43.2	32.26	42.8
Dyeing and cleaning.....	18.27	41.7	19.96	41.8	21.70	43.6	32.94	43.3	35.36	43.0	36.10	41.8
Private building construction.....	24.51	30.1	30.34	32.6	35.00	34.7	53.86	39.1	55.86	38.0	60.04	37.5

*First 4 months average. †First 3 months only.

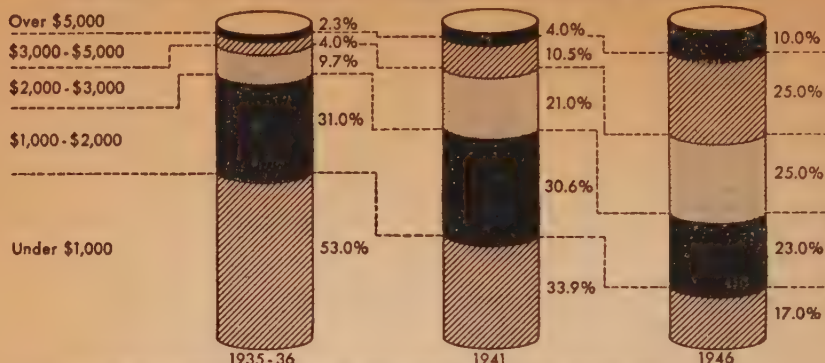
Farm Income—Estimated Receipts from Major Farm Marketings (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Year	Cotton and cotton-seed	Tobacco	Bread grains	Oil-bearing crops	Feed grains and hay	Vegetables	Fruits and nuts	Meat animals	Dairy products	Poultry & eggs
1919.....	2,282	500	1,746	96	1,173	619	642	4,046	1,522	1,111
1929.....	1,512	279	790	85	706	710	620	3,016	1,838	1,188
1932.....	461	115	220	31	235	358	327	1,159	986	562
1933.....	627	271	475	112	477	589	443	2,272	1,346	768
1934.....	647	241	478	127	572	591	442	2,397	1,516	810
1940.....	647	241	478	127	572	591	442	2,397	1,516	810
1941.....	1,045	323	756	232	594	730	613	3,246	1,897	1,107
1942.....	1,244	474	944	468	815	1,086	826	4,791	2,336	1,652
1943.....	1,314	541	960	653	1,122	1,579	1,223	5,865	2,809	2,447
1944.....	1,497	689	1,328	588	1,194	1,567	1,504	5,720	2,949	2,306
1945.....	1,199	898	1,525	610	1,431	1,668	1,479	5,907	3,063	2,784
1946.....	1,496	954	1,677	720	1,661	1,746	1,756	7,043	3,716	2,681
1947*.....	295	288	462	70	573	386	241	2,987	1,318	806

*First 4 months.

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME OF FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS



SOURCE: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE, U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, AND FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

Average Earnings and Hours Worked Per Week in Manufacturing Industries

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

Industry	1935		1939		1941		1945		1946		1947†	
	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours	Earn-	Hours
	ings	Worked	ings	Worked	ings	Worked	ings	Worked	ings	Worked	ings	Worked
All manufacturing*	\$20.85	36.5	\$23.86	37.7	\$29.58	40.6	\$44.41	43.4	\$43.74	40.4	\$47.40	40.4
Durable goods.....	22.72	37.1	26.50	38.0	34.04	42.1	49.07	44.1	46.49	40.2	50.00	40.5
Iron and steel products	22.10	36.0	27.52	37.2	34.66	41.6	49.10	44.6	47.36	39.6	51.02	40.2
Blast furnaces.....	23.12	34.9	29.88	35.3	37.18	39.0	52.44	44.1	48.25	37.4	51.54	38.7
Cast-iron pipe.....	15.40	31.0	21.33	36.4	27.71	41.3	41.57	45.7	42.49	41.4	48.63	43.0
Forgings.....	23.62	38.5	29.45	38.4	40.93	45.9	56.79	45.0	52.77	39.9	59.43	41.4
Hardware.....			23.13	38.9	28.20	43.1	44.93	45.7	43.94	41.8	47.16	41.5
Plumbers' supplies...	20.74	37.4	25.80	38.2	29.93	40.1	46.65	44.5	45.71	40.9	49.95	41.1
Electrical machinery...			27.09	38.6	35.04	43.7	46.45	44.1	45.64	40.3	48.46	40.1
Machinery, except electrical.....	23.20	37.7										
Transportation equipment, exc. autos...			29.27	39.3	38.34	45.9	52.24	45.8	50.12	41.2	53.59	41.4
Automobiles.....	25.83†	36.7†	30.51	38.9	40.30	44.4	56.10	43.7	52.34	39.5	54.32	39.9
Nonferrous metals and products.....	27.41	37.1	32.91	35.4	41.25	39.6	51.99	41.3	50.22	37.6	54.47	39.0
Lumber and timber products.....	21.63	38.8	26.74	38.9	33.07	42.4	48.28	45.2	47.84	41.5	50.18	41.0
Furniture and finished lumber.....	15.92†	38.1†	19.06	39.0	22.22	39.7	33.80	42.0	36.53	40.9	40.55	41.4
Stone, clay and glass.....	17.58	38.9	19.95	38.5	23.78	40.8	36.68	43.3	39.22	41.9	42.75	41.8
Nondurable goods.....	19.34	35.3	23.94	37.6	27.44	39.0	40.00	43.1	42.32	40.7	45.98	40.5
Textile-mill products.....	19.20	36.1	21.78	37.4	24.92	38.9	38.30	42.4	41.02	40.5	44.61	40.2
Cotton goods.....	16.13	33.8	16.84	36.6	20.30	38.6	31.09	41.1	35.89	40.2	40.19	40.0
Silk and rayon goods.....	13.06	34.6	14.26	36.7	18.13	39.1	28.20	41.3	33.10	39.9	38.09	40.1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	15.55	34.8	15.78	36.5	19.00	37.8	30.82	41.4	36.09	41.2	41.12	41.1
Apparel and other finished textiles.....	18.13	36.8	19.21	36.4	24.85	39.2	36.27	41.6	41.57	41.1	45.52	40.4
Leather.....	16.13	33.8	18.17	34.5	20.64	35.7	31.67	36.9	35.62	36.9	37.70	36.5
Food.....	18.71	36.1	19.13	36.2	22.95	38.3	35.05	41.1	37.27	39.0	40.09	39.0
Tobacco.....	20.66	39.3	24.43	40.3	26.30	40.4	39.51	44.9	42.67	43.3	46.48	42.7
Paper.....	14.12	35.0	16.84	35.4	19.27	37.0	31.79	41.7	34.25	39.5	35.56	37.8
Printing and publishing			23.72	40.1	27.75	42.0	40.50	45.9	43.47	43.4	47.59	43.2
Chemicals.....	24.56	37.8	32.42	37.4	34.60	38.4	47.22	41.4	52.43	40.9	57.60	40.4
Petroleum and coal.....			25.59	39.5	30.15	40.8	44.00	44.5	44.34	41.2	48.28	41.3
Rubber.....	22.90	37.8	32.62	36.5	35.96	37.8	55.87	46.2	53.79	40.4	56.10	40.3
	23.52	34.7	27.84	36.9	32.49	39.5	49.54	44.0	50.32	40.2	54.20	40.2

*Average weekly earnings in 1910=\$23.29, 1929=\$26.40, 1932=\$17.86. Average hours worked per week in 1914=51.0, 1919=47.8, 1929=45.7, 1932=38.2.

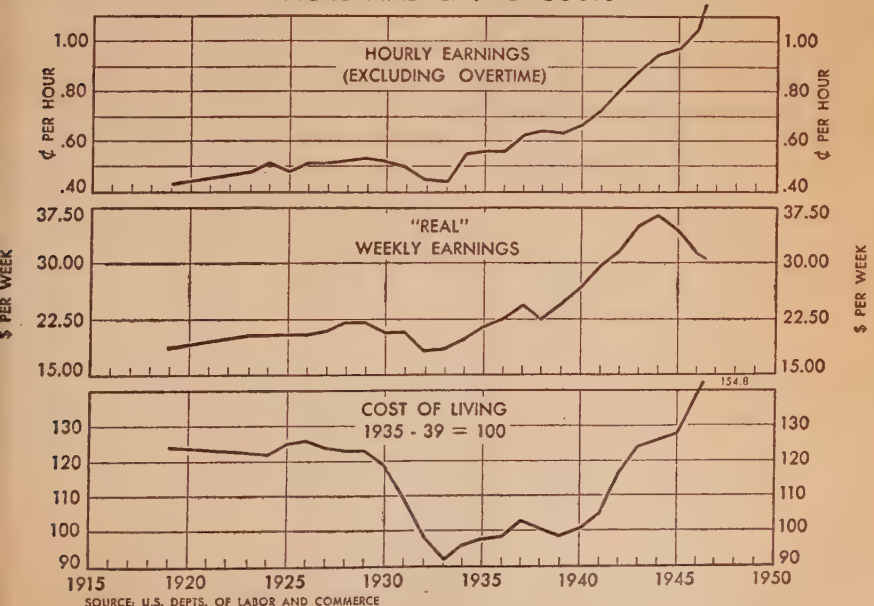
†Includes automobiles. ‡Includes furniture. §Average of first four months.

National Income by Distributive Shares (in millions of dollars)

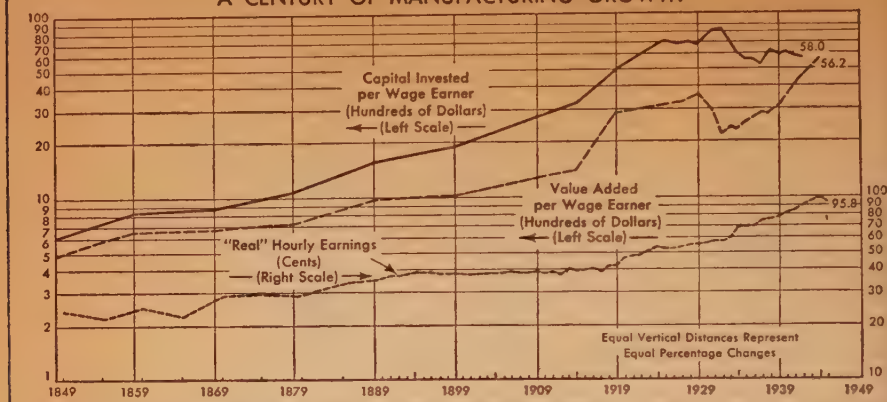
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Type of share	1929	1933	1937	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	% of total 1946
National income	87,355	39,584	73,627	72,532	103,834	182,260	182,808	178,204	100.0
Compensation of employees	50,786	29,330	47,696	47,820	64,280	121,184	122,872	116,763	65.5
Wages and salaries	50,165	28,825	45,948	45,745	61,708	116,944	117,551	111,113	62.4
Private	45,206	23,660	38,432	37,519	51,537	83,317	82,085	90,237	50.6
Military	312	270	358	398	1,862	20,782	22,438	8,010	4.5
Government civilian	4,647	4,895	7,158	7,828	8,309	12,845	13,028	12,866	7.2
Supplements to wages and salaries	621	505	1,748	2,075	2,572	4,240	5,321	5,650	3.2
Employer contributions for social insurance	101	133	1,234	1,540	1,983	2,936	3,805	4,072	2.3
Other labor income	520	372	514	535	589	1,304	1,516	1,578	.9
Income of unincorporated enterprises and inventory valuation adjustment	13,927	5,207	12,249	11,282	16,504	27,690	30,165	34,951	19.6
Business and professional	8,262	2,925	6,630	6,776	9,566	15,310	16,700	19,738	11.1
Income of unincorporated enterprises	8,120	3,450	6,659	6,942	10,210	15,369	16,754	21,046	11.8
Inventory valuation adjustment	142	-525	-29	-166	-644	-59	-54	-1,308	-.7
Farm	5,665	2,282	5,619	4,506	6,938	12,380	13,465	15,213	8.5
Net income of persons	5,811	2,018	3,140	3,465	4,322	6,693	6,952	6,865	3.9
Corporate profits and inventory valuation adjustment	10,290	-1,981	6,166	5,753	14,615	23,486	19,689	16,451	9.2
Corporate profits before tax	9,818	162	6,197	6,467	17,232	23,841	20,222	21,140	11.9
Corporate profits tax liability	1,398	524	1,512	1,462	7,846	13,913	11,283	8,601	4.8
Corporate profits after tax	8,420	-362	4,685	5,005	9,386	9,928	8,939	12,539	7.0
Dividends	5,823	2,066	4,693	3,796	4,465	4,689	4,765	5,614	3.2
Undistributed profits	2,597	-2,428	-8	1,209	4,921	5,239	4,174	6,925	3.9
Inventory valuation adjustment	472	-2,143	-31	-714	-2,617	-355	-533	-4,689	-2.6
Net Interest	6,541	5,010	4,376	4,212	4,113	3,207	3,130	3,174	1.8

WAGES AND LIVING COSTS



A CENTURY OF MANUFACTURING GROWTH



SOURCE: NAT'L INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD

Consumer Spending

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Group	(in millions of dollars)								1946 % of total
	1929	1932	1937	1939	1941	1944	1945	1946	
Food and tobacco.....	21,374	12,719	21,629	21,072	26,476	41,564	46,740	55,086	38.3
Clothing, accessories, and jewelry.....	11,018	5,973	7,964	8,299	10,483	17,972	20,054	22,163	15.4
Personal care.....	1,116	817	961	1,004	1,208	1,882	2,098	2,321	1.6
Housing.....	11,421	8,964	8,378	8,940	9,863	11,661	12,137	12,699	8.8
Household operation.....	10,509	6,675	9,340	9,461	11,724	13,317	14,484	18,009	12.5
Medical care and death expenses.....	3,620	2,575	3,226	3,386	3,961	5,441	5,754	6,447	4.5
Personal business.....	5,221	3,111	3,865	3,725	4,099	4,514	4,853	5,213	3.6
Transportation.....	7,496	3,924	6,432	6,250	8,241	5,510	6,320	10,862	7.6
Recreation.....	4,327	2,439	3,374	3,446	4,225	5,131	5,783	7,942	5.5
Private education and research.....	664	571	600	628	692	931	853	975	.7
Religious and welfare activities.....	1,196	973	900	938	1,014	1,490	1,478	1,525	1.1
Foreign travel and remittances—net.....	799	467	452	317	269	1,004	1,144	437	.3
Total consumer outlay.....	78,761	49,208	67,121	67,466	82,225	110,417	121,698	143,670	100.0

Spendable Income, Consumer Expenditures and Savings

(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Year	"Real" spendable income*	Spendable income	Consumer expenditures	Consumer savings
1929.....	67.3	82.5	78.8	3.7
1932.....	49.0	47.8	49.2	-1.4
1933.....	48.9	45.2	46.3	-1.2
1937.....	69.2	71.1	67.1	3.9
1939.....	70.6	70.2	67.5	2.7
1940.....	75.5	75.7	72.1	3.7
1941.....	87.5	92.0	82.3	9.8
1942.....	99.7	116.2	90.8	25.4
1943.....	106.5	131.6	101.6	30.0
1944.....	116.3	146.0	110.4	35.6
1945.....	117.4	150.7	121.7	29.0
1946.....	113.7	158.4	143.7	14.8
1947 (6 mo.)	109.5	169.6	158.0	11.6

*Spendable income adjusted for changes in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index.

Who Pays the Taxes?

Source: Staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation of the House of Representatives.

Note: Estimated individual income-tax liability under assumed income payments of \$165 billion for 1947.

Net income class	Taxes as percentage of net money income	Percent of taxes paid by each income class
Under \$1,000.....	6.7	2.0
\$1,000 to \$2,000.....	9.6	15.3
\$2,000 to \$3,000.....	10.1	18.8
\$3,000 to \$4,000.....	11.4	13.3
\$4,000 to \$5,000.....	13.4	6.3
\$5,000 to \$10,000.....	17.2	8.3
\$10,000 to \$25,000.....	27.1	12.0
\$25,000 to \$50,000.....	41.9	8.6
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	54.6	7.8
\$100,000 and over.....	70.4	7.5
Total, All Classes...	14.7	100.0

Farm Income—Estimated Cash Income and Government Payments (in millions of dollars)

Year	Cash income from marketings		Government payments	Total cash income
	Crops	Livestock and livestock products		
1919....	7,674	6,928	...	14,620
1929....	5,125	6,171	...	11,303
1930....	3,840	5,181	...	9,025
1931....	2,536	3,835	...	6,372
1932....	1,997	2,746	...	4,747
1933....	2,473	2,841	131	5,445
1934....	3,004	3,330	446	6,780
1935....	2,978	4,108	573	7,659
1936....	3,651	4,716	287	8,654
1937....	3,948	4,902	367	9,217
1938....	3,190	4,496	482	8,168
1939....	3,366	4,511	807	8,685
1940....	3,470	4,870	766	9,106
1941....	4,718	6,439	586	11,743
1942....	6,387	8,987	697	16,071
1943....	7,982	11,360	672	20,014
1944....	9,039	11,199	810	21,048
1945....	9,547	11,979	769	22,295
1946....	10,855	13,668	800	25,323
1947*....	2,546	5,141	206	7,893

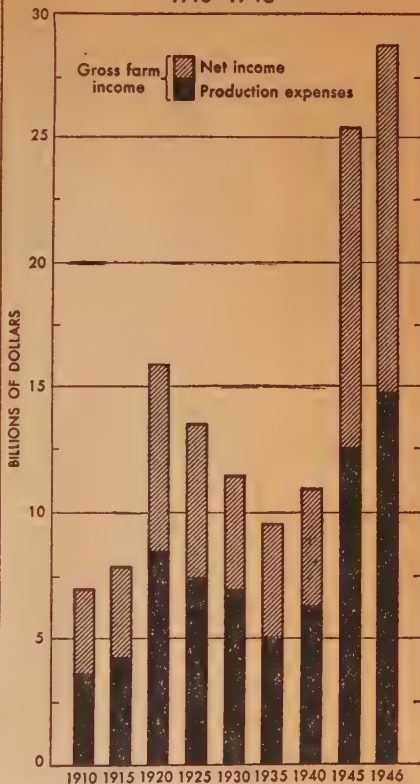
*Total for first 4 months, not adjusted for seasonal variation.

Monthly Farm Wage Rates

Year	Farm wage rates (average)		Year	Farm wage rates (average)	
	With board	Without board		With board	Without board
1910.....	\$21.22	\$28.08	1940.....	\$28.05	\$36.68
1920.....	51.73	65.40	1941.....	34.85	43.64
1922.....	32.75	43.33	1943.....	61.91	72.51
1929.....	40.61	51.22	1944.....	74.00	85.70
1933.....	18.07	25.67	1945.....	82.30	95.40
1937.....	28.00	36.32	1946.....	86.85	100.68
1939.....	27.39	35.82	1947*....	89.95	106.50

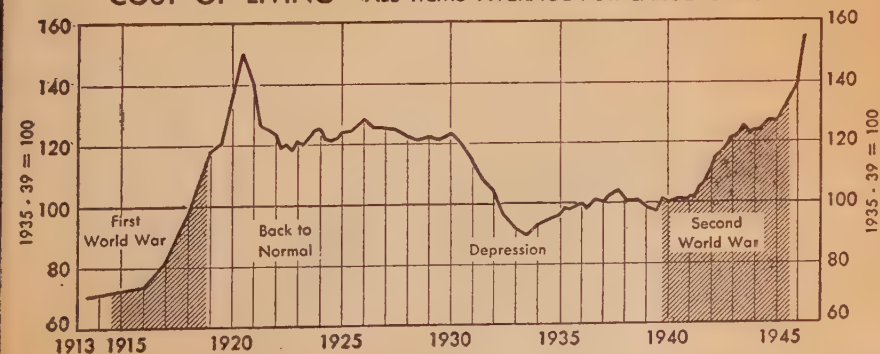
*Average of the first of January and April.

GROSS FARM INCOME: NET INCOME AND PRODUCTION EXPENSES OF FARM OPERATORS 1910-1946



SOURCE: U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

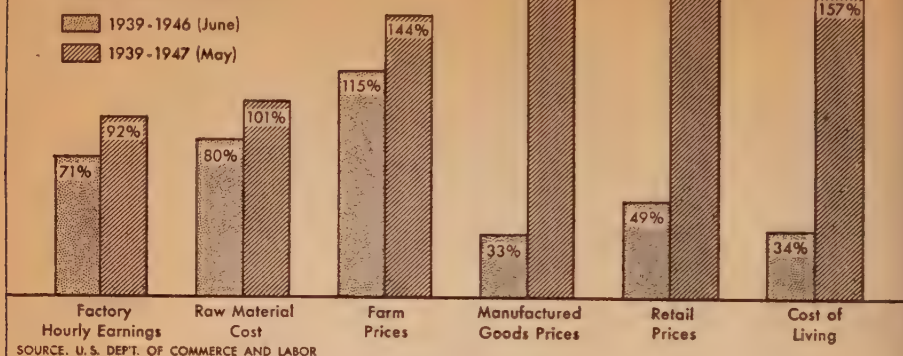
COST OF LIVING (ALL ITEMS-AVERAGE FOR LARGE CITIES)



Source: U. S. Dep't of Labor

WHAT HAS GONE UP AND HOW MUCH

1939-1946 (June)
1939-1947 (May)



Consumer Price Index (1935-1939=100)

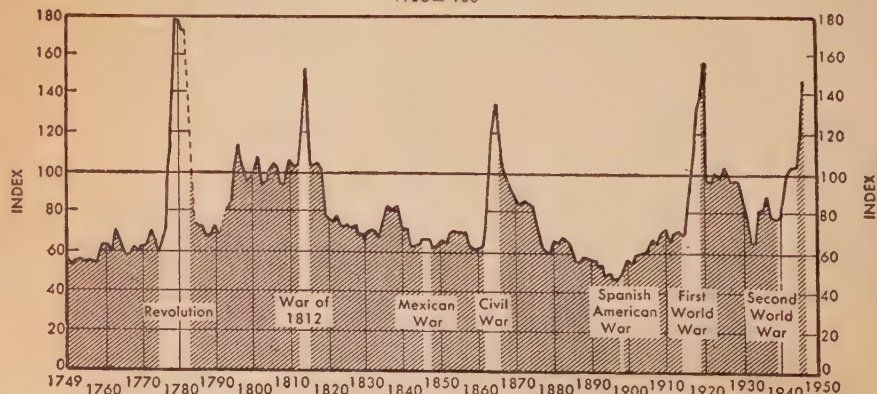
Year	All items	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and ice	House furnishings	Miscellaneous*
1929.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	111.7	104.6
1932.....	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	85.4	101.7
1937.....	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	104.3	101.0
1938.....	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	103.3	101.5
1939.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	101.3	100.7
1940.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	100.5	101.1
1941.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.2	102.2	107.3	104.0
1942.....	116.5	123.9	124.2	108.5	105.4	122.2	110.9
1943.....	123.6	138.0	129.7	108.0	107.7	125.6	115.8
1944.....	125.5	136.1	138.8	108.2	109.8	136.4	121.3
1945.....	128.4	139.1	145.9	108.3	110.3	145.8	124.1
1946.....	139.3	159.6	160.2	108.6	112.5	159.2	128.9
1947†.....	154.9	186.2	182.8	109.0	117.7	181.2	138.1

*Includes transportation, medical care, household operation, recreation, personal care.

†Average for first 5 months.

WHOLESALE PRICES All Commodities—Yearly Average

1926 = 100



Source: U. S. Dep't of Labor

Average Retail Prices of Principal Food Items

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

*Prices in cents per pound except for milk (cents per quart), eggs and oranges (cents per dozen), and tomatoes (cents per No. 2 can).

Item	1913	1920	1922	1929	1932	1939	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947†
Wheat flour.....	3.3	8.1	5.1	5.1	3.2	3.8	4.5	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.4	7.1	8.9
Corn meal.....	3.0	6.5	3.9	5.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.5	9.1
Bread, white.....	5.6	11.5	8.7	8.8	7.0	7.9	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	10.4	12.0
Round steak.....	22.3	39.5	32.3	46.0	29.7	36.0	39.1	43.5	43.9	41.4	40.6	50.1*	67.1
Pork roast.....	16.0	26.2	19.2	31.4	18.5	23.4	25.5	29.3	30.2	28.8	28.1	35.3*	45.9
Pork chops.....	21.0	42.3	33.0	37.5	21.5	30.4	34.3	41.4	40.3	37.3	37.1	46.0*	65.5
Bacon, sliced.....	27.0	52.3	39.8	43.9	24.2	31.0	34.3	39.4	56.2	41.1	41.4	51.3*	72.5
Lamb, whole.....	...	...	...	...	...	27.5	30.4	37.4	37.7	35.4	34.7	45.6*	65.5
Lamb, leg.....	18.9	39.3	36.6	40.2	23.8	28.2	29.7	35.3	40.3	40.0	40.0	47.2*	61.3
Hickens, roasting.....	21.3	44.7	36.0	41.2	25.6	30.6	32.6	39.1	44.9	45.1	46.7	52.6	54.2
Butter.....	38.3	70.1	47.9	55.5	27.8	32.5	41.1	47.3	52.7	50.0	50.7	71.0	78.1
Cheese.....	22.1	41.6	32.9	39.5	24.4	25.3	30.0	34.8	37.4	36.1	35.6	50.1	61.8
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	8.9	16.7	13.1	14.4	10.7	12.2	13.6	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.6	17.6	19.5
Eggs.....	34.5	68.1	44.4	52.7	30.2	32.1	39.7	48.4	57.2	54.5	58.1	58.6	60.9
Bananas.....	...	12.6	10.3	9.7	6.5	6.3	7.2	10.2	11.7	11.3	10.4	11.6	14.9
Oranges.....	...	63.2	57.4	44.7	30.2	28.9	31.0	35.7	44.3	46.0	48.5	50.0	40.8
Cabbage.....	...	6.4	4.6	5.3	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.5
Onions.....	...	7.1	7.9	6.7	5.0	3.8	5.0	5.9	7.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	5.4
Potatoes.....	1.7	6.3	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.5
Tomatoes.....	...	14.8	13.4	12.8	9.3	8.6	9.1	11.7	15.0	12.0	12.2	15.0	21.1
Prunes, dried.....	...	28.1	20.1	15.3	9.2	8.9	9.8	13.3	16.6	17.0	17.5	19.1	26.1
Coffee.....	29.8	47.0	36.1	47.9	29.4	22.4	23.6	28.3	30.0	30.1	30.5	34.4	46.3
Card.....	15.8	29.5	17.0	18.1	8.7	11.0	12.7	17.2	19.0	18.7	18.8	26.3	35.6
Sugar.....	5.5	19.4	7.3	6.4	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.7	9.6

*Average of 10 months only; prices not computed for Sept. and Oct. †Average of first four months.

Wholesale Price Indexes by Major Commodity Groups (1926=100)

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

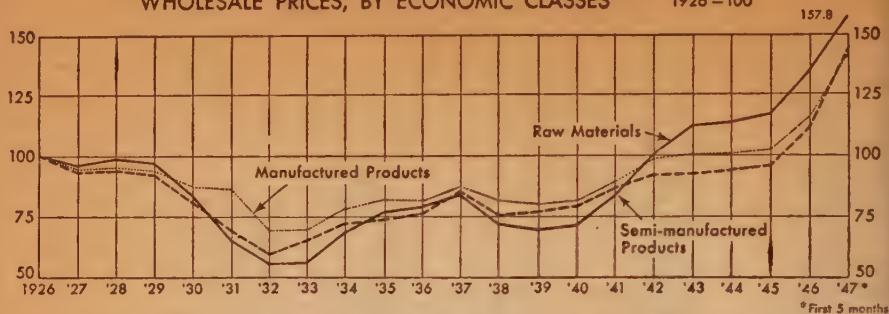
Year	All commodities	Farm products	Foodst	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous*
1900.....	56.2	50.4	55.5	47.5	57.8	38.1	105.3	46.5	73.2	49.9	97.9
1901.....	56.1	50.5	50.8	49.4	53.3	46.3	98.0	46.2	82.1	48.9	102.0
1910.....	70.4	74.3	64.9	60.2	58.4	47.6	85.2	55.3	82.0	54.0	152.7
1915.....	69.5	71.5	65.4	75.5	54.1	51.8	86.3	53.5	112.0	56.0	86.9
1916.....	85.5	84.4	75.7	93.4	70.4	74.3	116.5	67.6	160.7	61.4	100.6
1917.....	117.5	129.0	104.5	123.8	98.7	105.4	150.6	88.2	165.0	74.2	122.1
1918.....	131.3	148.0	119.1	125.7	137.2	109.2	136.5	98.6	182.3	93.3	134.4
1919.....	138.6	157.6	129.5	174.1	135.3	104.3	130.9	115.6	157.0	105.9	139.1
1920.....	154.4	150.7	137.4	171.3	164.8	163.7	149.4	150.1	164.7	141.8	167.5
1921.....	97.6	88.4	90.6	109.2	94.5	96.8	117.5	97.4	115.0	113.0	109.2
1922.....	96.7	93.8	87.6	104.6	100.2	107.3	102.9	97.3	100.3	103.5	92.8
1929.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6
1932.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4
1937.....	86.3	86.4	85.5	104.6	76.3	77.6	95.7	95.2	82.6	89.7	77.8
1938.....	78.6	68.5	73.6	92.8	66.7	76.5	95.7	90.3	77.0	86.8	73.3
1939.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8
1940.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3
1941.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0
1942.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7
1943.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2
1944.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6
1945.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7
1946.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3
1947†.....	146.0	174.1	161.6	171.1	138.5	100.6	126.4	175.6	130.0	126.0	113.7

*Includes automobile tires and tubes, paper and pulp, crude rubber and others.

†Average for first 5 months.

WHOLESALE PRICES, BY ECONOMIC CLASSES

1926 = 100

Farm Prices and Parity Prices,
May 15, 1947 (in dollars)Source: U. S. Bureau of Agricultural
Economics.

Product	Price received	Parity price*	Actual price as % of parity price
Wheat (bushel).....	2.39	2.02	118
Rice (bushel).....	2.33	1.86	125
Corn (bushel).....	1.59	1.47	108
Oats (bushel).....	.89	.91	97
Hay (ton).....	16.80	27.20	62
Cotton (pound).....	.34	.28	118
Soybeans (bushel).....	3.01	2.20	137
Peanuts (pound).....	.10	.11	91
Potatoes (bushel).....	1.53	1.69	91
Apples (bushel).....	3.18	2.20	145
Hogs (hundredweight).....	22.90	16.60	138
Beef cattle (hundredweight).....	18.60	12.40	150
Veal calves (hundredweight).....	20.10	15.50	130
Lambs (hundredweight).....	19.80	13.50	147
Butterfat (pound).....	.63	.57	111
Chickens (pound).....	.28	.26	107
Eggs (dozen).....	.41	.42	96
Wool (pound).....	.39	.42	93
Barley (bushel).....	1.42	1.42	100
Cottonseed (ton).....	83.70	51.60	162
Flaxseed (bushel).....	6.01	3.87	155
Oranges (box).....	1.57	3.46	45
Milk (quart).....	3.72	3.29	113

*Parity price is the August 1909-July 1914 average price increased by the rise in index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes.

Farm to Retail Price Spreads
for Farm Food Products*

Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Year	Retail cost (dollars)	Farm value (dollars)	Farmer's share of consumer's dollar (%)
Average:			
1913-1919	362	173	47
1920-1924	444	182	41
1925-1929	439	186	42
1929	435	183	42
1930	421	165	39
1931	339	121	36
1932	284	92	32
1933	276	90	33
1934	311	107	34
1935	347	138	40
1936	349	143	41
1937	362	156	43
1938	328	128	39
1939	316	122	39
1940	317	128	40
1941	347	154	44
1942	407	196	48
1943	458	236	52
1944	451	237	53
1945	459	247	54
1946	529	282	53

*Retail cost of 1935-39 average annual purchases of farm food products by a family of three average consumers; farm value of equivalent quantities sold by producers adjusted for value of by-products.

WHAT WE OWN

What and how consumers, businessmen and government units save and invest jointly determines the enduring wealth of the country. Money, stocks, bonds, property of all kinds—these make up the stock of American wealth. The facts about them are statistically summarized and analyzed in the present section. The standard of living which our wealth enables us to enjoy is also itemized and compared with that of other nations.

The following figures on the expanding ownership of modern conveniences point up the rise in American living standards.

Automobiles: 8,000 in 1900; 17,500,000 in 1925; 27,730,000 today.

Telephones: 1,300,000 in 1900; 16,900,000 in 1925; 31,600,000 today.

Homes with radios: 3,700,000 in 1925; 33,998,000 today.

Homes with electric washers: 2,800,000 in 1926; 18,768,000 today.

Homes with electric ranges: 300,000 in 1926; 4,027,000 today.

Homes with vacuum cleaners: 4,000,000 in 1926; 18,249,000 today.

Homes with electric refrigerators: 68,000 in 1926; 21,440,000 today.

Selected Types of Individual Savings (in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board, Treasury Department, Securities and Exchange Commission; "The Insurance Year Book," Federal Home Loan Bank, Department of Commerce.

Type	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Life insurance.....	22,968	24,584	26,488	28,608	31,256	34,128	37,509	40,800
Time deposits:								
Mutual savings banks.....	10,523	10,658	10,532	10,664	11,738	13,376	15,385	16,869
Commercial banks.....	15,258	15,777	15,884	16,352	19,224	24,074	30,135	33,800
Postal savings system.....	1,278	1,303	1,313	1,415	1,786	2,340	2,932	3,283
Savings and loans association assets.....	4,060	4,272	4,652	4,910	5,494	6,305	7,405	8,545
Government pension and trust funds.....	7,369	8,569	10,369	12,769	16,569	21,269	26,369	29,979
U. S. savings bonds.....	2,229	3,207	6,212	15,050	27,363	40,361	48,183	49,776
Demand deposits.....	8,300	9,200	11,400	15,800	18,200	21,800	26,600	31,100
Currency.....	4,200	4,900	6,800	10,300	14,400	18,300	20,700	20,800
Total.....	76,185	82,470	93,650	115,868	146,029	181,953	215,218	234,952

Money in Circulation (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

June 30	Total*	Gold certificates	Silver dollars	Silver certificates	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes	Federal reserve notes	Federal reserve bank notes	National bank notes
1929.....	4,746	935	44	387	284	115	262	1,693	4	653
1932.....	5,695	716	30	353	256	114	289	2,780	3	701
1933.....	5,721	266	28	361	257	113	269	3,061	126	920
1934.....	5,374	150	30	402	280	119	280	3,068	142	902
1935.....	5,567	117	32	702	296	125	285	3,223	82	704
1936.....	6,241	101	35	955	317	135	278	4,002	52	366
1937.....	6,447	88	38	1,078	341	144	282	4,169	38	269
1938.....	6,461	79	39	1,230	342	146	262	4,114	30	217
1939.....	7,047	72	42	1,454	361	155	266	4,484	26	187
1940.....	7,848	67	46	1,582	384	169	248	5,163	22	165
1941.....	9,612	63	53	1,714	434	194	300	6,684	20	151
1942.....	12,383	59	66	1,754	504	213	317	9,310	19	139
1943.....	17,421	57	84	1,649	610	236	322	13,747	584	132
1944.....	22,504	54	103	1,588	700	263	322	18,750	597	126
1945.....	26,746	52	125	1,651	788	292	323	22,868	527	120
1946.....	28,245	50	140	2,025	843	317	317	23,973	464	114
1947†.....	28,119	48	147	2,022	873	331	318	23,857	414	108

Sales and Redemptions of United States Savings Bonds (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

Year	All Series Sales*	Redemptions	Amount outstanding†	Series E Sales*	Redemptions	Amount outstanding†
1941	3,036	168	6,140	1,145	11	1,134
1942	9,157	349	15,050	5,990	209	6,923
1943	13,729	1,585	27,363	10,344	1,380	15,957
1944	16,044	3,341	40,361	12,380	3,005	25,515
1945	12,937	5,558	48,183	9,822	4,963	30,727
1946	7,427	6,427	49,776	4,529	5,423	30,263
1947‡	3,822	2,638	51,367	2,244	1,990	30,796

Per Capita National Income of the United States and Foreign Countries (in dollars)

Source: National Industrial Conference Board.

Country	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
United States.....	443	511	536	484	522	545
Australia.....	...	421	446	444	416	...
Canada.....	315	341	374	366	371	369
France.....	275	293	234	183	...	...
Germany.....	349	388	421	452	...	...
Japan.....	61	68	76	...	...	...
New Zealand.....	293	365	408	...	...	...
United Kingdom.....	418	457	500	454	...	445

*Issue price. †End of year. ‡Jan. to June, inclusive.

*Includes Treasury notes of 1890 and for 1929 and 1932 gold coin. †April 30.

Indicators of Relative Standards of Living in Fourteen Countries (Crude Data), Expressed Mainly as Annual Averages about 1924-1933

Source: Quarterly Journal of Economics, February, 1937.

	United States	British Isles	France	Germany	Italy	Spain	Portugal	Holland	Switzerland	Denmark	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Mean
Transport and Communication														
Telephone instruments per 1,000 inhabitants.....	148.2	41.3	27.9	50.0	9.2	9.5	5.6	38.5	41.7	100.4	67.7	85.5	34.8	52.3
Telephone and telegraph wire per 100,000 inhabitants (1,000 miles).....	62.8	19.8	11.3	22.9	2.7	4.2	1.9	17.5	6.0	27.8	22.0	20.2	8.4	17.9
Telegraph messages sent per capita.....	1.61	1.23	.99	.44	.74	.62	.40	1.06	.65	.68	.63	.65	.25	.80
Railway, locomotives per 100,000 inhabitants.....	52	48	50	37	14	16	15	49	17	31	21	35	21	31
Motor vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants.....	190	37	45	14	8	8	5	22	17	26	36	18	9	33
Luxury Food Consumption														
Production plus net imports or minus net exports of raw sugar per capita (kilograms).....	49.4	45.6	25.9	24.6	9.1	11.2	11.1	27.3	41.1	54.3	27.0	41.7	23.3	30.7
Production plus net imports or minus net exports of raw tobacco per capita (kilograms).....	2.70	1.70	1.82	1.80	1.16	1.37	.44	3.46	3.33	1.83	.87	.99	.86	1.72
Net imports of tea, coffee, and cacao per capita (kilograms).....	7.66	11.48	5.22	3.29	1.27	1.40	.73	6.43	12.64	5.21	8.31	7.73	4.66	5.91
Production plus net imports or minus net exports of all citrus fruits and bananas per capita (kilograms).....	26.8	16.2	7.4	5.9	10.7	16.9	16.9	8.0	10.5	8.1	4.7	5.1	1.3	10.5

Cost of Living in 32 Countries

(1937=100)

Source: United Nations.

	June 1947		June 1947		
Bulgaria.....	631	Germany.....	137	Puerto Rico.....	177
Canada.....	133	Hawaii.....	126	South Africa.....	146
Chile.....	376	Hungary.....	476	Southern Rhodesia.....	134
China.....	2,725	Iceland.....	310	Spain.....	422 (May)
Colombia.....	246	India.....	262	Sweden.....	160
Costa Rica.....	213	Iran.....	679 (Apr.)	Switzerland.....	159
Czechoslovakia.....	327	Ireland.....	179	Turkey.....	347
Denmark.....	166	Italy.....	4,663	United Kingdom.....	132
Dominican Republic.....	234	Japan.....	236	United States.....	153
Egypt.....	284 (Dec.)	Lebanon.....	498 (May)	Uruguay.....	170 (Mar.)
Finland.....	588	Luxembourg.....	278		

WHAT WE OWE

Much modern wealth is also debt; one man's asset is frequently another man's liability. For example, while 85 million Americans consider their \$50 billion in war and savings bonds as assets they own, the bonds are also liabilities which, as part of the public debt, must be financed or retired.

Our steadily growing national debt was multiplied by the war. Worried by the size of this debt and the burden it enforced on the economy in the form of interest charges, people were sharply divided on the question of how much of our current income should be used for debt retirement.

The debt we incur as individuals took a nose dive early in the war, partly because of government restrictions and partly because many of the goods we normally buy on credit just weren't available. With the end of the war, however, consumer credit began to rise sharply and the removal of remaining controls over installment sales late in 1947 promised to lift the total to even higher levels.

Net Debt in the United States*
(in billions of dollars)

Class	1916	1920	1925	1930	1935	1940	1941	1945	1946
Net Public Debt:									
Federal.....	1.2	23.7	20.3	16.5	34.4	44.8	56.3	252.7	229.7
State and local.....	4.4	5.9	10.0	14.1	16.0	16.5	16.3	13.7	13.6
Total public debt.....	5.6	29.6	30.3	30.6	50.5	61.3	72.6	266.5	243.3
Net Private Debt:									
Corporate.....	40.2	57.7	72.7	89.3	74.8	75.6	83.4	85.5	87.6
Long-term.....	29.1	32.6	39.7	51.1	43.6	43.7	43.6	39.5	41.0
Short-term.....	11.1	25.1	33.0	38.2	31.2	31.9	39.8	46.0	46.6
Individual & noncorporate.....	36.4	48.3	60.0	72.1	50.8	54.2	56.8	56.1	62.4
Mortgage: Farm.....	5.8	10.2	9.7	9.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.1	5.3
Nonfarm.....	8.6	12.1	21.9	33.1	26.2	27.3	28.6	27.9	33.5
Nonmortgage: Farm.....	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.5	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8
Nonfarm.....	20.0	22.1	25.6	27.1	15.6	17.7	18.9	20.5	20.9
Total private debt.....	76.6	106.0	132.7	161.3	125.6	129.8	140.2	141.6	150.0
Total public and private debt.....	82.2	135.6	163.0	191.9	176.0	191.1	212.8	408.1	393.4

*End of year. Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Public Debt of the United States

Source: U. S. Treasury Department.

June 30—	Gross debt	
	Amount (in millions of dollars)	Per capita (dollars)
1800*	\$ 83	\$ 15.87
1860.....	65	2.06
1865.....	2,678	77.07
1900.....	1,263	16.56
1915.....	1,191	11.83
1920.....	24,299	228.33
1929.....	16,931	139.40
1930.....	16,185	131.49
1931.....	16,801	135.37
1932.....	19,487	155.93
1933.....	22,539	179.21
1935.....	28,701	225.07
1937.....	36,425	281.80
1938.....	37,165	285.41
1939.....	40,440	308.29
1942.....	72,422	537.35
1943.....	136,696	1,001.55
1944.....	201,003	1,456.54
1945.....	258,682	1,855.90
1946.....	269,422	1,914.35
1947.....	258,286	1,793.46

*Figures for 1800 are as of Jan. 1.

Consumer Credit

(in millions of dollars)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

End of year	Total*	Charge	
		Installment sale debt	Cash loan debt†
1929.....	7,637	2,515	1,749
1930.....	6,839	2,032	1,611
1931.....	5,528	1,595	1,381
1932.....	4,093	999	1,114
1933.....	3,905	1,122	1,081
1935.....	5,419	1,805	1,292
1936.....	6,711	2,436	1,419
1937.....	7,491	2,752	1,459
1938.....	7,030	2,313	1,487
1939.....	7,994	2,792	1,544
1940.....	9,146	3,450	1,650
1941.....	9,895	3,744	1,764
1942.....	6,478	1,491	1,513
1943.....	5,334	814	1,498
1944.....	5,776	835	1,758
1945.....	6,637	903	1,981
1946.....	10,147	1,558	3,054
1947†.....	10,664	1,923	2,840

*Includes service credit.

†Installment and open credit.

†End of May.

UNITED STATES AND THE WORLD ECONOMY

U. S. Foreign Trade

The foreign trade of the United States during 1946 was marked by a record level of exports and the tremendous imbalance between receipts and payments. Exports of goods, including surplus property sales and provision of civilian supplies to occupied areas, totaled \$12,140 million during the year against imports of \$5,264 million—an import deficit of \$6,876 million. Altogether, foreign countries owed the United States \$15,264 million on current transactions during 1946 against United States indebtedness to foreigners of \$7,131 million, a gap of more than \$8 billion.

Foreign countries financed the payment of this deficit (1) through the sale of foreign-owned long term and short term assets including gold—\$2.2 billion; (2) through United States private and government loans—\$3.0 billion, and (3) through United States gifts and contributions, both government and private, \$3.1 billion.

Reconstruction needs of war-devastated areas and backlogs of unsatisfied foreign demand built up during the war period account for the large volume of exports during 1946. Imports lagged due to the slow rate of recovery in war-damaged areas. European production has been particularly held back by the disruption of coal production in the Ruhr.

Table I presents total United States exports and imports of merchandise from 1918 to 1946. The extraordinary rise of

exports after 1940 reflects the effect of lend-lease shipments during the war period for which payment was not required. As previously noted, high volume exports since the war are largely the result of United States gifts and loans.

The failure of imports to keep pace with the growth of exports makes the continuance of high volume exports doubtful. The discontinuance of lend-lease and UNRRA operations means that exports must now be financed out of the proceeds of sales to the United States, U. S. loans, and the liquidations of foreign-owned American assets.

However, outstanding United States credits are being rapidly exhausted. While foreign countries have gold and United States dollar balances totaling about \$20 billion, most of these are required for monetary reserves. If large-volume exports are to continue, imports must be increased and United States capital must continue to flow to foreign countries for reconstruction of war damage and the improvement of less developed countries.

The excess of United States exports over imports was even more pronounced during the first six months of 1947. Transfers of goods and services to other countries during this period were at an annual rate of \$20.7 billion, an amount which exceeded by \$12.7 billion the rate at which other countries were providing goods and services to the United States. About one-half of the excess was being financed by loans and other aids from the United States.

During the twenties the ratio of exports to the total production of movable goods averaged about 10 percent. Table II, showing the ratio between exports and the total production of movable goods indicates that, while this proportion declined during the thirties and stood at 7.7 percent in 1937, it increased to 12 percent during 1944. The percentage of movable goods exported during 1946 was 11.9 percent.

On the other hand, the ratio of United States commodity imports to national income ranged during the pre-war period from a high of 7.6 in 1920 to a low of 3.1 in 1938. During the ten-year period 1919 to 1928, the average percentage was 5.6, while during the thirties it declined to 3.6 percent. In 1946, imports constituted 3.0 percent of total national income.

Because the percentage of movable goods exported and the ratio of commodity imports to national income are small, there is a widespread belief that foreign trade is not important to the American economy. This view overlooks the importance of export markets to par-

TABLE I

U. S. Exports and Imports 1918-46 (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

	Exports of U. S. merchandise			Imports for con- sumption
	Total	Lend-lease	Cash	
1918.....	6,048	.....	6,048	2,952
1919.....	7,750	.....	7,750	3,828
1920.....	8,080	.....	8,080	5,102
1929.....	5,157	.....	5,157	4,339
1930.....	3,781	.....	3,781	3,114
1931.....	2,378	.....	2,378	2,088
1932.....	1,576	.....	1,576	1,325
1933.....	1,647	.....	1,647	1,433
1934.....	2,100	.....	2,100	1,636
1935.....	2,243	.....	2,243	2,039
1936.....	2,419	.....	2,419	2,424
1937.....	3,299	.....	3,299	3,010
1938.....	3,057	.....	3,057	1,950
1939.....	3,123	.....	3,123	2,276
1940.....	3,934	.....	3,934	2,541
1941.....	5,020	726	4,294	3,222
1942.....	8,004	4,926	3,078	2,769
1943.....	12,841	10,340	2,501	3,390
1944.....	14,163	11,298	2,865	3,879
1945.....	9,589	5,542	4,046	4,075
1946.....	9,742	1,777*	7,965	4,935

*Includes UNRRA and Red Cross Shipments.

TABLE II

United States Production of Movable Goods, Value of Exports, and the Proportion Exported in Selected Years

(in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Year	Production of movable goods	Exports	Exports as percentage of production
1914.....	20.2	2.1	10
1919.....	47.5	7.8	16
1921.....	33.9	4.4	13
1925.....	47.2	4.8	10
1927.....	47.5	4.8	10
1929.....	53.2	5.2	10
1937.....	44.0	3.3	7.7
1939.....	41.9	3.1	7.5
1941.....	64.2	5.0	8
1943.....	113.1	12.6	11
1944.....	114.8	14.2	12
1945.....	102.9	9.6	9
1946.....	100.4	11.9*	11.9

*Excluding 1.6 billion dollars of surplus property.

ticular industries and the strategic character of many imports. Exports account for major percentages of the total United States production of cotton, leaf tobacco, dried fruit, lard, aircraft and parts, sewing machines, office appliances, mining machinery, tractors, petroleum products, sulfur, carbon black and naval stores. Volume exports mean the difference between profit and loss in many American industries. Tables III and IV list the principal United States commodity exports and imports from 1936 to 1946.

United States exports reflect the industrial character of the country, 52.8 percent of total exports in 1946 consisting of finished manufactured goods. Semimanufactured goods accounted for 9.4 percent, foodstuffs 22.9 percent and crude materials 14.9 percent. Food exports during 1946 constituted an unusually high percentage of total exports, reflecting an over-all world shortage of foodstuffs. United States exports of foodstuffs averaged only 10.5 percent of total exports pre-war.

Crude industrial materials represented the most important class of imported

TABLE III

United States Exports of Leading Commodities

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity	Quantity			Value (in millions of dollars)		
	1936-38 average	1945	1946	1936-38 average	1945	1946
Crude materials:						
Cotton, unmanufactured, mil. pounds.....	2,880	1,282	1,999	319	279	536
Tobacco, unmanufactured, mil. pounds.....	450	473	663	143	239	352
Coal, 1,000 long tons.....	12,356	28,244	42,605	56	184	302
Crude petroleum, 1,000 barrels.....	64,898	35,353	42,574	91	58	74
Foodstuffs:						
Wheat, including flour, mil. bushels.....	62	188	306	62	329	610
Dairy products and eggs.....	.....	.....	.....	6	425	449
Meats and edible fats, mil. pounds.....	290	1,660	1,796	43	390	434
Fruits and vegetables.....	.....	.....	.....	98	274	297
Manufactures, including semi-manufactures:						
Machinery, total.....	.....	.....	.....	434	1,193	1,367
Electrical apparatus.....	.....	.....	.....	102	296	304
Industrial machinery, total.....	.....	.....	.....	224	706	842
Agricultural implements.....	.....	.....	.....	65	164	158
Tractors, new, number.....	33,180	62,858	66,005	36	92	76
Textiles and textile manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	87	477	732
Cotton cloth, duck, and tire fabric, mil. sq. yds....	252	673	775	27	145	223
Automobiles, including parts and accessories, total..	.....	.....	.....	286	580	528
Passenger automobiles, new, thousand.....	190	1	117	113	1	122
Motor trucks and busses, new, thousand.....	129	144	171	76	353	231
Chemicals and related products.....	.....	.....	.....	117	394	490
Iron and steel-mill products:						
Total, including scrap, 1,000 long tons.....	5,291	4,640	4,581	199	458	447
Total, excluding scrap, 1,000 long tons.....	2,278	4,554	4,448	149	455	444
Petroleum products.....	.....	.....	.....	253	693	361
Motor fuel and gasoline, 1,000 barrels.....	31,176	83,481	38,322	82	479	107
Lubricating oils, 1,000 barrels.....	9,588	6,432	10,924	74	82	115
Military exports.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1,909	75

goods, amounting to 35.8 percent of the total. Foodstuffs followed with 27.4 percent, semimanufactures 19.2 percent and finished manufactures 17.5 percent. Foods not produced in the United States and raw materials for American industry consti-

tuted the most important imports. Table V presents a breakdown of United States exports and imports by economic classes.

Western hemisphere countries are the leading market for American exports and the most important source of United

TABLE IV
U. S. Imports for Consumption of Leading Commodities

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Commodity	Quantity			Value (in millions of dollars)		
	1936-38 average	1945	1946	1936-38 average	1945	1946
Crude materials:						
Wool, unmanufactured, mil. pounds*	229	820	1,062	57	241	290
Undressed furs.....	.....	.....	.....	65	140	232
Crude rubber, mil. pounds.....	1,116	312	840	179	99	228
Raw silk, thous. pounds.....	57,791	107	13,361	99	1	128
Nonferrous ores and concentrates†.....	.....	.....	.....	32	132	113
Crude petroleum, thous. barrels.....	28,772	74,127	89,311	21	81	102
Foodstuffs:						
Coffee, mil. pounds.....	1,808	2,717	2,871	141	346	472
Cane sugar, mil. pounds.....	6,092	6,574	5,252	152	202	196
Fruits, edible nuts, and vegetables.....	.....	.....	.....	81	152	195
Fish, including shellfish, mil. pounds.....	346	405	471	31	76	89
Semimanufactures:						
Nonferrous metals, total†.....	.....	.....	.....	146	409	207
Diamonds, gems cut but unset, thous. carats.....	432	377	604	23	64	118
Finished manufactures:						
Paper and manufactures.....	.....	.....	.....	120	158	254
Burlaps, mil. pounds.....	573	459	556	35	65	77
Clocks and watches.....	.....	.....	.....	9	60	65

*Actual weight.

†Including those used in manufacture of iron and steel.

‡Including those used in the manufacture of iron and steel; also a small value of finished products.

TABLE V
Merchandise Trade by Economic Classes: Value and Percentage Distribution
(in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Yearly average or year	Total value	Crude materials		Foodstuffs		Semimanu- factures		Finished manufactures excluding military		Military equipment	
		Value	Per- cent	Value	Per- cent	Value	Per- cent	Value	Per- cent	Value	Per- cent
Exports of United States merchandise:											
1936-38.....	2,925	669	22.9	306	10.5	519	17.7	1,422	48.6	9	0.3
1939-41.....	4,026	457	11.4	352	8.7	757	18.8	1,946	48.3	515	12.8
1942-44.....	11,669	545	4.7	1,473	12.6	1,035	8.9	3,895	33.4	4,721	40.5
1945.....	9,586	875	9.1	1,678	17.5	782	8.2	4,341	45.3	1,909	19.9
1946.....	9,499	1,415	14.9	2,172	22.9	893	9.4	4,944	52.0	75	.8
Imports for consumption:											
1936-38.....	2,461	760	30.9	720	29.2	503	20.4	477	19.4	1	*
1939-41.....	2,680	1,044	39.0	622	23.2	590	22.0	423	15.8	1	*
1942-44.....	3,346	1,052	31.4	997	29.8	674	20.1	467	14.0	155	4.6
1945.....	4,075	1,164	28.6	1,155	28.3	928	22.8	632	15.5	196	4.8
1946.....	4,813	1,725	35.8	1,317	27.4	926	19.2	840	17.5	5	.1

*Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

States imports. In 1946 Canada and the other American Republics supplied 53.5 percent of United States imports and bought almost 45 percent of cash-purchase exports. The importance of western hemisphere countries in the foreign trade of the United States increased greatly during the war—pre-war these countries supplied only 34.7 percent of total imports and accounted for but 32.6 percent of United States exports. As a result of war damage

and disorganized production and distribution, Europe and the Far East declined in importance as sources of United States imports; imports from continental Europe and the Far East declined from 20.4 percent and 30.5 percent of total imports during the 1936–38 period to 10.8 percent and 18.4 percent respectively in 1946. Table VI below shows total exports and imports by leading countries and areas during the period 1936 to 1946.

TABLE VI

**Total Exports, Cash-Purchase Exports, and General Imports,
by Leading Countries and Areas**

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Country and area	Value (millions of dollars)			Percentage distribution		
	1936-38 average	1945	1946	1936-38 average	1945	1946
EXPORTS, INCLUDING LEND-LEASE AND RELIEF¹						
Total.....	2,967	9,803	9,742	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada.....	454	1,178	1,442	15.3	12.0	14.8
American Republics.....	485 ²	1,263	2,100	16.3	12.9	21.6
United Kingdom.....	499	2,189	855	16.8	22.3	8.8
U. S. S. R.....	49	1,838	358	1.7	18.8	3.7
Continental Europe ³	678	1,448	2,853	22.9	14.8	29.3
Western countries ⁴	609	1,120	2,246	20.5	11.4	23.1
Central and Eastern areas ⁵	69	328	607	2.3	3.3	6.2
Africa and Near East.....	160	630	619	5.4	6.4	6.4
Far East ⁶	557	1,093	1,328	18.8	11.2	13.6
All other.....	85	164	187	2.9	1.7	1.9
CASH-PURCHASE EXPORTS¹						
Total.....	2,967	3,759	7,965	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada.....	454	1,122	1,439	15.3	29.9	18.1
American Republics.....	485 ²	1,228	2,095	16.3	32.7	26.3
United Kingdom.....	499	293	737	16.8	7.8	9.3
U. S. S. R.....	49	4	53	1.7	.1	.7
Continental Europe ³	678	386	1,736	22.9	10.3	21.8
Western countries ⁴	609	385	1,663	20.5	10.2	20.9
Central and Eastern areas ⁵	69	2	73	2.3	x	.9
Africa and Near East.....	160	351	593	5.4	9.3	7.4
Far East ⁶	557	230	1,126	18.8	6.1	14.1
All other.....	85	146	185	2.9	3.8	2.3
GENERAL IMPORTS						
Total.....	2,489	4,136	4,935	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada.....	345	1,128	883	13.9	27.3	17.8
American Republics.....	542 ²	1,623	1,760	21.8	39.2	35.7
United Kingdom.....	174	88	156	7.0	2.1	3.2
U. S. S. R.....	25	54	100	1.0	1.3	2.0
Continental Europe ³	507	253	535	20.4	6.1	10.8
Western countries ⁴	414	249	471	16.6	6.0	9.5
Central and Eastern areas ⁵	92	4	65	3.7	.1	1.3
Africa and Near East.....	97	448	490	3.9	10.8	9.9
Far East ⁶	758	424	906	30.5	10.3	18.4
All other.....	41	118	105	1.6	2.9	2.1

¹Includes reexports. ²Includes Canal Zone in 1936 and 1937. ³Continental Europe excluding U. S. S. R.

⁴Includes Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

⁵Includes Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

⁶Asia other than the Near Eastern area, and Australia and Oceania. xLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

U. S. Foreign Investments

Before the First World War the United States was a debtor nation on capital account; foreign investments in the United States exceeded United States investments abroad by \$3.7 billions in 1914. World War I, however, completely changed this condition and by the end of 1919, United States investments abroad exceeded foreign investments in the United States by approximately \$3.7 billion. As a result of the great expansion of American foreign investments during the thirties, our net creditor position, excluding war debts, stood at \$8.8 billion in 1930 as compared with \$3.7 billion in 1919.

Foreign holdings in the United States, on the other hand, increased tremendously during the period 1933-39. Foreign capital, seeking safety from possible currency devaluation and the uncertainties of war, sought refuge through conversion into dollar holdings. Short-term dollar holdings of foreigners increased \$2.8 billion between 1933 and 1939, while foreign holdings of American securities largely purchased in the stock market, increased by \$1.4 billion. At the end of 1939, the net creditor position of the U. S. had declined to \$1.8 billion.

This movement gave way in 1940-41 to a reduction of foreign holdings, principally British, to finance war purchases here. After the entry of the United States into the war, however, foreign holdings in the United States increased as government expenditures abroad for the procurement of materials and for the pay and maintenance of troops resulted in substantial acquisitions of dollar balances by foreign countries. These large foreign dollar balances were maintained during 1946. Table VII below shows the Debtor-Creditor position of the United States at the end of 1946; the figure of \$4.7 billion for government long-term investments reflects loans for reconstruction and rehabilitation made to foreign governments, such as the British and French loans.

The net creditor position of \$8 billion at the end of 1946 has been increased during the first half of 1947 by additional drawings against the British line of credit, new loans by the Export-Import Bank, and private loans floated by the Netherlands and Norway.

Foreign needs for reconstruction and development are such that large amounts of American capital will be needed to cover foreign requirements—particularly if the Marshall plan for European reconstruction becomes effective. The net creditor position of the United States will increase rapidly with the expansion of American loans and the reduction of foreign-owned dollar balances to finance needed imports of United States goods.

TABLE VII

Preliminary Estimates Debtor-Creditor Position of the United States, End of 1946 (in billions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

United States Investments Abroad:	1946
Private:	
Long-term:	
Direct (book value)*	7.7
Foreign Dollar Bonds (market value)	1.8
Miscellaneous	1.7
Total long-term	11.2
Short-term	.7
Total private	11.9
Government:	
Long-term	4.7
Short-term	.6
Total Government	5.3
Total United States investments abroad	17.2
Foreign Investments in the United States:	
Private:	
Long-term:	
Direct (book value)	2.7
Corporate Stocks (market value)	3.0
Corporate Bonds (market value)	.8
Miscellaneous	1.7
Total long-term	8.2
Short-term	5.8
Total private	14.0
Government:	
Long-term	.1
Short-term	2.3
Total Government	2.4
Total Foreign Investments in the United States	16.4
Net debtor (—) or creditor (+):	
Position of the United States:	
Long-term:	
Private	+3.0
Government	+4.6
Total	+7.6
Short-term:	
Private	—5.1
Government	—1.7
Total	—6.8
Net position	+ .8

*No allowance has been made for write-offs and war damage to American properties in foreign countries inasmuch as the full extent of such damage is unknown. It may, however, run into several hundred million dollars.

International Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, established under the Bretton Woods Agreement, began operations in 1947. The Bank's first loan was a credit of \$250 million for the French government. This loan was made out of the Bank's capital.

The Bank made its first offering of securities in the United States investment market in July. The response was good,

the issue of \$250 million in bonds being oversubscribed. The increased operations of the World Bank are expected to supply dollars to bolster foreign purchasing power for United States goods.

The International Bank has an authorized capital of \$10 billion of which \$8,024 million has been subscribed by the 44 member nations. The Bank finances or assists in financing, on a non-political basis, projects for the reconstruction of war-damaged economies and for the development of less developed countries. The loans made must be guaranteed by the borrowing country. The United States subscription to the Bank's capital is \$3.175 billion and this country controls 35.1 percent of the total voting power of the bank.

Foreign Exchange

The obvious difference between foreign and ordinary domestic trade is the fact that the buyer and seller use different currency units. The United States exporter wants payments in dollars; the Brazilian importer uses cruzeiros in making his purchases and sales. The price which the American importer pays for the foreign currency is called the rate of exchange. Like all prices, exchange rates are determined by the forces of supply and demand. American importers offer dollars to the banks in order to obtain foreign purchasing power. Consequently, importers and those who are making foreign payments, such as tourists traveling abroad, persons sending funds to relatives in foreign countries, and

TABLE VIII

International Transactions of the United States, 1946 (in millions of dollars)

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total
Receipts:					
Goods and services:					
Goods	2,727	3,344	3,001	3,068	12,140
Income on investments	113	169	103	226	611
Other services	750	576	654	533	2,513
Total goods and services	3,590	4,089	3,758	3,827	15,264
Unilateral transfers	73	52	44	50	219
Long-term capital:					
Movements of United States capital invested abroad	222	246	289	233	990
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total long-term capital	222	247	289	233	991
Total receipts	3,885	4,388	4,091	4,110	16,474
Payments:					
Goods and services:					
Goods	1,231	1,245	1,311	1,477	5,264
Income on investments	37	40	44	52	173
Other services	543	336	432	383	1,694
Total goods and services	1,811	1,621	1,787	1,912	7,131
Unilateral transfers	952	939	827	611	3,329
Long-term capital:					
Movements of United States capital invested abroad	720	1,305	1,037	930	3,992
Movements of foreign capital invested in United States	154	30	137	20	341
Total long-term capital	874	1,335	1,174	950	4,333
Total payments	3,637	3,895	3,788	3,473	14,793
Excess of receipts (+) or payments (-):					
Goods and services	+1,779	+2,468	+1,971	+1,915	+8,133
Unilateral transfers	-879	-887	-783	-561	-3,110
Goods and services and unilateral transfers	+900	+1,581	+1,188	+1,354	+5,023
Long-term capital	-652	-1,088	-885	-717	-3,342
All transactions	+248	+493	+303	+637	+1,681
Net flow of funds on gold and short-term capital account:					
Net increase (-) or decrease (+) in gold stock	-227	-31	-77	-288	-623
Net movement of United States short-term capital abroad	+108	-161	-169	-71	-293
Net movement of foreign short-term capital in United States	-6	-332	-134	-411	-883
Net inflow (+) or outflow (-) of funds	-125	-524	-380	-770	-1,799
Errors and omissions	-123	+31	+77	+133	+118

businessmen paying premiums to insurance companies abroad, create a demand for foreign currencies. Exporters selling to foreign buyers, motion picture companies receiving royalties on films exhibited abroad and investors receiving interest on foreign investments, create the supply of foreign currencies since the foreign debtor must offer his own currency to obtain the dollars with which to make payment to the American creditor.

A world picture of total supply of and demand for dollars over a period of a year is presented by the annual summary of our international balance of accounts which appears in Table VIII.

Monetary Fund

The Monetary Fund was established to promote world trade by insuring the stability of exchange rates. Exchange instability had disrupted international trade during the thirties. Member nations under the Fund agreement are bound to maintain stable exchange rates and may not use exchange depreciation as a competitive weapon in seeking to expand foreign markets for their products.

Forty-four nations are members of the Fund, total subscriptions amount to \$7.7 billion, the United States subscription of \$2.75 billions representing 35.6 percent of the total; this country exercises 31.5 percent of the voting control of the Fund.

The Fund began stabilization operations in March 1947 and has made stabilization loans to two countries; France, \$50 million and \$12 million to the Netherlands, half in British pounds. Table IX below shows the initial par values of currencies established with the Fund.

Trade Agreements

The economic warfare of the thirties brought economic distress to all of the nations of the world—to those imposing the trade restrictions as well as those against whom the restrictions were aimed. This economic warfare was one of the most potent causes of the Second World War.

The realization of this truth has influenced United States foreign policy during the postwar period. The United States has taken the lead in proposing the renunciation of economic warfare and a cooperative approach to the restoration of world trade and prosperity. The American plan includes the scaling down of tariffs through agreements with other countries under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program, the establishment of an International Trade Organization and the adoption of a trade charter in which the nations of the world will agree to eliminate restrictive trade practices, exchange stabilization through the Monetary Fund, and loans, either direct or through the World

TABLE IX

Par Values of Currencies Established with International Monetary Fund

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Country	Currency	Par values (in U. S. dollars)	
		Currency units per U. S. dollar	U. S. cents per currency unit
Belgium.....	Franc	43.8275	2.28167
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	42.0000	2.38095
Canada.....	Dollar	1.00000	100.000
Chile.....	Peso	31.0000	3.22581
Colombia.....	Peso	1.74999	57.1433
Costa Rica.....	Colón	5.61500	17.8094
Cuba.....	Peso	1.00000	100.000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	50.0000	2.00000
Denmark.....	Krone	4.79901	20.8376
Ecuador.....	Sucre	13.5000	7.40741
Egypt.....	Pound	0.241955	413.300
El Salvador.....	Colón	2.50000	40.0000
Ethiopia.....	Dollar	2.48447	40.2500
France.....	Franc	119.107	0.839583
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	1.00000	100.000
Honduras.....	Lempira	2.00000	50.0000
Iceland.....	Krona	6.48885	15.4111
India.....	Rupee	3.30852	30.2250
Iran.....	Rial	32.2500	3.10078
Iraq.....	Dinar	0.248139	403.000
Luxemburg.....	Franc	43.8275	2.28167
Mexico.....	Peso	4.85500	20.5973
Netherlands.....	Guilder	2.65285	37.6953
Nicaragua.....	Córdoba	5.00000	20.0000
Norway.....	Krone	4.96278	20.1500
Panama.....	Balboa	1.00000	100.000
Paraguay.....	Guaraní	3.09000	32.3625
Peru.....	Sol	6.50000	15.3846
Philippine Commonwealth.....	Peso	2.00000	50.0000
Union of So. Africa.....	Pound	0.248139 (or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)	403.000
United Kingdom.....	Pound	0.248139 (or 4 shillings 11.553 pence)	403.000
United States.....	Dollar	1.00000	100.000

Bank, to assist in the reconstruction of war-shattered economies and the development of underdeveloped countries.

The United States is negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with 17 nations: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Syro-Lebanese Union, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. The same nations have drafted the charter of the International Trade Organization which will establish rules for a freer world trade organized on a multilateral basis. During the summer of 1947, sixteen western European countries, under the leadership of France and Britain, met in Paris to prepare a balance sheet of their assets and needs for reconstruction on an overall basis. This is for the purpose of advising

the United States as to what they can do to help themselves and what United States assistance they will require under the Marshall Plan. The Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries under Russian domination were not represented at the Paris conference. Significantly, the U. S. S. R. has not cooperated in the formation and operations of any of the international economic organizations designed to promote world trade and prosperity.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was originally passed in 1934 and was extended in 1945 for a two-year period. Under the provisions of the Act, the President is authorized to seek concessions from foreign countries for American trade and commerce in return for similar concessions granted their products by the United States. The President has the power to increase or decrease tariff rates

(under the 1945 extension, those in effect on January 1, 1945) by 50 percent.

Since 1934, reciprocal trade agreements have been concluded with 29 countries, with whom we did 65 percent of our normal foreign trade, and which include eight of our ten best customers in 1937. The effectiveness of the Act in promoting international trade and creating domestic employment is difficult to gauge because of the outbreak of the World War in 1939. However, between the years 1934-35 and 1938-39 our exports to trade agreement countries rose by 63 percent, while our exports to non-trade agreement countries rose by only 32 percent. Our imports from agreement countries increased by 22 percent and our imports from non-agreement countries by only 13 percent. The countries with which reciprocal trade agreements have been effected are listed in Table X.

TABLE X
U. S. Trade Agreements Signed

Country	Signed	Effective
Cuba.....	Aug. 24, 1934	Sept. 3, 1934
Brazil.....	Feb. 2, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936
Belgium (and Luxemburg).....	Feb. 27, 1935	May 1, 1935
Haiti.....	Mar. 28, 1935	June 3, 1935
Sweden.....	May 25, 1935	Aug. 5, 1935
Colombia.....	Sept. 13, 1935	May 20, 1936
Canada (superseded).....	Nov. 15, 1935	Jan. 1, 1936
Honduras.....	Dec. 18, 1935	Mar. 2, 1936
The Netherlands.....	Dec. 20, 1935	Feb. 1, 1936
Switzerland.....	Jan. 9, 1936	Feb. 15, 1936
Nicaragua ¹	Mar. 11, 1936	Oct. 1, 1936
Guatemala.....	Apr. 24, 1936	June 15, 1936
France.....	May 6, 1936	June 15, 1936
Finland.....	May 18, 1936	Nov. 2, 1936
Costa Rica.....	Nov. 28, 1936	Aug. 2, 1937
El Salvador.....	Feb. 19, 1937	May 31, 1937
Czechoslovakia ²	Mar. 7, 1938	Apr. 16, 1938

¹The duty concessions and certain other provisions of this agreement ceased to be in force as of Mar. 10, 1938. ²The operation of this agreement was suspended as of Apr. 22, 1939.

Country	Signed	Effective
Ecuador.....	Aug. 6, 1938	Oct. 23, 1938
United Kingdom.....	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Canada (second agreement).....	Nov. 17, 1938	Jan. 1, 1939
Turkey.....	Apr. 1, 1939	May 5, 1939
Venezuela.....	Nov. 6, 1939	Dec. 16, 1939
Cuba (first supplementary agreement).....	Dec. 18, 1939	Dec. 23, 1939
Canada (supplementary fox fur agreement) ³	Dec. 13, 1940	Dec. 20, 1940
Argentina.....	Oct. 14, 1941	Nov. 15, 1941
Cuba (second supplementary agreement).....	Dec. 23, 1941	Jan. 5, 1942
Peru.....	May 7, 1942	July 29, 1942
Uruguay.....	July 21, 1942	Jan. 1, 1943
Mexico.....	Dec. 23, 1942	Jan. 30, 1943
Iran.....	Apr. 8, 1943	June 28, 1944
Iceland.....	Aug. 27, 1943	Nov. 19, 1943
Paraguay.....	Sept. 12, 1946	Apr. 9, 1947

³This replaced a previous supplementary agreement relating to fox furs, signed on Dec. 30, 1939.

The key trading nations meeting at Geneva have concluded 123 trade agreements including 19 new reciprocal trade agreements by the United States. These include one agreement with the recently formed Benelux Customs Union. (The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.) Agreements were also concluded with Ceylon, Burma and Southern Rhodesia which were not included in the list of key trading nations which appears above.

The new agreements are slated to come into effect on January 1, 1948. In addition to tariff concessions for United States exports, they are reported to provide for the virtual elimination of the British imperial preference system.

The Geneva conference has also com-

pleted work on the charter of the International Trade Organization. The ITO is the last of the major international organizations set up to insure international economic cooperation. The charter will be presented to an international conference on Trade and Employment to be held at Havana in November. The charter establishes the rules under which international trade will be conducted in the future. Its primary objectives are to remove quantitative trade restrictions and to prohibit discrimination against particular countries in the application of trade controls. It calls upon all nations to reduce tariff barriers by mutual agreement and, with specified exceptions, provides for the elimination of other types of trade controls, such as quotas and exchange restrictions.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1947

Taft-Hartley Law

On June 23, 1947, Congress passed over the President's veto the "Labor Management Relations Act, 1947"—the first major legislation in the labor field since the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Its purpose was to correct defects which had developed under the Wagner Act, and to equalize the bargaining power of employers and unions in view of the unions' tremendous growth in numbers and in economic strength.

Following are the significant provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law:

1. *National Labor Relations Board.* The new administrative agency consists of five members instead of the former Board of three. A new general counsel is invested with the authority to handle election and unfair labor practice proceedings.

2. *Union Security.* The closed shop is banned. The union shop and other forms of union security are closely regulated by means of NLRB conducted elections.

3. *Union Unfair Labor Practices.* For the first time unions are chargeable with unfair labor practices. These include coercion of employees in the choice of a bargaining agent; union attempts to discriminate against employees for dual union activities at permissible times; union refusal to bargain with an employer; and participation by the union in jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.

4. *Suits Against Unions.* Unions may now be sued in federal courts, regardless of the amount involved and whether or not there is a diversity of citizenship. The principal basis of the suits are damages suffered as a result of violation of a collective bargaining agreement and of union

participation in jurisdictional strikes or secondary boycotts.

5. *Collective Bargaining.* Collective bargaining rights of employees guaranteed by the Wagner Act remain unchanged. But the obligations of employers are more closely specified. Employers are permitted to petition NLRB for elections where the believe, in good faith, that the union no longer represents a majority. Employees may petition for an election to have their union "decertified."

6. *Negotiations and Cooling-Off Period.* Unions and employers are not permitted to terminate or modify a contract without giving the other party 60 days' notice of such intention and without following certain notice and conference requirements.

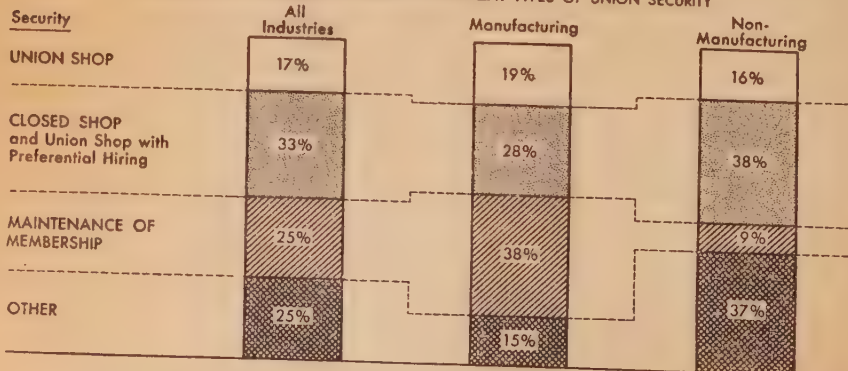
7. *Freedom of Speech.* The right of an employer to state his views or arguments against unions is clarified by the new law. For instance, an employer may now make anti-union statements so long as they do not contain any threat of economic reprisal or offers of benefit.

8. *Supervisors.* Supervisors are denied the protections they formerly had under the Wagner Act. Employers are no longer required to bargain with supervisors' unions.

9. *National Emergency Strikes.* The Federal Government is authorized to protect the public where an industry-wide strike affects the national health and safety. Where there is a threat of such a strike, the President may direct the Attorney General to seek an injunction which may continue in force for as long as eighty days. Employees are given the opportunity to vote by secret ballot on acceptance or rejection of the employer's last offer of settlement.

UNION CONTRACTS 1946

PROPORTION OF WORKERS COVERED BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNION SECURITY



10. Checkoff. Deduction of union dues from the employee's pay is not permitted unless the employee gives written authorization.

Portal-to-Portal Act

A Supreme Court decision (Anderson v. Mt. Clemens Pottery Co.) awarding back pay and liquidated damages under the Wage-Hour Law, for time spent in non-productive preparatory operations not normally compensated, led to an avalanche of lawsuits against employers. By January

1947 litigated claims totaled well over six billion dollars.

These suits led to the passage of the Portal-to-Portal Act on May 14, 1947. The new law set a federal statute of limitations of two years for future wage suits, outlawed "portal" claims except where based on contract, custom or practice, and gave employers the right to rely on official rulings under the law, without the risk of being held liable if a court later ruled that the original government interpretation or ruling was erroneous.

Terms Used in Labor Relations

ARBITRATION—Referring disputes between employers and employees to the binding decision of impartial referees, arbitrators, or umpires.

BARGAINING UNIT—A group of employees composed of workers in a single craft, plant, company, area, or industry for purpose of bargaining collectively with their employer or employers. Such units may be determined by traditional grouping of workers, or by NLRB or a state labor relations board.

BOYCOTT—A concerted effort by a union to withhold or induce others to withhold the purchase of goods or services of an employer involved in a labor dispute. *Secondary boycotts* generally apply to union efforts to induce parties not directly involved in a labor dispute to refrain from patronizing the employer with whom the union has a labor dispute.

CERTIFICATION—An official order of the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, or a state labor relations board specifying that a union is free from employer domination, includes a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit in its membership, and is authorized to act as the collective bargaining agent for all the employees in the unit.

CHECKOFF—Employer deduction of union dues from the pay envelope of union members and payment of the funds to the union.

CLOSED SHOP—An employer may hire only members of the contracting union who must continue to remain members in good standing to keep their jobs.

CLOSED UNION—A union which, through high initiation fees or restrictive membership rules, seeks to limit the size of its membership in order to protect their job opportunities. (See *Union shop*.)

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING—The process of negotiation between employer and union for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to the terms and conditions of employment for a specified period.

COMPANY UNION—An employee organization whose membership is limited to the

employees of a single plant or company. The term is frequently used to denote a company-dominated union, now illegal under the Wagner Act.

CRAFT UNION—Jurisdiction limited to one or several allied skilled trades.

EMPLOYEE WELFARE FUNDS—Funds consisting of employer or joint employer-employee contributions based upon percentage of payroll or number of units produced, used in behalf of union members for health insurance, hospitalization, vacations, disability, and retirement. Administration of the fund may be by union, employer, or jointly.

FEATHERBEDDING—Union work rules which limit output or utilization of manpower of machines.

ILLEGAL STRIKE—A work stoppage by union members in violation of a no-strike clause, or one which has not been properly voted upon or authorized by the proper union officials.

JURISDICTIONAL DISPUTE—A dispute between two or more unions over the right to organize the employees in a particular trade, industry or plant.

LOCKOUT—A shutdown of operations by an employer to secure acceptance of his terms or in protest against union demands.

MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP—Employees who are union members at the time the contract is signed and those who subsequently join the union must continue their membership as a condition of continued employment during the contract term.

MEDIATION—The process of attempting to reach a settlement or an agreement through the efforts of an outside person or agency such as the U. S. Conciliation Service.

OPEN SHOP—Union membership is not a condition of employment.

PICKETING—Stationing one or more persons of a labor organization at the plant gates or shop doors of an employer during a labor dispute for the purpose of informing the public generally and the employees that a dispute exists, persuading

workers to join or continue a strike, and preventing persons from entering or going to work. If large numbers participate in parading or walking up and down in front of the struck premises, this is known as *mass picketing*.

SENIORITY—Job rights based on length of service; measured in relation to other employees, to a particular job or to employment in a department, division, plant, or company.

SHOP STEWARD—A person elected by the employees within a plant or department to represent them in the adjustment of grievances with the employer.

STRIKE—A temporary work stoppage by employees as a form of economic pressure to enforce a demand for wage increases, improved working conditions, or to secure action on a grievance.

UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES—*By employers.* (1) Interference by employer with, restraint, or coercion of employees in the exercise of their right to self-organization and collective bargaining. (2) Employer domination or interference with the formation or administration of any labor organization or grant of financial or other

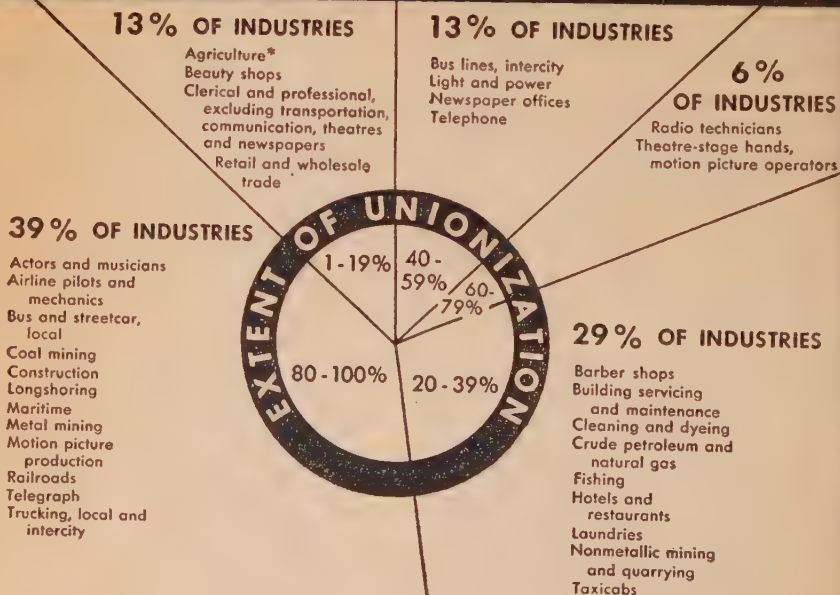
support. (3) Discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment by an employer in order to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization. (4) The discharge or discrimination of an employee who files charges or gives testimony under the Act. (5) Refusal to bargain collectively with the representatives of employees.

By unions. (1) Restraining or coercing employees in the exercise of their Wagner Act rights. (2) Charging excessive initiation fees. (3) Persuading an employer to discriminate against employees. (4) Refusing to bargain collectively. (5) Participation in secondary boycotts and jurisdictional disputes. (6) Strikes by minority unions against certified unions. (7) Requiring payment for services not rendered. (8) Coercing an employer in his selection of his bargaining representatives.

UNION SECURITY—The closed or union shop or maintenance of membership. (See each term.)

UNION SHOP—All employees after hiring or within a specified period must become and remain members of a union.

PROPORTION OF WORKERS UNDER UNION CONTRACT IN 31 NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES



*Less than 1 percent

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—Insurance systems established by law in various states providing payment to workers who suffer physical injury during their course of employment, irrespective of carelessness of worker or negligence of employer.

YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT—An agree-

ment signed by an employee with his employer as a condition of employment, setting forth the employee's promise that he would not join a labor union or otherwise participate in any concerted action. Such contracts are now outlawed by the NLRB under the terms of the Wagner Act.

Directory of Government Labor Agencies

Department of Labor—Principal operating units are: The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Labor Standards, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, Women's Bureau. Principal offices—Labor Department Building, Constitution Avenue at 14th Street, Washington, D. C. Secretary of Labor, Lewis B. Schwellenbach.

1. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Acquires and distributes labor information and publishes the results of special studies on various aspects of the labor field, such as wages in different industries; effects of the war on employment, production, and labor conditions; productivity of labor and industry; and industrial relations. This information is issued in special bulletins and in the Monthly Labor Review. The Bureau main-

tains eight Regional Offices throughout the country with its principal office in the Labor Department Building, Washington, D. C.

2. Division of Labor Standards: Established in 1934 to develop desirable labor standards in industrial practice, labor law administration and labor legislation, and to make specific recommendations concerning methods and measures designed to improve the working conditions and the economic position of wage earners.

3. Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions: Enforce minimum wage and overtime pay requirements of Federal laws.

4. Women's Bureau: Charged with formulating standards and policies for promoting the welfare of wage-earning women, im-

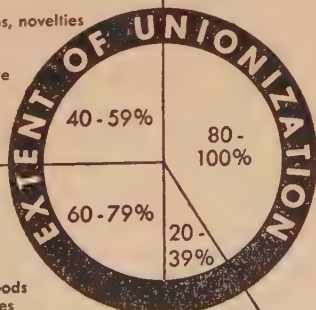
PROPORTION OF WORKERS UNDER UNION CONTRACT IN 53 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

25% OF INDUSTRIES

Baking
Chemicals, excluding rayon yarn
Flour and other grain products
Furniture
Hosiery
Jewelry & silverware
Knit goods
Leather, luggage, handbags, novelties
Lumber
Paper products
Pottery, including chinaware
Shoes, cut stock & findings
Stone and clay products, except pottery

25% OF INDUSTRIES

Book and job printing & publishing
Coal products
Canning and preserving foods
Dyeing and finishing textiles
Gloves, leather
Machinery, except agricultural equipment and electrical machinery
Millinery & hats
Paper & pulp
Petroleum refining
Railroad equipment
Steel products
Tobacco
Woolen and worsted textiles



41% OF INDUSTRIES

Agricultural equipment
Aircraft and parts
Aluminum
Automobiles and parts
Breweries
Carpets and rugs, wool
Cement
Clocks and watches
Clothing, men's
Clothing, women's
Electrical machinery
Furs and fur garments
Glass and glassware
Leather tanning
Meat packing
Newspaper printing & publishing
Nonferrous metals and products, except those listed
Rayon yarn
Rubber
Shipbuilding
Steel, basic
Sugar

9% OF INDUSTRIES

Beverages, nonalcoholic
Confectionery products
Cotton textiles
Dairy products
Silk and rayon textiles

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

proving their working conditions, increasing their efficiency, and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment. Chief of the Women's Bureau is Frieda S. Miller, with offices in the Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

Mediation and Conciliation Service—The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is an independent agency under the direction of a Federal Conciliation and Mediation Director appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The main office of the Service is in the Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

National Labor Relations Board—Principal office: Rochambeau Building, 815 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. The Taft-Hartley Law expanded the Board to five members: Paul M. Herzog, Chairman, John M. Houston and James J. Reynolds, Jr., all holdovers from the old NLRB. Additional members nominated for ap-

pointment by the President are J. Copeland Gray and Abe Murdock. The Board maintains 22 regional offices.

National Mediation Board—Composed of three members appointed by the President, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party. The Board investigates disputes over representation and mediates disputes concerning changes in rates of pay, rules or working conditions of employees subject to the Railway Labor Act. The Board maintains its principal offices in the Federal Works Building, 18th and F Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. The Board is composed of Harry H. Schwartz, George M. Cook, and Frank P. Douglass. (See *Labor Legislation*.)

National Railroad Adjustment Board—Settles grievances and disputes arising out of interpretation of agreements concerning pay, rules or working conditions.

The Chairman of this Board is C. E. Peck; the vice chairman is H. J. Carr.

Labor Organizations

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881 as the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, changing its name in 1886. Its basic approach was to organize workers by crafts and skills, rather than by geographical area as was the practice of the Knights of Labor which the AFL was successful in replacing. The present organizational structure is practically identical with that set up under the leadership of Samuel Gompers, president of the Cigar Makers International Union. The AFL is financed by per capita dues from each of the affiliated international unions which are autonomous, self-governing bodies. The Federation, however, has authority to fix the jurisdiction of its affiliated internationals, though it is not always able to enforce decisions. Federation officers are elected by annual conventions. The governing body between conventions is the Executive Council, elected by the convention.

The AFL now consists of a little more than 100 international unions, claiming a membership of approximately 7,577,000. Its principal activities are to aid constituent unions in organizing and bargaining, to promote or oppose legislation, litigate test cases in court, watch interpretation and enforcement of laws, represent its affiliates in tripartite government agencies, and act for its membership in international bodies. It also operates through city and state federations, and through councils or departments of allied crafts. The AFL has refrained from tying itself up too closely with any political party or government administration. Most constituent AFL unions

are craft unions although a number are industrial. By extension into a number of industries some of the original craft unions have become mixed unions. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America, AFL, is an illustration of a craft union whose jurisdiction includes building construction and maintenance work in establishments in many industries. The address of the American Federation of Labor is 901 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS

AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF AFL—1947

William Green, President

George Meany, Secretary-Treasurer

W. L. Hutcheson

W. D. Mahon

Matthew Woll

W. C. Birthright

Joseph N. Weber

W. C. Doherty

Geo. M. Harrison

David Dubinsky

Daniel J. Tobin

Charles J. MacGowan

Harry C. Bates

Herman Winter

Daniel W. Tracy

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

—The Congress of Industrial Organizations resulted from a split in the American Federation of Labor. In order to organize the mass production industries, leaders of the industrial unions within the AFL won approval at the Federation's San Francisco convention in 1934 of a resolution endorsing industrial unionism in the automobile, cement, aluminum, and other mass-

production industries. Failure of the AFL to organize the mass-production industries finally brought on a crisis at the 1935 convention at Atlantic City. Less than a month after this convention closed, led by John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman, and David Dubinsky, the United Mine Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the United Textile Workers, the Oil Field, Gas and Refinery Workers, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers founded the Committee for Industrial Organization. Other industrial unions shortly joined the Committee. In January, 1936, the Executive Council of the AFL ordered the CIO to dissolve and in August, upon its refusal to do so, suspended the ten unions. Disagreement on the desirability of reunification of labor led the ILGWU to return to the AFL, with John L. Lewis' UMW following suit later.

At present the Congress of Industrial Organizations includes more than 40 international unions with a claimed membership of 6,500,000. The CIO has emphasized legislation as an aid to organization and collective bargaining drives. It has also formed a Political Action Committee whose chief

purpose is to give systematic political support to candidates seeking public office whom it regards as pro-labor.

The CIO is financed by per capita dues from each of the affiliated international unions which are autonomous, self-governing bodies, as in the AFL. Unlike the AFL, however, the parent organization has greater influence over the decisions of the individual unions. The CIO is governed by a General Executive Board, consisting of a representative from each of the international unions. A smaller body of officers is elected by the annual convention. CIO headquarters are located at 718 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D. C.

OFFICERS OF CIO—1947

Philip Murray	President
Walter P. Reuther	Vice President
L. S. Buckmaster	Vice President
Joseph Curran	Vice President
Albert J. Fitzgerald	Vice President
John Green	Vice President
Allan S. Haywood	Vice President
Emil Rieve	Vice President
Frank Rosenblum	Vice President
O. A. Knight	Vice President
James B. Carey	Secretary-Treasurer

Membership of Leading American Labor Unions

Name of union	Affiliation	Date	Number of members
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	CIO	1946	300,000
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	AFL	1946	168,311
American Federation of Musicians	AFL	1946	151,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union	AFL	1946	150,800 gross
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen	Ind.	1946	116,732
Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees	AFL	1944	117,000
Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers	AFL	1946	181,380
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen	Ind.	1946	215,872
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks	AFL	1946	301,997
Building Service Employees' International Union	AFL	1946	133,000
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance	AFL	1946	354,731
Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers	CIO	1946	200,000 represented ¹
International Association of Machinists	Ind.	1945	625,000
International Brotherhood of Boilermakers	AFL	1944	337,000 ¹
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	AFL	1946	336,854
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	AFL	1944	629,000
International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union	AFL	1944	333,000
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union	AFL	1946	325,000 in good standing ²
International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers	CIO	1946	125,000 in good standing ³
International Federation of Telephone Workers	Ind.	1946	204,000
Mail, Wholesale and Department Store Union	CIO	1946	125,000
Textile Workers Union	CIO	1946	400,000 represented
United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters	AFL	1946	201,000
United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers	CIO	1945	891,840 ⁴
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners	AFL	1945	722,000 gross ⁵
United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers	CIO	1945	700,000 represented
United Mine Workers	AFL	1946	600,000 in good standing ⁶
United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers	CIO	1946	195,000 in good standing ⁷
United Steelworkers	CIO	1946	725,308 ⁸

¹Subject to decline in shipbuilding industry.

²Members do not lose good standing till they are nine months in arrears in dues.

³Includes members exonerated from dues: on strike, on sick leave, in armed services.

⁴Average for 1945. Membership lower at end of 1945. ⁵All active members.

⁶Includes members exonerated from dues. ⁷Includes 4-5,000 who were out of work because of illness, etc.

⁸Excludes 61,200 exonerated members and 66,900 in armed forces.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS—It is generally estimated that 2,000,000 workers are organized in independent unions, many of them operating only as company- or plant-wide unions. Some are loosely united in the Confederated Unions of America, whose central headquarters are located at 809 "I" Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The most important of the independents, however, are organized much like the international unions of the AFL and CIO, some of them having withdrawn from the AFL.

1. Railroad Brotherhoods. The most prominent of the railroad unions are the four independent train service unions, commonly referred to as the "Brotherhoods." Labor organization in the railroads is predominantly along craft or occupational lines. The "Big Four" unaffiliated unions represent craft elements in the industry. They include the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors of America. Membership figures for the "Big Four" unaffiliated unions are as follows: Railway Conductors—36,360; Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen—116,732; Railroad Trainmen—215,872; Locomotive Engineers—76,589. All told, however, there are about 1,400,000 employees on Class 1 railroads and some 23 so-called standard railroad unions. All except about 70,000 employees are covered by union agreements, so that approximately 95 percent were employed under contracts.

The railroad unions, except for the Railroad Trainmen and the Locomotive Engineers, attempt some form of united action through the Railway Labor Executives Assn., which includes some AFL unions.

2. International Association of Machinists. Claiming a membership of 625,000, was formerly affiliated with the AFL. After one withdrawal it was readmitted, during the 1944 convention, but withdrew again in 1946 as a result of a jurisdictional dispute

with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Sheet Metal Workers International Association. IAM Hqt. are at 9th St. and Mt. Vernon Pl., N. W., Washington, D. C.

3. Foreman's Association of America. Union membership of foremen received its impetus in the mass production industries. The organization of supervisors became an active issue after the effective organization of production workers by the newly organized industrial unions. In 1941, foremen from numerous Detroit automobile plants organized an independent union, the Foreman's Association of America, which later expanded its membership into other industries and areas. FAA obtained a contract from the Ford Motor Company in 1943 but met with resistance from other auto manufacturers. Organizational activities were aided by the decision of the National Labor Relations Board in 1945, holding that foremen were entitled to bargain collectively under the Wagner Act.

This trend was reversed by passage of the Taft-Hartley Law in June, 1947. By amendment of the Wagner Act, it eliminated supervisors from the statutory definition of employee, thereby denying organizational protection and mandatory collective bargaining rights to classes of supervisory employees. Shortly after this happened, FAA lost 13 of its chapters, including its largest group, at Packard. The union still claims 140 chapters. Its headquarters are located at 515 Barlum Tower, Detroit.

4. Communication Workers of America. This union was formerly the National Federation of Telephone Workers. The present group represents an attempt to create a more centrally organized union. The telephone strike in 1947 resulted in a split. The American Union of Telephone Workers (long lines) and some others formed the CIO Telephone Workers Organizing Committee. A few unions formerly affiliated with NFW are now affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Others remain independent.

State Labor Relations Laws

Anti-strike legislation was passed by a number of states in 1947 legislative sessions. Only three states dealt with the ordinary strike: Delaware, Michigan and Missouri require strike votes or notices. But jurisdictional strikes are banned or restricted in California, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. Sit-down strikes were prohibited by Delaware, South Dakota and Utah. Missouri and North Dakota forbade unions to engage in sympathy strikes. Public employees cannot strike in Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas, while Minnesota denied the right to employees of charitable hospitals. A number outlawed secondary boycotts: California,

Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas and Utah. The right of a majority of employees to peacefully picket the employer's premises was not disturbed, except in the case of public employees or those working for public utilities. But these states made mass picketing illegal: Delaware, Georgia, Michigan, South Dakota, Texas and Utah. Violent picketing is banned in Georgia, Michigan and South Dakota. A minority union may not picket in Delaware, North Dakota or Utah; and "stranger" picketing is not allowed in Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Texas. It is unlawful to picket the homes of employees in Connecticut and Michigan.

THE FEDERAL TAX SYSTEM

The Internal Revenue Code is the basic tax law of the Federal Government. Although it provides for many types of taxes such as gift, estate, manufacturers' excise, document, etc., its chief feature is the income tax, both individual and corporate.

Surtax net income				Surtax rates			
Not over \$2,000				17% of the surtax net income			
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000				\$340 + 19% of excess over \$2,000			
Over 4,000 " " " 6,000				720 + 23% " " " 4,000			
Over 6,000 " " " 8,000				1,180 + 27% " " " 6,000			
Over 8,000 " " " 10,000				1,720 + 31% " " " 8,000			
Over 10,000 " " " 12,000				2,340 + 35% " " " 10,000			
Over 12,000 " " " 14,000				3,040 + 40% " " " 12,000			
Over 14,000 " " " 16,000				3,840 + 44% " " " 14,000			
Over 16,000 " " " 18,000				4,720 + 47% " " " 16,000			
Over 18,000 " " " 20,000				5,660 + 50% " " " 18,000			
Over 20,000 " " " 22,000				6,660 + 53% " " " 20,000			
Over 22,000 " " " 26,000				7,720 + 56% " " " 22,000			
Over 26,000 " " " 32,000				9,960 + 59% " " " 26,000			
Over 32,000 " " " 38,000				13,500 + 62% " " " 32,000			
Over 38,000 " " " 44,000				17,220 + 66% " " " 38,000			
Over 44,000 " " " 50,000				21,180 + 69% " " " 44,000			
Over 50,000 " " " 60,000				25,320 + 72% " " " 50,000			
Over 60,000 " " " 70,000				32,520 + 75% " " " 60,000			
Over 70,000 " " " 80,000				40,020 + 78% " " " 70,000			
Over 80,000 " " " 90,000				47,820 + 81% " " " 80,000			
Over 90,000 " " " 100,000				55,920 + 84% " " " 90,000			
Over 100,000 " " " 150,000				64,320 + 86% " " " 100,000			
Over 150,000 " " " 200,000				107,320 + 87% " " " 150,000			
Over 200,000				150,820 + 88% " " " 200,000			

Individual Taxes

Individual tax rates for the calendar year 1947 are: normal tax at 3 percent, and surtax scaled from 17 percent to 88 percent in accordance with the above table.

The total of normal tax and surtax is reduced by 5 percent to give the actual tax due. For example, if the normal tax and surtax equal \$100, the taxpayer will pay \$100 less 5 percent, or \$95, not \$100.

(No individual need pay a total tax greater than 85.5 percent of his net income.)

Deductions:

In computing taxable net income, the taxpayer has the choice of using either the actual deductions incurred by him, such as: interest, taxes, contributions, etc., or the optional standard deduction. The optional deduction is used in place of actual deductions and amounts to roughly 10 percent of the taxpayer's income after business and employment expenses have been deducted. However, it may never exceed \$500.

Exemptions:

The same exemptions are allowed in calculating both the normal tax and the surtax. The taxpayer is entitled to a \$500 exemption for himself and each of his dependents. To claim someone as a depend-

ent you must furnish over half the money spent for his support, his taxable income must be less than \$500, and he must be closely related to you. These are considered "close" relatives:

Son and daughter (including an adopted child), grandchild, great-grandchild, etc.

Stepchild

Son-in-law and daughter-in-law

Parents, grandparents, etc.

Stepfather and stepmother

Father-in-law and mother-in-law

Brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister

Brother-in-law and sister-in-law

Uncle, aunt, nephew and niece (but not if related to you only by marriage)

The taxpayer's wife is entitled to a \$500 exemption for normal tax and for surtax, whether on a separate or a joint return. But the husband may claim his wife's \$500 exemption on *his separate return* if she has no income and is not claimed as a dependent by another taxpayer.

How income tax is collected:

To keep the collection of individual taxes on a current basis, two devices are used: (1) the withholding tax and (2) the declaration and payment of estimated tax. Withholding simply makes employers agents of the government in collecting taxes from employees. Through the use

of withholding tables, the tax on an employee's salary is roughly calculated. A proportionate amount of the tax is then deducted from each payment of salary to the employee. If at the end of the year, it appears that too much has been withheld, the employee gets a tax refund; if not enough has been withheld, the employee sends in the difference with his tax return.

Since the wage withholding method doesn't place on a current basis taxpayers receiving dividends, interest, profits from business, etc., and wage earners whose tax will exceed the amount withheld on wages, these taxpayers file a declaration at the beginning of the year estimating their current year's taxes and pay it in quarterly installments. Just as in the case of withholding, any overpayment or underpayment of tax is adjusted in the return covering the entire year.

Who must file a return:

If you've earned \$500 or more during the year you must file a return. This is required whether you're single, married, divorced, widowed or under 21. Also, if you earned less than \$500 but received other income from interest, dividends, rents, pensions, etc., which brings your income up to \$500, a return is required.

Members of the armed services below the rank of commissioned warrant officer do not include any of their military or naval pay in deciding whether to fill out a return. Officers exclude the first \$1,500 of service pay in deciding if they file.

What form to use:

FORM W-2. There are two possible forms—1040 or W-2. Form W-2 is the familiar withholding receipt. Any taxpayer may choose to use Form 1040, but only a taxpayer who meets certain requirements is eligible to use Form W-2. These requirements are as follows:

1. His total income must be less than \$5,000.
2. His income must be derived entirely from wages, dividends, or interest.
3. His income from sources other than wages subject to withholding must not exceed \$100.
4. His return must not be made for a fractional part of a year because of a change in accounting method.
5. He cannot be a nonresident alien.
6. He cannot claim special tax treatment because his income is mainly derived from sources within United States possessions.

If a husband and wife file a combined return on the withholding receipt, the combined income must meet the first three tests. If a wife files a separate withholding receipt, the husband must either use his

receipt as a return, use the tax table method of figuring the tax on the regular form, or use the optional standard deduction if his income is over \$5,000.

Taxpayers who are eligible to use Form W-2 need answer only a few simple questions appearing on it, and let the collector compute the actual amount of tax liability. This computation will be on the basis of the tax table which is part of Form 1040 and which automatically allows the standard deduction of approximately 10 percent. If any additional tax is due, the collector will send the taxpayer a bill for that amount. This bill must be paid within thirty days after it has been mailed by the collector. If the amount of taxes withheld from wages plus any amount paid as an estimated tax exceed the total tax due, then a refund will be sent.

If the taxpayer has received more than one receipt for income tax withheld during the year (either the old or the revised Form W-2), he must use the last one received as his return, and must attach the others to it. If a husband and wife file a combined return on Form W-2, all receipts which were given to both of them must be attached. If any receipt is missing and the taxpayer cannot obtain a duplicate from his employer, he must file a return on Form 1040.

FORM 1040. Every individual who does not meet *all* the requirements for using Form W-2, or who wants to make his own computations, must use Form 1040. If his adjusted gross income is less than \$5,000 (regardless of source), and if he meets requirements (4), (5), and (6) listed under Form W-2 (above), he may convert the form into a "short" form by tearing off pages 3 and 4, filing only pages 1 and 2. If he does so, he must use the tax table method of computing his tax liability.

Partnerships:

A partnership as such does not pay tax. Instead the individual partners pick up their share of the partnership net profit or loss and report it in their individual returns.

Estates and trusts:

Every fiduciary (except a receiver who is in possession of only part of an individual's property), or one or two or more joint fiduciaries must file a return for the following individuals, estates and trusts for which he acts:

- (a) Every individual whose gross income for the taxable year is \$500 or more;
- (b) Every estate which has a gross income of \$500 or more;
- (c) Every trust which has a *net* income of \$100 or more, or which has a *gross* income of \$500 or more;
- (d) Every estate or trust of which any beneficiary is a nonresident alien.

Corporation Taxes

Corporations are now subject to the following tax rates:

Earnings up to \$25,000

Normal tax	
First \$5,000	15%
Next 15,000	17%
Next 5,000	19%
Surtax	6%

Earnings between \$25,000 and \$50,000

Normal tax	\$4,250 plus 31% of normal tax net income over \$25,000
Surtax	\$1,500 plus 22% of surtax net income over \$25,000

Earnings over \$50,000

Normal tax	24%
Surtax	14%

There is no longer an excess profits tax, capital stock tax or declared value excess

profits tax. However, the 27½ percent-38½ percent penalty surtax on corporations which unreasonably accumulate earnings to avoid the surtax on individual stockholders is still in effect.

Gift Tax

Individuals who make gifts are subject to a gift tax based on the value of the property given. However, exemption is provided for a certain amount of gifts and the tax does not apply until the exemption is exceeded. The exemptions work this way:

During his lifetime, an individual may give away \$30,000 taxfree. In addition, the first \$3,000 of gifts made by him to each person in any one year is also exempt. For example, a taxpayer may give his wife and child \$3,000 apiece each year without incurring gift tax and without using up any of his \$30,000 lifetime exemption.

After deducting exemptions, the value of gifts is taxed at the following rates:

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) Rate of tax on excess over amount in column (A) Percent
Amount of net gifts equaling—	Amount of net gifts not exceeding—	Tax on amount in column (A)	
.....	\$ 5,000	.....	2¼
\$ 5,000	10,000	\$ 112.50	5¼
10,000	20,000	375.00	8¼
20,000	30,000	1,200.00	10½
30,000	40,000	2,250.00	13½
40,000	50,000	3,600.00	16½
50,000	60,000	5,250.00	18¾
60,000	100,000	7,125.00	21
100,000	250,000	15,525.00	22½
250,000	500,000	49,275.00	24
500,000	750,000	109,275.00	26¼
750,000	1,000,000	174,900.00	27¾
1,000,000	1,250,000	244,275.00	29¼
1,250,000	1,500,000	317,400.00	31½
1,500,000	2,000,000	396,150.00	33¾
2,000,000	2,500,000	564,900.00	36¾
2,500,000	3,000,000	748,650.00	39¾
3,000,000	3,500,000	947,400.00	42
3,500,000	4,000,000	1,157,400.00	44¼
4,000,000	5,000,000	1,378,650.00	47¼
5,000,000	6,000,000	1,851,150.00	50¼
6,000,000	7,000,000	2,353,650.00	52½
7,000,000	8,000,000	2,878,650.00	54¾
8,000,000	10,000,000	3,426,150.00	57
10,000,000	.....	4,566,150.00	57¾

A gift tax return (Form 708) and payment of the tax are due on March 15th following the close of the calendar year in which the taxable gifts are made.

Integration of Gift and Estate Taxes

The gift tax was originally intended to complement and reinforce the estate tax. The idea was to place a tax on the transfers of property made during a taxpayer's lifetime, thereby counterbalancing the lower estate taxes to be collected from the smaller estate which would be left at the taxpayer's death. The Treasury feels that the gift tax has failed to accomplish this

purpose, largely because gift and estate taxes are applied as separate taxes. This permits the making of well-timed transfers of property which can substantially avoid both gift and estate taxes. The Treasury is seriously considering the complete integration of gift and estate taxes into a single tax with each gift during life being considered as part of the taxpayer's estate.

Estate Tax

The estate is based on the net value of an individual's property which is transferred to others as a result of his death. The calculation of the actual estate tax due is somewhat complicated by the necessity of figuring two separate taxes.

The net tax payable is: (1) the estate tax, consisting of (a) the gross tax computed under Schedule I less (b) the credits allowable against such tax, plus (2) the additional estate tax, consisting of (a) the tentative tax computed under Schedule II less (b) the credits allowable against such tentative tax:

(1) *The estate tax* (1926 Act as amended—specific exemption of \$100,000 in determining net estate).

(a) Schedule I:

	Percent
First \$50,000 of net estate	1
<i>In excess of</i>	
\$50,000 up to \$100,000	2
100,000 " " 200,000	3
200,000 " " 400,000	4
400,000 " " 600,000	5
600,000 " " 800,000	6
800,000 " " 1,000,000	7
1,000,000 " " 1,500,000	8
1,500,000 " " 2,000,000	9
2,000,000 " " 2,500,000	10
2,500,000 " " 3,000,000	11
3,000,000 " " 3,500,000	12
3,500,000 " " 4,000,000	13
4,000,000 " " 5,000,000	14
5,000,000 " " 6,000,000	15
6,000,000 " " 7,000,000	16
7,000,000 " " 8,000,000	17
8,000,000 " " 9,000,000	18
9,000,000 " " 10,000,000	19
10,000,000	20

(b) Credits:

(1) The amount of gift taxes paid under the Gift Tax Act of 1932 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate, not in excess of the proportion of the gross tax computed under the above schedule which the value of the gift property bears to the value of the gross estate.

(2) The entire amount of gift taxes paid under the Revenue Act of 1924 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate.

(3) The amount of succession taxes paid to any state or territory in respect to property included in the gross estate, not exceeding 80 percent of the tax computed under Schedule I before deducting credits Nos. 1 and 2.

(2) *The additional estate tax* (1932 Act as amended—specific exemption of \$60,000 in determining net estate).

(a) Schedule II:

First \$5,000	.....	3	cent
		Tax on lower amount	Percent on excess
Net estate			
\$5,000 to	\$10,000	\$150	7
10,000 "	20,000	500	11
20,000 "	30,000	1,600	14
30,000 "	40,000	3,000	18
40,000 "	50,000	4,800	22
50,000 "	60,000	7,000	25
60,000 "	100,000	9,500	28
100,000 "	250,000	20,700	30
250,000 "	500,000	65,700	32
500,000 "	750,000	145,700	35
750,000 "	1,000,000	233,200	37
1,000,000 "	1,250,000	325,700	39
1,250,000 "	1,500,000	423,200	42
1,500,000 "	2,000,000	523,200	45
2,000,000 "	2,500,000	753,200	49
2,500,000 "	3,000,000	998,200	53
3,000,000 "	3,500,000	1,263,200	56
3,500,000 "	4,000,000	1,543,200	59
4,000,000 "	5,000,000	1,838,200	63
5,000,000 "	6,000,000	2,468,200	67
6,000,000 "	7,000,000	3,138,200	70
7,000,000 "	8,000,000	3,838,200	73
8,000,000 "	10,000,000	4,568,200	76
10,000,000 "	and over	6,088,200	77

(b) Credits:

(1) The gross tax under Schedule I.

(2) The amount of gift taxes paid under the Gift Tax Act of 1932 on gifts by the decedent which must be included in his gross estate, not credited against the estate tax under Schedule I and not in excess of the proportion of the tentative tax under Schedule II less the gross tax under Schedule I which the value of the gift property bears to the gross estate.

If the gross estate of decedent dying after October 21, 1942, exceeds \$60,000 (insurance included), the legal representative is required to file notice within 2 months after qualification and to file a return within 15 months after decedent's death. Tax is due within 15 months after decedent's death on Form 706. Tax is to be paid by the legal representative out of estate funds. Taxes unpaid after 15 months from the date of death draw interest at 6 percent per annum, except that where an extension of time for payment is granted after March 31, 1938, interest begins to run 18 months after the date of death at 4 percent.

Excise Taxes

Manufacturers' excise taxes based upon the amount of sales made by a manufacturer are levied at the following rates:

Automobile truck chassis and bodies	5%
Passenger automobile chassis and bodies, including motorcycles	7%
Parts and accessories	5%
Firearms, shells and cartridges	11%
Gasoline, per gallon	1½¢

Excise Taxes—(cont.)

Tires, per lb.	5¢
Inner tubes, per lb.	9¢
Lubricating oils, per gallon	6¢
Matches	
fancy wooden, per 1,000	5½¢
ordinary, per 1,000	2¢
Mechanical refrigerators	10%
Pistols and revolvers	11%
Radio receiving sets and parts	10%
Sporting goods	10%
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	10%
Photographic apparatus	25%
Unexposed photographic films, plates and paper	15%
Business and store machines	10%
Electric light bulbs	20%

Retailers' excise taxes based on sales by retailers are levied as follows:

Jewelry	20%
Furs	20%
Toilet preparations	20%
Luggage, etc.	20%

Stamp taxes on original issue and transfer of securities are as follows:

Bonds	
issue, per \$100 face value or fraction	\$.11
transfer, per \$100 face value or fraction .....	.05

Stocks	
issue	
par value, per \$100 or fraction ..	.11
no par value, per \$20 of actual value or fraction where less than \$100 per share .....	.03
no par value, per \$100 of actual value or fraction where more than \$100 per share .....	.11

transfer	
par value, per \$100 aggregate face value or fraction:	
selling price less than \$20 a share .....	.05
selling price more than \$20 a share .....	.06
no par value, per share:	
selling price less than \$20 a share .....	.05
selling price more than \$20 a share .....	.06

Admissions and dues are taxed on the basis of the admissions and the dues paid:

Admissions	
per \$.05 or major fraction	\$.01
charges in excess of established price	
by other than ticket offices, on excess	20%
by proprietors and employees, on excess	50%
lease of boxes or seats, on equivalent box office price	20%
cabarets, roof gardens and similar entertainment	20%

Dues

annual dues in excess of \$10	20%
initiation fees over \$10	20%
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities are taxed on the amount of charge for the services:	
Telephone conversations	
\$.25 and over	25%
A 15% tax is levied upon amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service and for toll charges of less than 25 cents.	
Telegraph messages	25%
Radio and cable messages	25%
Leased wire or special services	25%
International dispatches and messages	10%
Wire and equipment services	8%

Leases of safe deposit boxes are taxed on the basis of the amount paid for use of the box:

On lease price	20%
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Tobacco taxes are as follows:

Cigars:

weighing not over 3 lbs. per M ..	\$.75
weighing over 3 lbs. per M	
if retail price 2½¢ or less	2.50
if retail price over 2½¢ up to 4¢ ..	3.00
if retail price over 4¢ up to 6¢ ..	4.00
if retail price over 6¢ up to 8¢ ..	7.00
if retail price over 8¢ up to 15¢ ..	10.00
if retail price over 15¢ up to 20¢ ..	15.00
if retail price over 20¢	20.00

Cigarettes

weighing not over 3 lbs. per M ..	3.50
weighing over 3 lbs. per M	8.40

Tobacco and snuff	
per pound .....	.18

Cigarette paper

package, book, or set of more than 25 and less than 50, per package .....	.005
package, book, or set of more than 50 and not more than 100, per package .....	.01
package, book, or set of more than 100 papers, per 50 papers ..	.005
in tubes, per 50 tubes or fraction ..	.01

Liquor taxes are as follows:

Distilled spirits, per proof gallon ...	\$9.00
Imported perfumes containing distilled spirits	9.00
Rectified spirits, additional tax on each proof gallon .....	.30
Still wines	
up to 14% alcohol per gallon ....	.15
over 14% up to 21% per gallon ...	.60
over 21% up to 24% per gallon ...	2.00
over 24% alcohol	9.00
Artificially carbonated wine, per half-pint .....	.10
Liqueurs, cordials and similar compounds, per half-pint .....	.10
Champagne and sparkling wine, per half-pint .....	.15
Fermented liquors, per barrel	8.00

Transportation taxes are levied on fares over 35 cents at the rate of 15 percent.

Individual and Corporate State Income Taxes

Individual (by % of income)		Corporate (by % of income)	
ALABAMA			
First	\$1,000	1½	3
Next	2,000	3	
"	2,000	4½	
Over	5,000	5	

ARIZONA				
First	\$2,000	1	First	\$1,000 1
Next	1,000	1¼	Next	1,000 2
"	1,000	1½	"	1,000 2½
"	1,000	2	"	1,000 3
"	1,000	2½	"	1,000 3½
"	1,000	3	"	1,000 4½
"	1,000	3½	Over	6,000 5
"	1,000	4		
Over	9,000	4½		

ARKANSAS				
First	\$3,000	1	Same as for individuals	
Next	3,000	2		
"	5,000	3		
"	14,000	4		
Over	25,000	5		

CALIFORNIA				
First	\$10,000	1	4	
Next	5,000	2		
"	5,000	3		
"	5,000	4		
"	5,000	5		
Over	30,000	6		

COLORADO				
First	\$1,000	1	5	
Next	1,000	1½		
"	1,000	2		
"	1,000	2½		
"	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
"	1,000	5		
"	1,000	6		
"	1,000	7		
"	1,000	8		
"	1,000	9		
Over	11,000	10		

(Temporary tax—effective from May 1, 1947 to December 31, 1948. Permanent rates apply to income prior to May 1, 1947)

CONNECTICUT				
None	3%	(or an alternative tax based on capital, or \$10, whichever is greater)		

DELAWARE				
First	\$3,000	1	None	
Next	7,000	2		
Over	10,000	3		

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
First	\$5,000	1	5	
Next	5,000	1½		
"	5,000	2		
"	5,000	2½		
Over	20,000	3		

	Individual (by % of income)		Corporate (by % of income)
GEORGIA			
First	\$1,000	1	5½% (or an alter-
Next	2,000	2	native tax based on
"	2,000	3	income plus com-
"	2,000	4	penensation, which-
"	3,000	5	ever is greater)
"	10,000	6	
Over	20,000	7	

IDAHO				
First	\$1,000	1½	Same as for individuals	
Next	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
"	1,000	5		
"	1,000	6		
Over	5,000	8		

INDIANA				
Generally 1% with some lower rates (down to ¼ of 1%) applicable to income from certain sources. Applies to gross income.				

IOWA				
First	\$1,000	1	2	
Next	1,000	2		
"	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
Over	4,000	5		
(A 50% credit against the tax was granted for tax due for 1946)				

KANSAS				
First	\$2,000	1	2	
Next	1,000	2		
"	2,000	2½		
"	2,000	3		
Over	7,000	4		

KENTUCKY				
First	\$3,000	2	4	
Next	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
Over	5,000	5		

LOUISIANA				
First	\$10,000	2	4	
Next	40,000	4		
Over	50,000	6		

MARYLAND				
5% on investment income, 2% on other taxable net income. (For years beginning after 1947, the 2% rate goes to 2½% while the 5% rate remains unchanged.)				
1½% (For years beginning after 1947, rate is 4%)				

Individual
(by % of income)Corporate
(by % of income)

MASSACHUSETTS

1½% to 6% depending on nature of income. Total tax is increased by temporary surtax of 13% of normal tax.

4% of net income plus .5% of corporate "excess". (For 1948 rate goes from 4% to 5½%.) Total tax is increased by temporary surtax of 13% of normal tax.

MINNESOTA

First	\$1,000	1	6
Next	1,000	2	
"	1,000	3	
"	1,000	4	
"	1,000	5	
"	2,000	6	
"	2,000	7	
"	3,500	8	
"	7,500	9	
Over	20,000	10	

MISSISSIPPI

First	\$4,000	1	Same as for individuals
Next	3,000	2	
"	3,000	3	
"	5,000	4	
"	10,000	5	
Over	25,000	6	

MISSOURI

First	\$1,000	1	2
Next	1,000	1½	
"	1,000	2	
"	2,000	2½	
"	2,000	3	
"	2,000	3½	
Over	9,000	4	

MONTANA

First	\$2,000	1	3
Next	2,000	2	
"	2,000	3	
Over	6,000	4	

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Tax on income from intangible property at average rate of taxation levied upon other property. None

NEW MEXICO

First	\$10,000	1	2
Next	10,000	2	
"	80,000	3	
Over	100,000	4	

NEW YORK

First	\$1,000	2	4½% (or an alternative tax based
Next	2,000	3	[1] on income plus
"	2,000	4	salary, or [2] on
"	2,000	5	capital, or \$25,
"	2,000	6	whichever is
Over	9,000	7	greater)
(Capital gains taxed at one-half above rates)			

Individual
(by % of income)Corporate
(by % of income)

NEW YORK—(cont.)

Tax on unincorporated business 4%.

Note: For the past five years legislative action has cut the actual tax load without changing the basic rates. Thus, for 1946, individuals reduced their taxes by 50% and the tax on unincorporated business was cut to 3%. Any reduction for 1947 would require further legislative action.

Personal income tax to increase by 10% if veterans' bonus approved.

NORTH CAROLINA

First	\$2,000	3	6
Next	2,000	4	
"	2,000	5	
"	4,000	6	
Over	10,000	7	

NORTH DAKOTA

First	\$2,000	1	First	\$3,000	3
Next	2,000	2	Next	5,000	4
"	1,000	3	"	7,000	5
"	1,000	5	Over	15,000	6
"	2,000	7½			
"	2,000	10			
"	5,000	12½			
Over	15,000	15			

OKLAHOMA

First	\$1,500	1	4
Next	1,500	2	
"	1,500	3	
"	1,500	4	
"	1,500	5	
Over	7,500	6	

OREGON

First	\$ 500	2	8
Next	500	3	
"	1,000	4	
"	1,000	5	
"	1,000	6	
"	4,000	7	
Over	8,000	8	

PENNSYLVANIA

None	4
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RHODE ISLAND

None	4% (3% after 1948) (or alternative tax based on corporate "excess", whichever is greater)
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Individual (by % of income)			Corporate (by % of income)
SOUTH CAROLINA			
First	\$2,000	2	4½ % (or an alternative tax based on income plus salary, whichever is greater)
Next	2,000	3	
"	2,000	4	
Over	6,000	5	

TENNESSEE				
6% on dividends and interest. 4% on dividends from corporations having 75% of their property in Tennessee.			3.75	

UTAH				
First	\$1,000	1	3% (or alternative tax based on tangible property in Utah, or \$10, whichever is greater)	
Next	1,000	2		
"	1,000	3		
"	1,000	4		
Over	4,000	5		

VERMONT				
First	\$1,000	1	4	
Next	2,000	2		
"	2,000	3		
Over	5,000	4		

Individual (by % of income)			Corporate (by % of income)
VIRGINIA			
First	\$3,000	1½	3
Next	2,000	2½	
Over	5,000	3	

WISCONSIN				
First	\$1,000	1	First	\$1,000 2
Next	1,000	1¼	Next	1,000 2½
"	1,000	1½	"	1,000 3
"	1,000	2	"	1,000 3½
"	1,000	2½	"	1,000 4
"	1,000	3	"	1,000 5
"	1,000	3½	Over	6,000 6
"	1,000	4		
"	1,000	4½		
"	1,000	5		
"	1,000	5½		
"	1,000	6		
Over	12,000	7		

Surtax computed by deducting \$37.50 from normal tax and dividing remainder by 6.

Surtax computed by deducting \$75 from normal tax and dividing by 6.

Social Security

The Social Security Act, enacted August 14, 1935 and considerably broadened by amendments in 1939, established ten separate programs. Two programs are insurance systems involving pay-roll taxes: a federal system of old-age and survivors' insurance, and a federal-state system of unemployment insurance. The other eight programs involve federal grants-in-aid to the states for the needy aged, the needy blind, dependent children, maternal and child-health services, crippled-children services, child-welfare services, vocational rehabilitation, and public-health services.

The administration of the Act is largely the responsibility of the Federal Security Administrator. Within the Federal Security Agency, the Social Security Administration, headed by Commissioner for Social Security Arthur J. Altmeyer, handles old-age and survivors' insurance, certain unemployment-insurance functions, and the programs for assistance to the needy aged, children, and blind. The Children's Bureau, also part of the Federal Security Agency, administers the other children's services.

Until July 16, 1946, activities of the present Social Security Administration were carried out by the now-abolished Social Security Board, and the children's services were administered by the Children's Bureau as part of the Labor Department.

Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance

The old-age and survivors' insurance program began in 1937, although only old-

age lump-sum benefits were paid before 1940. It is the only wholly federal program.

Benefits

Benefits available to workers who are "fully insured" under the system are:

1. A monthly retirement benefit for a worker 65 or over.
2. A supplemental monthly benefit for a retired worker's wife, if she is 65 or over, and for his children, if under 18.
3. Monthly benefits to the following survivors of a deceased worker, regardless of his age at his death:
 - (a) Widow, if 65 or over.
 - (b) Widow at any age if she has dependent children in her care.
 - (c) Children, unmarried and under 18.
 - (d) Parents, if 65 or over and dependent on the deceased, but only if the worker dies leaving no widow or child entitled to benefits.

4. A lump-sum benefit, which is paid only if a worker dies leaving no widow, child, or parent entitled to monthly benefits at the time of the death. It is paid to the widow or widower, if he or she was living with the deceased at the time of death. If there is no such person, the persons paying the worker's burial expenses may be reimbursed for expenses paid. Lump-sum benefits can be paid under the above circumstances even if the worker was drawing old-age benefits before his death and his wife or child were also receiving benefits on his wages. Furthermore, the

lump sum is not in place of monthly benefits payable later to survivors and does not affect their rights to monthly benefits.

Workers who are not "fully" insured but are merely "currently" insured are entitled only to those benefits for survivors listed under 3 (b), 3 (c), and 4 above.

A worker is "fully" insured if he has been paid \$50 in taxable employment in each of 40 quarters, or if he has worked in taxable employment half the time after 1936 (or after becoming 21, if later) and before he reaches 65 or dies. (See Table 1A.)

A worker is "currently" insured if he has received wages of at least \$50 in taxable employment in at least 6 of the 13 calendar quarters preceding and including the quarter in which he died.

The amount of the worker's primary benefit—that paid to the worker when he reaches 65—is determined as follows:

(1.) Figure the worker's "average monthly wage" by dividing his total taxable wages by three times the quarters elapsed since January 1, 1937. (Since time elapsed is a factor, a person who has worked continuously in covered employment will receive a larger benefit than one who has worked in exempt employment part of the time or has been unemployed.)

(2.) Take 40% of the first \$50 of the average monthly wage and add to it 10% of the remainder (not exceeding \$200, however). Then add to this sum 1% for each year in which the worker received at least \$200 in covered employment. If the resulting sum is less than \$10, it is increased to \$10.

Example: A worker filing a claim in January 1946 was paid \$150 a month in covered employment for years 1937-40 and 1944-45. In years 1941-43 he worked on a farm in exempt employment. (1) His wages for the years 1937-40 and 1944-45 total \$10,800. This is divided by the number of months since 1937: 108. His average monthly wage is \$100. (2) To find his benefit amount take \$20 (40% of the first \$50 of his monthly wage) and add to it \$5 (10% of the remaining \$50) and to this total (\$25) add \$1.50 (1% of \$25, multiplied by 6). The benefit amount is \$26.50 per month.

Starting January, 1947, a benefit claim is considered filed as of the quarter which will yield the highest benefit. Also, it may be recomputed later to include subsequent earnings.

The amounts of other benefits are derived from the primary benefit as follows:

Wife: one-half of primary benefit.

Child: one-half of primary benefit.

Widow: three-quarters of primary benefit.

Parent: one-half of primary benefit.

Lump-sum benefit: 6 times the primary

benefit. (If paid to persons paying burial expenses, the benefit is limited to expenses incurred.)

Maximum total of benefits which may be paid on any one worker's wages is the least of the following: \$85; 80% of the worker's average monthly wage; or twice the primary benefit. If benefits are already \$20 or less, they will not be further reduced.

A person earning \$15 or more in a month in covered employment is not eligible for a benefit for that month. Benefits to a wife or child are also canceled during any month in which the insured worker earns \$15.

Application for benefits is made to the nearest field office of the Social Security Administration.

Rates and Coverage

All employers covered by the federal insurance contributions law are required to pay a 1% tax on wages paid to employees, and each employee also pays a 1% tax on his pay. Tax rates are scheduled to rise to 1½% in 1950 and to 2% in 1952. Previously scheduled increases ranging from rates of 1½% to 2½% have been voted down by Congress for 9 successive years, the rate remaining frozen at 1%.

Neither employer nor employee is required to pay tax on that part of a worker's pay which is over \$3,000 in any calendar year. If an employee does so because he worked for more than one employer, he may apply for a refund of excess tax at the end of the year.

The employee's tax is deducted by the employer and is paid over to the Internal Revenue Bureau at the end of each quarter together with the employer's tax. Although these taxes are initially paid into the Treasury, a corresponding amount is appropriated each year from the Treasury into the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, from which benefits are paid.

An employer is liable for payment and deduction of tax as soon as he employs one employee. The length of employment and the number of employees is immaterial.

The following workers are exempt, and no tax is incurred on their wages: self-employed; agricultural labor; domestic service; casual labor not in the course of the employer's business; persons working for a son, daughter or spouse, or for a parent if the child is under 21; government employees (including United Nations, etc.); employees of nonprofit religious, charitable or educational organizations; railroad workers; certain employees of organizations exempt from income tax; student nurses and interns; workers on small fishing vessels; newsboys under 18.

TABLE NO. 1
Examples of Retirement and Survivor's Benefits

Worker's average monthly pay	Monthly retirement		Monthly survivors			Lump-sum death payments
	Worker	Worker and wife	Widow	Widow and one child	One child or one parent	
3 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$20.60	\$30.90	\$15.45	\$25.75	\$10.30	\$123.60
100.....	25.75	38.63	19.31	32.19	12.88	154.50
150.....	30.90	46.35	23.18	38.63	15.45	185.40
250.....	41.20	61.80	30.90	51.50	20.60	247.20
5 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$21.00	\$31.50	\$15.75	\$26.25	\$10.50	\$126.00
100.....	26.25	39.38	19.69	32.82	13.13	157.50
150.....	31.50	47.25	23.63	39.38	15.75	189.00
250.....	42.00	63.00	31.50	52.50	21.00	252.00
10 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$22.00	\$33.00	\$16.50	\$27.50	\$11.00	\$132.00
100.....	27.50	41.25	20.63	34.38	13.75	165.00
150.....	33.00	49.50	24.75	41.25	16.50	198.00
250.....	44.00	66.00	33.00	55.00	22.00	264.00
20 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$24.00	\$36.00	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$12.00	\$144.00
100.....	30.00	45.00	22.50	37.50	15.00	180.00
150.....	36.00	54.00	27.00	45.00	18.00	216.00
250.....	48.00	72.00	36.00	60.00	24.00	288.00
30 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$26.00	\$39.00	\$19.50	\$32.50	\$13.00	\$156.00
100.....	32.50	48.75	24.38	40.63	16.25	195.00
150.....	39.00	58.50	29.25	48.75	19.50	234.00
250.....	52.00	78.00	39.00	65.00	26.00	312.00
40 years' coverage:						
\$50.....	\$28.00	\$40.00	\$21.00	\$35.00	\$14.00	\$168.00
100.....	35.00	52.50	26.25	43.75	17.50	210.00
150.....	42.00	63.00	31.50	52.50	21.00	252.00
250.....	56.00	84.00	42.00	70.00	28.00	336.00

TABLE NO. 1A
Quarters of Coverage Required for Individuals Attaining Age 65 to Be Fully Insured

Quarter in which 65 ¹	Quarters elapsed after 1936 ²	Quarters of coverage required to be fully insured	Quarter in which 65 ¹	Quarters elapsed after 1936 ²	Quarters of coverage required to be fully insured
1948-1st quarter	44	22	1953-1st quarter	64	32
2	45	22	2	65	32
3	46	23	3	66	33
4	47	23	4	67	33
1949-1	48	24	1954-1	68	34
2	49	24	2	69	34
3	50	25	3	70	35
4	51	25	4	71	35
1950-1	52	26	1955-1	72	36
2	53	26	2	73	36
3	54	27	3	74	37
4	55	27	4	75	37
1951-1	56	28	1956-1	76	38
2	57	28	2	77	38
3	58	29	3	78	39
4	59	29	4	79	39
1952-1	60	30	1957-1	80	40
2	61	30	2	81	40
3	62	31	3	82	40
4	63	31	4	83	40

¹All individuals attaining age 65 subsequent to January 1, 1957 will be required to have not less than 40 quarters of coverage.

²Not including quarter in which individual became 65 or died.

A worker is either completely exempt or completely covered by the law, depending on which type of work occupies more than half of the pay period. If work is equally divided, all his work is covered.

Veterans of World War II, who would not otherwise have received wage credits for their time in the service, were in 1946 voted special coverage in the event of death within 3 years after discharge. In such cases they are considered to have died fully insured, to have an average monthly wage of at least \$160, and to have had \$200 annual wages for each year of at least 30 days' active service.

Board Wage Records

Every employee must have a social security number. An account with the Social Security Administration is set up for each worker, and to this account are credited all wage payments reported. When a benefit claim is filed, these accounts are used to determine if the claimant is eligible for benefits and, if he is, the amount of the benefit to be paid.

By September, 1946, 71% of the population over 13 years of age held social security numbers.

Unemployment Compensation

Federal and state governments cooperate in the administration of the unemployment insurance program. The federal law, beginning with 1936, imposed an excise tax on employment and established the framework for the federal-state system. All states (including District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska) followed suit, most of them in 1936 and 1937. Benefits became payable in most states in 1938 and 1939. (Wisconsin was the only state to pass such a law earlier—taxes were first collected in July, 1934.)

Benefits

The state laws determine who shall receive unemployment benefits, in what amount, and under what conditions. The provisions vary in each state, but generally a person is entitled to benefits for any week during which he is totally or partly unemployed, provided he has earned a sufficient amount of wages from an employer subject to the state law, has filed a claim for benefits, has served a "waiting period" of one week or so, and is not disqualified.

Disqualification means that the payment of benefits is postponed for a certain number of weeks, or is suspended entirely, because the worker is in one of the following situations:

1. Not able to work—ill, aged or disabled to the point that he cannot perform any marketable services.
2. Not available for work—not willing to do work for which he is fitted by experi-

TABLE NO. 2
Old Age and Survivors' Insurance:
Summary of Operations
(in millions of dollars)

Year	Wage taxes collected	Interest received	Trust fund at end of year	Benefits paid*
1937.....	\$ 493	\$ 2.3	\$ 766	\$ 1.3
1938.....	474	15.4	1,132	10.5
1939.....	568	27.0	1,724	13.9
1940.....	637	42.9	2,031	40.6
1941.....	789	56.2	2,762	93.9
1942.....	1,012	72.3	3,688	137.0
1943.....	1,239	88.3	4,820	172.9
1944.....	1,316	106.7	6,005	218.0
1945.....	1,285	134.3	7,121	273.9
1946.....	1,295	151.6	8,150	378.1

*Only lump-sum payments were made until 1940.

ence, education or training, or places unreasonable restrictions on hours, wages, shift or skill he will accept, with the result that he is not likely to find the job he wants. Many states also require him to be actually searching for a job.

3. Quit work—left his job voluntarily without good cause. "Good cause" is some sound reason which would impel an ordinarily prudent person to quit, such as an unreasonable increase of hours without a pay increase, a substantial reduction in wages, requirement of excessive unpaid overtime, a transfer to work which injures the person's health, an unreasonably heavy work quota, unjustified reprimands or abuse from superior, etc.

4. Discharged for misconduct—discharged because of conduct detrimental to his employer's interests—for example, refusal to obey orders, absence from work, tardiness, violation of employer's rules, intoxication at work, etc.

5. Refused job offer of suitable work without good cause—refused a job which is reasonably fitted to his training, experience, or skills, pays the prevailing wages for similar work, is not detrimental to his health or safety, has working conditions which are not substantially less favorable than those prevailing in similar work in the locality, and is within a reasonable distance from his home. If the job offer is suitable, the person is expected to accept it unless he has good cause for refusing, such as reasonably good prospects of employment elsewhere, unreasonable conditions required by employer, etc.

6. Involved in labor dispute. Even if the worker is not striking, he may be disqualified if he is a member of the union involved; or his wages, hours or working conditions will be affected by the outcome of the strike; or he serves on or refuses to cross picket lines; or engages in a sympathy strike. In almost all states benefits

cannot be paid as long as the dispute persists. Only states where strikers can receive benefits are: New York—after 7 weeks; Rhode Island—after 8 weeks.

Some state laws also disqualify workers who leave because of marriage, marital duties, pregnancy, to attend school, or who receive dismissal pay, vacation pay, workmen's compensation payments, or veterans' readjustment allowances.

A worker seeking unemployment benefits must file a claim at the local office of the state unemployment bureau and register for work with the employment service. At that time, a benefit year (usually the year running from the date of his claim) and a base period (usually the year ending from 3 to 6 months before the filing of his claim) are established for him. His benefit amount will be a percentage of the wages earned in his base period, but no more than the maximum amount allowed. He is entitled to draw benefits for the set number of weeks during the rest of that benefit year. When he has exhausted these benefits he will not be eligible again until he can establish a new benefit year for which he has the necessary base period wages.

An employee moving out of the state does not lose benefit rights earned under that state law. He merely files a claim for benefits at the local office in the state where he is now located and this office will

act as agent for the other state in paying him benefits.

Tax

An employer is generally liable for a maximum total tax of 3% of his pay roll—0.3% to the federal government and 2.7%, or less, to the state. Although the federal government itself technically levies a pay-roll tax of 3%, in practice this usually amounts to only 0.3% because the employer is allowed a credit of as much as 2.7% for taxes paid to the states. The federal tax goes into general revenues, from which funds are appropriated each year to the states to cover administrative costs. Taxes collected by the states are used solely for benefit payments.

Under the federal law, which is merely a taxing statute, the Treasury Department collects the tax, which is paid annually. The state laws, under which benefits are paid, are administered by the various state unemployment insurance agencies.

Only two states require contributions from employees in addition to those from employers: Ala.—the rate varies from 0.1% to 1.0% depending on the rate of the employer; N. J.—1%.

Merit Rating

All states, except Mississippi, collect unemployment taxes under "merit rating" systems. These systems allow tax rates lower than the usual standard rate of 2.7%

TABLE NO. 3
State Unemployment Compensation Maximums
(corrected to Oct. 1, 1947)

State	Weekly benefit	Duration (in weeks)	State	Weekly benefit	Duration (in weeks)
Alabama	\$20	20	Montana	\$18	16
Alaska	25	25	Nebraska	18	18
Arizona	20	12	Nevada	26	20
Arkansas	20	16	New Hampshire	22	23
California	20	16	New Jersey	22	26
Colorado	17.50	20	New Mexico	20	20
Connecticut	28	20	New York	21	26
Delaware	18	22	North Carolina	20	16
D. C.	20	20	North Dakota	20	20
Florida	15	16	Ohio	21	22
Georgia	18	16	Oklahoma	18	20
Hawaii	25	20	Oregon	20	20
Idaho	20	20	Pennsylvania	20	24
Illinois	20	26	Rhode Island	25	26
Indiana	20	20	South Carolina	20	16
Iowa	20	20	South Dakota	20	20
Kansas	18	20	Tennessee	18	20
Kentucky	16	20	Texas	18	18
Louisiana	18	20	Utah	25	25
Maine	20	20	Vermont	20	20
Maryland	25	26	Virginia	15	16
Massachusetts	25	23	Washington	25	26
Michigan	28	20	West Virginia	20	21
Minnesota	20	20	Wisconsin	20	31
Mississippi	15	14	Wyoming	20	20
Missouri	20	20			

to those employers who have some success in stabilizing employment, provided they have paid the tax for 3 or 4 years. In most states low rates go to employers who have fewest ex-employees drawing unemployment benefits; in others, those employers benefit who have little or no decrease in pay roll.

The average tax rate in merit rating states in 1946 was 1.4%. During the years 1942-46, employers were saved over 2 billion dollars because of merit rating.

Coverage

Employers are liable for the federal tax if they have eight or more employees on some day of each of 20 weeks in a year.

State requirements for liability vary, ranging from eight employees in the state down to a single employee. An employer who has employees in several states may be subject to as many state laws.

Liability for both federal and state taxes is limited to the first \$3,000 of a worker's pay in a year.

Certain employees are exempt from tax under federal and most state laws and are not counted in determining whether an employer is subject to tax. These are self-employed, agricultural workers, domestic workers, members of a proprietor's immediate family, railroad workers, government employees, employees of nonprofit educational, charitable or religious organizations, insurance agents, newsboys under 18, student nurses and interns, and casual labor not in the course of an employer's business. Although maritime workers had previously been exempt under the federal law and in some states, the federal law was amended to include them as of July 1, 1946, and coverage is being simi-

TABLE NO. 4

Total Unemployment Compensation Benefits Under State Laws

Source: Social Security Administration.

Year	Total benefits (in thousands)	Average number of beneficiaries per week
1940.....	\$518,700.4	982,392
1941.....	344,320.7	621,065
1942.....	344,084.1	541,495
1943.....	79,643.1	115,454
1944.....	62,384.6	79,306
1945.....	445,865.8	466,550
1946.....	1,095,475.2	1,150,217

larly extended in a growing number of states.

Public Assistance

Under the Social Security Act, federal grants are made to the states for public assistance to needy persons, provided the state plan for distribution of the aid has been approved by the federal government. All states and territories cooperate in old-age assistance plans; all but Alaska cooperate in plans for the needy blind; all but Nevada share in plans for needy children; all states and Puerto Rico have approved plans for maternal and child-health services, services for crippled children, and child-welfare services. Beginning January, 1947, grants for maternal and child-health services may be made to the Virgin Islands.

The federal contribution to the states, until October 1, 1946, was usually one-half of the monthly payment, up to the maximum fixed by federal law. Since that date, federal contributions for assistance to needy aged and the blind are: \$10 of the

TABLE NO. 5

Public Assistance Payments, 1933 to 1946

(in thousands of dollars)

Source: Social Security Administration.

	Total	Special types of assistance payments			
		Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	General assistance
1933.....	\$1,223,779	\$26,071	\$40,504	\$5,839	\$758,752
1934.....	2,380,865	32,244	40,686	7,073	1,200,360
1935.....	2,532,467	64,966	41,727	7,970	1,433,180
1936.....	3,119,013	155,241	49,462	12,813	439,004
1937.....	2,653,918	310,441	71,253	16,171	406,881
1938.....	2,236,600	392,386	97,447	19,154	476,201
1939.....	3,185,447	430,666	114,954	20,437	481,723
1940.....	2,723,408	472,791	132,925	22,703	394,398
1941.....	2,227,527	540,446	153,028	22,785	273,007
1942.....	1,546,241	601,400	158,032	24,495	180,471
1943.....	930,234	653,171	140,942	25,143	110,978
1944.....	942,457	693,338	135,015	25,342	88,762
1945.....	989,686	726,550	149,667	26,557	86,912
1946.....	1,182,587	822,061	208,857	30,748	120,920

first \$15 and 50% of any amount between \$15 and \$45. Federal contributions for dependent children are: \$6 of the first \$9 and 50% of the balance. The maximum payment to which the federal government will contribute for needy children is \$24 for the first child and \$15 for each additional child. Only those children are eligible who are under 18 (or under 18 and still at school) and who have been deprived of parental support or care and are living with a member of the family.

Under the \$40 maximum for old-age assistance in effect before October 1, 1946, the average payment varied considerably from state to state, ranging from \$10 to \$40.

Social Security for Railroad Workers

Social security for most workers in the railroad transportation industry is provided under a national system apart from that established by the Social Security Act. The Railroad Retirement Act was first passed in 1934, but was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. The present Act was passed in 1935 and was substantially amended in 1937 and again in 1946. It is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

Taxes supporting the system are collected under the Carriers Taxing Act by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Taxes are levied on the first \$300 of monthly compensation, on both employers and employees at these rates: 1937-39: 2¾%; 1940-42: 3%; 1943-45: 3¼%; 1946: 3½%; 1947-48: 5¾%; 1949-51: 6%; 1952 on: 6¼%.

Benefits provided are: retirement benefits at 65 or over, and, under certain circumstances, 60; survivors' benefits; disability benefits.

Under the Railroad Insurance Act, also administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, railroad workers receive unemployment insurance, and after July 1, 1947, sickness compensation and maternity benefits.

Veterans' Benefits

Mustering-out pay

Veterans—except, in general, those ranking higher than Army captain or Navy lieutenant honorably let out after Pearl Harbor—get mustering-out pay as follows:

- \$100 for those who served less than 60 days.
- \$200 for those who served 60 days or more in continental United States.
- \$300 for those who served 60 days or more outside continental United States or in Alaska.

If a discharged veteran dies before receiving payment, distribution of mustering-out pay is limited to spouse, children, or parents, in that order.

Costs are paid by employers at a rate of 3% of pay roll up to \$300 a month per worker. Taxes are collected by the Board.

Federal Civil Service

The civil-service retirement system, first established in 1920, now provides a retirement system for almost all federal employees not under another plan. It provides for a retirement benefit at 70, or at 62 or 60 or 55, depending on the number of years' service; a disability retirement benefit; a deferred annuity for separated employees with 5 years' or more service when they reach the age of 55 or 62; refunds if service is less than 5 years; death benefit to a wife or dependent child in the amount of the worker's credit in the fund.

Employees contribute 5% of their pay, and this contribution is matched by the government.

Health Insurance

With the exception of state laws for sickness compensation in Rhode Island and California, health insurance is on a voluntary basis. An increasing number of companies have set up plans for their employees, either on their own or by signing up with an insurance company or nonprofit organization. Many unions have plans for their members, as do other private groups.

Popular fields for insurance are hospitalization costs, accident insurance, medical and surgical care, and pay for time lost through sickness.

More than 40,000,000 persons were covered under some form of health and accident insurance at the end of 1944. This is ten times the number covered in 1920. At the end of 1944, about 6,000,000 persons had some degree of prepaid medical care.

The largest of the nonprofit plans is the Blue Cross, whose 87 hospital-service plans have over 25,000,000 subscribers throughout the country.

Job reinstatement

The Selective Service Act expired March 31, 1947. However, Section 8, providing for re-employment of veterans inducted under it continued in effect. Any person who entered the service after the expiration of the draft law on March 31, 1947, is also considered entitled to his old job by virtue of the Service Extension Act of 1941. Both grant to all honorably discharged veterans:

1. Their old job back, or one of like seniority, status and pay.
2. Guarantee against discharge except for cause for one year after reinstatement.

During that time the veteran cannot be demoted nor can his job benefits be reduced.

Qualifications on job rights

The veteran must be reapplying for a job that was not temporary at the time he left it; the employer need not reinstate him if circumstances have so changed as to make rehiring impossible or unreasonable, or if a veteran is no longer qualified to perform his job; applications must be made within 90 days of discharge. A veteran may be laid off if work slackens.

How the veteran can enforce his rights

By suit in the U. S. District Court with the assistance of the U. S. Attorney.

National Guard, reserve officers, and retired personnel have Selective Service rights. Benefits are not limited to draftees—anyone, including WACS, WAVES, SPARS, and Marines (female), who entered active service after May 1, 1940, is covered.

Vocational rehabilitation

Vocational rehabilitation courses not exceeding 4 years and placement in suitable, gainful employment are available for any veteran who served on or after September 16, 1940, and was honorably discharged with a service-connected disability which can be overcome by training.

The Veterans Administration arranges for the training, pays for tuition and books and the veteran receives, in addition, training allowance added to his disability pension to achieve the following minimums for veterans with less than a 30% disability:

- \$105 per month, if without a dependent
- \$115 per month, if with a dependent, *plus*
- (a) \$10 for one child and \$7 for each additional child, and
- (b) \$15 for a dependent parent.

For veterans with a 30% or greater disability:

- \$115 per month, if without a dependent
- \$135 per month, if with a dependent
- plus \$20 for one child and \$15 for each additional child.

If the veteran's disability pension exceeds the above minimum he gets the larger amount. Once employed, his basic pension award will in no way be reduced because he has succeeded in overcoming his handicap.

Disability Pensions

Veterans having a 10 percent or more disability resulting from disease or injury incurred in or aggravated by war service are eligible to receive a pension if their separation from the service was not under dishonorable conditions. Pension rates vary from \$13.80 to \$138 per month, depending

on the extent of disability. Pension payments are "untouchable" in legal proceedings and may not be assigned. Pension awards are within the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration. A veteran's widow and surviving children are also eligible to receive pension benefits.

Veterans preference

Veterans who have been separated from the service under honorable conditions must be given preference in certification for appointment, in appointment, in reinstatement, in re-employment and in retention in federal civil service positions. Specifically with respect to the positions of crier or bailiff in federal courts, the Court Crier or Bailiff Preference Act grants preference in appointment to veterans.

National Service Life Insurance

Persons in service and veterans who never owned any GI insurance, but who were in service between October 8, 1940 and September 2, 1945, are entitled to take out insurance in any amount between \$1,000 and \$10,000 in multiples of \$500. The insurance is on a five-year level premium term plan, and in the first instance is granted against the death of the insured while in service. It is convertible to ordinary life, 20- or 30-payment life, 20-year endowment or endowment at the age of 60 or 65, on any premium date after one year within the five-year term.

Veterans have the right to convert the insurance without medical examination, except (a) where necessary to determine whether the insured is totally disabled and (b) upon complete surrender of the policy while it is still in force. Reconversion may also be made to higher premium rate, or, upon proof of good health to a lower premium rate.

For insurance maturing on or after August 1, 1946, beneficiaries may be any person or persons, firm, corporation or any other legal entity individually or as trustee. Where no beneficiary has been designated, or where the beneficiary has died, payments are made to widow or widower, child or children (including adopted children), parents or brothers and sisters of the insured. Payment is made to the beneficiary in 36 monthly installments unless one of these options is elected instead: payment in one lump sum; payment in specified number (no less than 36) of monthly installments; payment in installments throughout life; refund life income. If the insured becomes disabled while in service the government assumes payment of the premiums for him.

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

The "GI Bill of Rights" applies to vet-

erans who served on or after September 16, 1940 or before July 25, 1947. It provides for hospitalization, education, loans, employment, and readjustment allowances.

Education

A veteran who has served 90 days or more since September 16, 1940 and before July 25, 1947 may avail himself of educational opportunities at government expense. He must start the course not later than 4 years after separation or 4 years after July 25, 1947, whichever is later. No training or education will be offered after July 25, 1956.

A veteran who qualifies is entitled to 12 months of education or its equivalent in part-time study plus additional time up to three years (a total of 4 years) in direct proportion to the time he spent in service. Therefore, a veteran with 32 months of service is entitled to 44 months of education or training.

The Veterans Administration will pay tuition and school fees up to a total of \$500 for each school year in attendance at an approved institution. No board, lodging, or other living or travel expenses are paid, but while at school the veteran is entitled to \$65 per month living allowance, and \$90 if he has dependents. Allowance will not be paid if the veteran is earning \$175 (if single) or \$200 (if he has dependents) in full- or part-time employment while he is attending school. Where the amount of his earnings is less than those ceilings, subsistence allowance payments will be made to bring the total up to the ceilings.

The veteran may elect any course of study if the school will accept him, and he must maintain satisfactory standing.

A veteran may also elect to take apprentice or on-the-job training in an industrial establishment. His earnings in training plus the government allowance cannot exceed \$175 a month if single, \$200 if he has dependents.

Loans to Veterans

Three types are available: 1. For purchase or construction of homes; 2. for purchase of farms and farm equipment; 3. for purchase of business and business property.

In all three types, eligibility requirements are that the veteran must have entered the armed service on or after September 16, 1940 and before July 25, 1947; he must have an honorable discharge after service of at least 90 days or a service-connected disability as reason for the discharge or release; application must be made within ten years after the end of the war.

The government will guarantee 50 percent of the loan—up to a maximum guaranty of \$2,000 on non-real-estate loans,

and \$4,000 on real-estate loans, or prorated portions on loans of both types or in combination. Proposed price must not exceed reasonable value as determined by an appraiser designated by the Administrator. Maximum interest rate is 4 percent. Terms of loans: (a) on farm realty—40 years; (b) other real estate—25 years; (c) non-real estate—10 years. (Under certain circumstances second loan guarantees may be undertaken with the approval of the Administrator.)

Home Loans

Proceeds must be used for purchase of property, construction or improvement costs—the property to be occupied by the veteran as his home. Mortgage amortization terms must be in proper proportion to the veteran's present and expected income and expenses.

Business loans

Business loans will be approved when they are to be used (a) for engaging in business or pursuing a gainful occupation; (b) for purchasing land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, etc., for business; (c) for constructing or repairing real or personal property to be used in business; (d) for working capital.

There must be reasonable likelihood of success, as indicated by the veteran's ability and experience and the conditions under which he intends to conduct the business.

Farm Loans

Farm loans will be made to a veteran for purchase or repair of lands, machinery, equipment, livestock, etc., for farming.

The ability and experience tests are similar to those applying to business loans. Veteran must have reasonable prospect of success in farming.

Readjustment Allowance

This section of the GI Bill provides for payment of \$20 a week for a maximum of 52 weeks to unemployed veterans residing in the United States. It also provides for the payment to a partially-employed veteran whose weekly wages are less than \$23 of the sum of \$20 less the amount of his wages in excess of \$3. The veteran must be able to work, registered with a public employment office and must not be receiving an allowance through any other provision of the Act. A self-employed veteran earning less than \$100 per month is eligible for an allowance representing the difference between his net earnings and \$100. Allowances are available to an eligible veteran no later than 2 years after his discharge or two years after July 25, 1947, whichever is later.

Patents

The issuance of a patent is a contract between the United States government and the inventor which grants a monopoly on the manufacture, sale and proceeds of the invention exclusively to the inventor for a term not exceeding 17 years. To obtain the patent, the inventor must have produced some "new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or some new and useful improvement thereof." In return for the monopoly or patent right, the inventor must present to the Patent Office full specifications and diagrams so that the invention or composition or process can be reproduced by other persons following the specifications. Should the inventor omit some point, however irrelevant, in his specifications or drawings in order to conceal his secret, the patent may be declared invalid.

An application for a patent must contain the following:

a petition, addressed to the commissioner of patents accompanied by a fee of \$30.00; a carefully prepared specification sheet describing the invention or composition; a drawing, if possible; a certified statement under oath that the applicant believes the invention to be new and that it was made or discovered by him. If the application is granted, the patent is awarded; an additional fee of \$30.00 is collected.

Applications are considered strictly in the order in which they are received. Patents are not granted for printed matter, for methods of doing business, or on devices for which claims contrary to natural laws are made. The applications for a perpetual motion machine are numerous but until a working model is presented that actually fulfills the conditions of the claim, no patent has been or will be issued.

(Public Law 220, approved July 23, 1947 and 380, Aug. 6, 1947.)

Copyrights

A copyright, international or national, is the right obtained by authors, musicians, radio-script writers, and artists of all mediums to prevent the reproduction of their works without their consent. The United States Constitution (Article I, Section 8) empowers Congress to "promote the progress of science and the useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The possession of a copyright prevents reproduction by writing, printing, copying or imitation of the copyrighted article. This includes such works as motion picture or stage plots, characters or settings, any type of script in whole or in part of a radio production. The term "writing" has been defined to include maps, charts, music, prints, engravings, drawings, paintings, designs, photographs, photoplays, radio scripts, legitimate stage plays as well as books or any form of written or printed matter.

The first copyright statute went into effect in 1790; the present law has been on the books since 1909 and was amended in

1912. A copyright is good for 28 years on application with a corresponding renewal right for another 28 years if the renewal application is made within one year of the date of expiration. The copyright of a book or similar publication is obtained by marking each book with the word "copyright" together with the name of the owner of the copyright and the year of publication. This appears on the title page or the one immediately after it. After publication the copyright must be registered by forwarding to the Register of Copyrights, Washington, D. C., a petition for a copyright, a fee of Two Dollars (\$2.00), two copies of the best edition of the book (to be deposited in the Library of Congress), and an affidavit that the typesetting, printing, and binding have been done within the United States.

Citizens of all countries which grant reciprocal copyrights to Americans, which include most of the important literate nations, may, by international agreement, obtain copyright protection in the United States. Americans likewise receive copyrights effective in these countries.

(Public Law 281, approved July 30, 1947.)

Trade-marks

A trade-mark may be defined as a word, letter, device, symbol, or some combination of these, used in connection with merchandise, and pointing distinctly to the origin or ownership of the article to which it is applied.

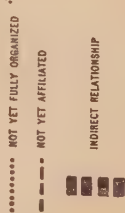
Certificates of registration of trade-marks are issued under the seal of the Patent Office and may be registered by the owner if domiciled within the United States, including all territory under the jurisdiction and control of the United States. An American citizen who resides in any foreign country which by treaty or law recipro-

cates similar privileges can register in the United States the trade-marks used in the products of the foreign factory.

General jurisdiction in trade-mark cases is given to the Federal Courts. Decisions of examiners on applications or oppositions are subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Patents, and from him to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In many cases, a trade-mark infringes unwittingly upon earlier trade-marks.

The maximum protection given by registration is 20 years, after which registration must again be made by application.

(Public Law 489, effective July 5, 1947.)



THE UNITED NATIONS



THE PAST YEAR

by TRYGVE LIE

Secretary General of the United Nations

THE UNITED NATIONS is rapidly maturing into a fully functioning organization. In no other year in history have the representatives of nations met together more frequently, or worked more intensively on so many and such diverse matters. During the period from July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947, the General Assembly held 443 plenary and committee meetings, the Security Council 347, the Economic and Social Council 168, the Trusteeship Council 56, and other United Nations bodies 897 meetings. In addition, there were numerous meetings of specialized agencies, general international conferences and meetings among groups of States.

These figures are of major significance in two respects. On the one hand, they reflect the large number and the complexity of the problems which the world faces today. On the other hand, they show a heartening willingness on the part of governments to rely increasingly on processes of international organization for the exploration and solution of problems of common concern.

The developments of the year, however, have revealed certain disturbing tendencies. In a number of instances in which a decision was taken on a general principle of considerable importance, the actual carrying out of the principle has been delayed or frustrated by the unwillingness of governments to take the necessary steps, or by their inability to agree on practical measures for execution.

The Atomic Energy Commission has worked hard and made some progress, but the complexity of the problem still presents many points of disagreement and delay. The Commission on Conventional Armaments has made little progress beyond the adoption of a general plan of work. Thus, the two most significant resolutions of the General Assembly still require positive implementation.

Nations are beset with the critical problems of relief, of economic reconstruction and social rehabilitation, and of defining human rights and raising standards of living, and many other questions.

All this cannot, in the main, be ascribed to the economic dislocation and instability resulting from the war, though these factors are even more serious now than a year ago. It arises in large measure from a basic political situation which underlies and affects all international political, economic and social activity. I hold it to be my duty to call attention to this situation as it affects the United Nations.

The world political situation has not improved in the last year, in spite of the fact that conditions at the beginning of 1947 appeared more hopeful after the great Powers had shown, in the General Assembly, a determination to seek agreement among themselves. Of outstanding significance, is the fact that the main peace treaties still remain undrafted and unsigned, and that no agreement has yet been reached even on some of their fundamental principles.

Important, however, as are the peace treaties, events have shown that the problem which they present is, in turn, part of a larger political complex which operates to delay and frustrate this endeavor as it has operated in some of the affairs of the United Nations. Though the drafting and conclusion of the treaties must remain a responsibility of the Powers which fought the war, the basic problem which delays their conclusion is worldwide in character. It is now apparent that while the nations directly responsible for the conclusion of the peace treaties continue their efforts, it is also necessary for all of us to apply ourselves seriously—through every means available to us—to a more general effort to explore and resolve the fears and conflicting interests which are at the root of our difficulties.

It is often, all too often, said that we are heading towards a new disaster. It is far less often said that the situation is also potentially very promising and that we can, if we all strive for it, move quickly and steadily towards a new era of peace, prosperity and civilization.

I do not believe that this present world

situation is as threatening as it is often made out to be. I am convinced that no responsible statesman in any country can, or does, contemplate the prospect of war.

It is evident that, in the past year, the United Nations has made great strides in setting up international machinery for the handling of world political, economic and social problems. The structure of this machinery is almost complete; its shape and design are well defined. It is now possible to say that, with the cooperation of the

Member Governments, the United Nations is equipped to undertake responsibility for the handling of problems in these fields.

Now, more than ever before, every nation has a vital stake in the establishment of a stable and prosperous international order. I am more than ever convinced that the United Nations can, and should, be a place where the combined common sense and determination of the peoples will find its voice and take a real part in the framing of the future of mankind.

THE 57 UNITED NATIONS

(As of Oct. 31, 1947)

Twenty-six nations at war against the Axis signed the original Declaration by United Nations at Washington on January 1, 1942. Members admitted later are shown in *italics* with the year of their admission.

Members of the Security Council are indicated by the letters SC followed by the year their membership expires.

Members of the Economic and Social Council are indicated by the letters ESC followed by the year membership expires.

Nations which were at any time members of the League of Nations are indicated by the letters L; if they ceased to be members, this fact is indicated either by *withdrew* or *expelled*.

Country	Year admitted	Security Council membership	Economic and Social Council membership	League of Nations membership
<i>Afghanistan</i>	1948	—	—	L
<i>Argentina</i>	1945	SC 1950	—	L
<i>Australia</i>	—	—	ESC 1951	L
<i>Belgium</i>	—	SC 1949	ESC 1949	L
<i>Bolivia</i>	1943	—	—	L
<i>Brazil</i>	1943	—	ESC 1951	L (withdrew 1926)
<i>Byelorussia</i>	1945	—	ESC 1950	—
<i>Canada</i>	—	SC 1950	ESC 1949	L
<i>Chile</i>	1945	—	ESC 1949	L (withdrew 1938)
<i>China</i>	—	SC (permanent)	ESC 1949	L
<i>Colombia</i>	1943	SC 1949	—	L
<i>Costa Rica</i>	—	—	—	L (withdrew 1924)
<i>Cuba</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	—	—	—	L (occupied 1939)
<i>Denmark</i>	1945	—	ESC 1951	L
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Ecuador</i>	1945	—	—	L
<i>Egypt</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>El Salvador</i>	1945	—	—	L (withdrew 1937)
<i>Ethiopia</i>	1942	—	—	L
<i>France</i>	1944	SC (permanent)	ESC 1949	L
<i>Greece</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Guatemala</i>	—	—	—	L (withdrew 1936)
<i>Haiti</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Honduras</i>	—	—	—	L (withdrew 1936)
<i>Iceland</i>	1946	—	—	—
<i>India</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Iran</i>	1943	—	—	L
<i>Iraq</i>	1943	—	—	L
<i>Lebanon</i>	1945	—	ESC 1950	—
<i>Liberia</i>	1944	—	—	L
<i>Luxembourg</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Mexico</i>	1942	—	—	L
<i>Netherlands</i>	—	—	ESC 1949	L
<i>New Zealand</i>	—	—	ESC 1950	L
<i>Nicaragua</i>	—	—	—	L (withdrew 1936)
<i>Norway</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Pakistan</i>	1947	—	—	—
<i>Panama</i>	—	—	—	L
<i>Paraguay</i>	1945	—	—	L (withdrew 1937)

Country	Year admitted	Security Council membership	Economic and Social Council membership	League of Nations membership
Peru	1945	—	ESC 1949	L (withdrew 1939)
Philippines	1942	—	—	—
Poland	—	—	ESC 1951	L
Saudi Arabia	1945	—	—	—
Siam	1946	—	—	—
South Africa	—	—	—	L
Sweden	1946	—	—	L
Syria	1945	SC 1949	—	—
Turkey	1945	—	ESC 1950	L
Ukraine	1945	SC 1949	—	—
United Kingdom	—	SC (permanent)	ESC 1951	L
U.S.S.R.	—	SC (permanent)	ESC 1951	L (expelled 1939)
United States	—	SC (permanent)	ESC 1950	—
Uruguay	1945	—	—	L
Venezuela	1945	—	ESC 1950	L (withdrew 1938)
Yemen	1947	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	L

NONMEMBER NATIONS

Country	World War II status*	League of Nations membership
Albania	E	L (1939)
Austria	E	L (1938) (assimilated by Germany)
Bulgaria	E	L
Eire	N	L
Estonia	O	L
Finland	E	L
Germany	E	L (withdrew 1933)
Hungary	E	L (withdrew 1939)
Italy	E	L (withdrew 1937)
Japan	E	L (withdrew 1933)
Latvia	O	L
Liechtenstein	O	—
Lithuania	O	L
Portugal	N	L
Rumania	E	L
Spain	N	L (1939)
Switzerland	N	L
Vatican City	N	—

*N—Neutral during war; E—Enemy; O—Occupied.

Important Conferences of World War II

Date	Place	Participants	Subject
August 9–12, 1941	U.S.S. <i>Augusta</i>	Roosevelt–Churchill	Atlantic Charter
Jan. 14–Feb. 26, 1943	Casablanca	Roosevelt–Churchill	Unconditional surrender terms
August 11–24, 1943	Quebec, Canada	Roosevelt–Churchill	War planning
Nov. 22–26, 1943	Cairo, Egypt	Roosevelt–Churchill–Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek	Decision to strip Japan of all gains
Nov. 26–Dec. 2, 1943	Teheran, Persia	Roosevelt–Churchill–Stalin	Planning the European war
Sept. 11–16, 1944	Quebec, Canada	Roosevelt–Churchill–Eden and military staffs	Speed defeat of Japan and Germany
Feb. 7–12, 1945	Yalta, Crimea	Roosevelt–Churchill–Stalin	Occupation of Germany and liberated people
Apr. 25–June 26, 1945	San Francisco	Representatives of 46 nations	United Nations Charter
June 26, 1945	San Francisco	Representatives of 50 nations	World Security Charter
July 17–Aug. 2, 1945	Potsdam, Ger.	Truman–Attlee–Stalin	The Hard Peace terms

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE, the peoples of the United Nations Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

To reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

To establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

To promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, and for these ends

To practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

To unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

To insure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

To employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples, have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

Purposes and Principles

Article 1

The purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian

character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion; and

4. To be a center for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The organization and its members, in pursuit of the purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members.

2. All members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

5. All members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The organization shall ensure that states not members of the United Nations act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

Membership

Article 3

The original members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or have previously signed

the Declaration by United Nations of Jan. 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgment of the organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

CHAPTER III

Organs

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: A General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV

The General Assembly

Composition

Article 9

The General Assembly shall consist of all the members of the United Nations.

Each member shall not have more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the members of the United Nations or to the Security Council, or to both, on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of cooperation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state, which is not a member of the United Nations, in accordance with Article 35, Paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such questions to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council, or both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the members of the United Na-

tions if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) Promoting international cooperation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provisions of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies re-

ferred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, and election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Paragraph 1(c) of Article 86, the admission of new members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V**The Security Council****Composition****Article 23**

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers**Article 24**

1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and eco-

nomic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee, referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting**Article 27**

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52 a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure**Article 28**

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 31

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or

any state which is not a member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

CHAPTER VI

Pacific Settlement of Disputes

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37 the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace, and Acts of Aggression

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect

to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and members or between the Security Council and groups of members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits

laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a

member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

Regional Arrangements

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in Para-

graph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in Paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

International Economic and Social Cooperation

Article 55

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational cooperation; and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by inter-governmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are

hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

Economic and Social Council

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations, and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and ac-

cept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To further international peace and security;

(d) To promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

(e) To transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world in social, economic and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

International Trusteeship System

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes

of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

(a) To further international peace and security;

(b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(d) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;

(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79 and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the organization itself.

Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facili-

ties, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

The Trusteeship Council

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

(c) As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

The International Court of Justice

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Chapter.

Article 93

1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of

the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV

The Secretariat

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary General and such staff as the organization may require. The Secretary General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98

The Secretary General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99

The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall

refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI

Miscellaneous Provisions

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII

Transitional Security Arrangements

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration, signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and, as occasion requires, with other members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII

Amendments

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

Ratification and Signature

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary General of the organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

Done at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

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Judges of the International Court of Justice

(The Hague, The Netherlands)

Dr. J. G. Guerrero (El Salvador),
President

Dr. A. Alvarez (Chile)

Dr. J. Azevedo (Brazil)

H. E. Dr. Abdel Hamid Badawi Pasha (Egypt)

Professor Jules Basdevant (France)

Lic. I. Fabela Alfaro (Mexico)

The Honorable G. H. Hachworth (U. S. A.)

Dr. M. Hsu (China)

Dr. H. Klaestad (Norway)

Professor S. B. Krylov (U. S. S. R.)

Sir Arnold D. McNair (U. K.)

Mr. J. E. Read (Canada)

Dr. C. De Visscher (Belgium)

Dr. Bogdan Winiarski (Poland)

Dr. M. Zoricic (Yugoslavia)

Member States of UNESCO

Australia

Belgium

Bolivia

Brazil

Canada

China

Cuba

Czechoslovakia

Denmark

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

Egypt

France

Greece

Haiti

India

Lebanon

Liberia

Luxemburg

Mexico

Netherlands

New Zealand

Norway

Peru

Philippine Republic

Poland

Saudi Arabia

Syria

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States

Venezuela

The International Bank

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was planned at a conference in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, in July 1944. It came into being at Savannah, Georgia, in March 1946. Eugene Meyer of Washington, D. C., a banker and newspaper publisher, was chosen its first president.

The purpose of the bank, as envisioned at Bretton Woods, is to help war-stricken nations to get back on their feet economi-

cally by lending them money; and also to help build up undeveloped countries.

The bank's third-quarter, 1947, statement for the period ending September 30, revealed a balance of approximately \$480 million available for new loans. The subscribed capital stock increased by \$200,600,000 as the result of subscriptions of shares by Australia and Paraguay. U. S. dollars available to the Bank also increased in this period to produce the balance.

U. N. FLAG ADOPTED

The Legal Commission of the General Assembly unanimously adopted the following U. N. flag design on October 7, 1947: white U. N. emblem (global map projected from the north pole and embraced in twin olive branches) centered on a rectangular blue banner.

High Lights of 1947

by MARCUS DUFFIELD

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In his second annual report Trygve Lie, Secretary General of the United Nations, mentioned "a basic political situation which underlies and affects all international political, economic and social activity." He did not specify what this situation was, but everyone knew what he meant. The "situation" was the tension between the Soviet Union and the Western powers.

This basic friction haunted the United Nations in almost every department throughout 1947. It gave rise to long, acrimonious arguments in the Security Council. In some instances it effectively paralyzed Council action.

THE GREEK CASE

One problem in which the Council found itself powerless to act decisively was that of Greece and her relations with her northern neighbors, Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The three northern neighbors were Communist-dominated. Greece was not; she was the only Balkan state remaining outside the Soviet orbit. Her elected government was conservative; and at the top was the King.

For many months Greece had been struggling against bands of armed rebels conducting guerrilla warfare in the northern part of the country against government forces. The rebels were leftists—not all Communists, but predominantly under Communist leadership. On Dec. 3, 1946, Greece made a formal complaint to the Security Council. She charged that the Greek rebels in the north were being aided by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria; that arms were being supplied to them; that the rebels were being allowed to operate from bases within the neighbor countries. Moreover, Greece said the aid was being furnished to the rebels with the purpose of splitting off part of northern Greece, chiefly in Macedonia, and setting it up as a separate Communist puppet state.

The Security Council put the topic on its agenda, and it became a source of controversy during most of 1947.

The Council's first step was to establish, on Dec. 19, 1946, a commission of investigation to go to Greece and find out about the alleged border violations. Each of the eleven nations on the Council was represented on the investigating commission—that is, Britain, France, Russia, China, and the United States (the Big Five permanent members); and the non-permanent members, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Poland and Syria.

The commission spent about two months in Greece, then went to Geneva, Switzerland, to write its verdict. On Council instructions, the commission left a subsidiary group behind in Greece to watch for possible border violations.

On May 23, 1947, the investigating commission reached its decisions. By a vote of 8 to 2 the majority ruled that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were, in fact, guilty of aiding the Greek guerrillas; that Yugoslavia, in particular, had encouraged a separatist movement in northern Greece. Soviet Russia and Poland dissented from this opinion; they held Greece's northern neighbors blameless and attributed the whole trouble to the "reactionary" character of the Greek government. France abstained from voting. On the next part of the verdict France joined the majority in ruling that the Greek border troubles were a threat to peace, and that any further interference should be considered an act of aggression to be dealt with by the Security Council. The commission recommended that a long-term United Nations border patrol be established to see that Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria ceased helping the Greek rebels. Again dissenting votes came from Russia and Poland.

The Security Council began debate June 27 on the report of its Greek investigating commission. After more than a month of argument the Council took a decisive vote on July 29. It was on a United States resolution to accept the commission's verdict; and to set up the recommended U. N. border patrol. Nine nations on the Council voted in favor. Russia voted no. And since each member of the Big Five has the right to veto any important Council decision, the resolution was lost.

Two more attempts were made to bring about Council action. A United States resolution proposed ordering Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria to stop helping the Greek guerrillas. A somewhat milder Australian resolution called upon all four nations to negotiate a settlement of their differences. Nine Council members voted for both these resolutions; only Russia and Poland opposed them. But Russia's veto was sufficient to kill them.

The Council found itself face-to-face with the fact that it could take no action about the Greek border trouble.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

Egypt, which is a member of the United Nations, made formal complaint to the Security Council on July 11 that the presence of British troops on its territory, and

the British rule of the Sudan, threatened the liberty of Egypt and the unity of the Nile Valley. Egypt asked the Council to order British troops out of both Egypt and the Sudan immediately, and to end British administrative control of the Sudan.

The Sudan reaches down into the heart of Africa, south of Egypt, and is nearly three times its size; its population is primarily Arab in the north and Negroid in the south. It is rich in cotton, livestock and minerals, and it controls one headwater of the Nile. A hostile government in the Sudan could, said the Egyptians, cut off the flow of the Nile and ruin Egypt.

The British military occupation of Egypt began in 1882, and while England since has recognized its independence, strong British influence in its affairs has persisted. Before the British arrived, the Sudan had been conquered and ruled by Egypt. The Sudanese revolted in the 1880's, and it was not until 1898 that the British armies under Lord Kitchener were able to reconquer the region. Then the British agreed on joint Anglo-Egyptian rule of the Sudan—a condominium. Actually, British administrators have prevailed.

England and Egypt signed in 1936 a treaty of friendship running until 1956. Under it the British were allowed to keep troops there to guard the Suez Canal; and the joint rule of the Sudan was continued. In presenting its appeal to the Security Council, Egypt said the 1936 treaty was inconsistent with the United Nations Charter and should be abrogated.

The British argued that the U.N. had no right to abrogate a voluntary treaty of long standing, and that Egypt should honor it. The British were willing to withdraw troops from Egypt; and, in fact, had done so to a large extent. The main issue was the Sudan. Egypt wanted absolute control of it. The British wanted to continue the condominium to prepare the Sudanese for self-government, giving them the eventual right to choose their own future status. That is, the Sudan might later choose some form of association with Egypt, or total independence.

The debate went on in the Security Council during August, to the accompaniment of protest riots in Egypt. The Soviet Union and her friend Poland supported the Egyptian demands. Other Council members were in a quandry. Brazil suggested that the Council send the dispute back to England and Egypt for new negotiations, with the request that they report progress.

THE ALBANIAN CASE

The Corfu Channel is a narrow waterway close to the coast of Albania. It is a recognized course for ships of all nations, and many had used it since the channel had been swept of mines after the war.

Albania had given signs of annoyance, however, when British war vessels came close to her shore, although their missions were entirely peaceful.

On October 22, 1946, two British destroyers were sailing through Corfu Channel when they hit mines. One ship was a total loss, the other badly damaged; 44 sailors were killed, and 42 injured. Britain immediately protested to Albania, but got no satisfaction. British minesweepers found other mines in the channel; and, according to the British, there was unmistakable evidence that the mines were recently laid, not left over from the war.

Britain carried the case to the Security Council. She did not accuse Albania flatly of having laid the mines; but she did say Albania must have had knowledge of them, and therefore bore responsibility. Britain asked the Security Council to instruct Albania to make restitution. Albania denied all guilt.

On Feb. 27 the Council named a subcommittee of three, composed of representatives of Australia, Colombia and Poland, to examine the evidence and report. The report, on March 15, pointed toward partial Albanian guilt; the Polish representative dissented. Ten days later the Council voted 7 to 2 in favor of a British resolution charging Albania with knowledge of the minefield. Russia used the veto to kill the resolution and protect her small friend, Albania, from censure.

Finding itself thus blocked, the Council voted on April 9 to ask England and Albania to take their Corfu Channel dispute to the International Court of Justice at the Hague. This time Russia refrained from using the veto; she merely abstained from voting.

THE INDONESIAN CASE

At midnight on Sunday, July 20, the Netherlands military forces in Java opened an offensive against the native Indonesians. The Dutch described it as "police action," but the operation had the earmarks of warfare.

The situation in Java had been precarious ever since the war ended, for the Indonesians were determined to end Dutch rule. For months they fought the British, who were the first to land after the Japanese surrender, and later the Dutch. An Indonesian Republic was proclaimed.

After long negotiations, the Dutch granted *de facto* recognition to the Indonesian Republic in March, 1947, at Cheribon, Java. The agreement called for establishing, by Jan. 1, 1949, a Netherlands-Indonesian Union, with each partner having equal status under the Dutch crown. A truce in the fighting was called for; and negotiations continued in regard to an interim regime to function until 1949. Here

Disagreements arose which resulted in the renewed outburst of warfare on July 20.

Australia brought the matter before the Security Council on July 30, and forty-eight hours later the Council took the speediest and most positive action of its career. By a vote of 8 to 0 it flatly ordered the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic to cease hostilities immediately. This was the Council's first action under Chapter VII of the Charter, which authorizes strong measures.

Both the Dutch and the Indonesians said they would obey the Council and stop fighting. But to make a truce effective was not easy. Soldiers on one side would fire, and the other side would answer. Before long the shooting resumed on a widespread scale.

Debate continued in the Security Council on the next step. The Netherlands (speaking before the Council, but not a member of it) opposed any Council action, saying the dispute was a domestic matter in which the U.N. had no right to intervene. England, France and Belgium—all colonial powers who might find their own colonial troubles hauled before the U.N. some day—sided with the Netherlands. They opposed the order to cease hostilities in Java, but refrained from killing it with a veto.

Russia, which did not mind seeing somebody else's empire in hot water, argued that the Council should take charge of the Dutch-Indonesian dispute and appoint a commission to settle it.

Russia's proposal of a commission received a favorable vote of 7 to 2 in the Council on Aug. 25. The two who voted against it were France and Belgium. The negative vote of France constituted a veto, so the proposal was killed. England and China were the abstainers in this voting.

Finding itself once more heading into a paralyzing deadlock, the Council took three compromise steps:

1. It reiterated its order of Aug. 1 that both sides cease firing.
2. It offered its "good offices" to bring the Dutch and the Indonesians together for further negotiation
3. It asked the career consuls in Batavia, the Dutch-held capital of Java, to inquire into the situation and report. The six career consuls in Batavia represented Australia, Belgium, China, England, France, and the United States.

NEW MEMBERS

The U.N. Charter gives the Security Council the authority to recommend to the General Assembly what new nations may be admitted to membership. In practice this has meant that any one of the Big Five permanent members of the Council could, by exercising its veto power, blackball an applicant.

Applications were received last year from twelve non-member states. Only two of them were admitted to the United Nations. The successful two were Pakistan, the large Moslem state born of the partition of India; and Yemen, the tiny Moslem state at the southwestern tip of Arabia. The vote in their favor was unanimous.

In the cases of the ten unsuccessful applicants, the familiar division between the Soviets and the West cropped up. Neither camp was eager for the other to obtain additional voting strength in the U.N. by bringing in smaller states whose votes might be subject to influence.

The voting on unsuccessful applicants for U.N. membership was as follows:

EIRE, TRANS-JORDAN and PORTUGAL—Barred by Soviet vetoes on Aug. 18. In each case nine Council members voted in favor of admission; and Poland abstained.

ALBANIA and the MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC—Applications defeated, on Aug. 18, for lack of majority. Only Russia, Poland and Syria voted in favor. Opposed were the United States, England, Australia and Belgium. Abstaining were Brazil, China, Colombia and France.

Five former enemy states were voted upon Aug. 21, with none admitted:

ITALY—Barred by Soviet veto. Nine Council members in favor; Poland abstaining.

AUSTRIA—Barred by Soviet veto. Eight for; France and Poland abstaining.

HUNGARY—Defeated for lack of majority. Syria for; U. S. against; others abstaining.

RUMANIA—Defeated. Syria for; None against; all others abstaining.

BULGARIA—Defeated. Syria for; U. S. against; others abstaining.

THE VETO

From the very beginning of the United Nations in the San Francisco organizing conference of 1945, the medium-sized and smaller nations resented and fought against one provision of the Charter which gave the so-called veto privilege to the Big Five permanent members of the Security Council.

The veto privilege meant that any one of the Big Five could kill any "substantive" action of the Council by voting no. The theory was that the Big Five had to act unanimously on any question involving world peace. On a "procedural" question, unanimity was not required, and there was no single-nation veto privilege. The Charter did not define what constituted a "procedural" as contrasted with a "substantive" question.

Informally, the Big Five agreed at the San Francisco conference that they would be conservative in exercising the veto

privilege. It was tacitly understood that the veto would be reserved for cases in which a big nation felt that its vital interests would be gravely imperiled by a Council action.

In 1946 Russia used the veto nine times. To the medium and smaller nations this seemed excessive and unnecessary—the very blocking tactic about which they had worried. Therefore, the General Assembly voted in December, 1946, to ask the Security Council to find a formula by which it would reduce the use of the veto. The Assembly vote was 36 to 6.

The Council postponed considering the matter until late in August, 1947, just before the Assembly was to meet again. The discussion accomplished nothing and the topic was pigeon-holed.

ARMAMENTS

The broad subject of the world's armaments was divided into three categories of discussion: 1) Control of atomic energy and other unusual means of mass destruction; 2) Regulation of the more familiar (conventional) weapons, such as warships and airplanes; and 3) Creation of a United Nations military organization—a world police force.

Category No. 1 included not only atomic bombs, but also the use of radioactive material in any form; also the use of poison chemicals or deadly germs. In the course of the year's discussions, the United States insisted upon keeping Category No. 1 entirely separate from Category No. 2, the conventional weapons. The United States felt that the two categories could not be lumped together in a loose system of international promises; the Soviet Union, on the other hand, was inclined to merge the two categories and exchange general information.

The United States wondered whether Russia was using the popular topic of disarmament as a lever to pry up atomic information. Russia, for its part, accused the United States of sabotaging the whole cause of world disarmament by refusing to throw all weapons into a common pool of discussion.

Apart from this basic disagreement, there were other points of difference in all three categories which made impossible any substantial progress.

ATOMIC ENERGY CONTROL

On the last day of 1946 the Atomic Energy Commission submitted its report to the Security Council. The report embodied in all essentials the control plan originally suggested by the United States. Ten nations voted in favor of this report, but Russia abstained.

In the course of the year's debate, the lines were drawn clearly between what

Russia wanted in the way of atomic control, as contrasted with the ideas of the United States, supported by the other nine nations making up the overwhelming majority of the Council. The fundamental points of difference were these:

1. Russia wanted first to outlaw atomic bombs by treaty, next to destroy existing bombs, and finally to set up an international agency. The United States thought this order of events endangered our safety. We wanted to set up an ironclad international control agency first—and then dispose of our bombs.

2. The United States and the majority of the Council wanted the operation and management of atomic activities to be placed in the hands of an international agency. Russia insisted that each nation be allowed to conduct its own atomic activities. Apparently Russia feared that she might be outvoted in an international atomic agency, and thus her own atomic developments might be curbed by a majority that was unfriendly to her. Both sides agreed in principle on setting up an international system of inspection to make certain that no country diverted fissionable materials from mines or plants into bomb-making. Russia, however, wanted to limit the scope of the inspections, whereas the United States wanted the international inspectors to look at everything they possibly could. But above all, the United States felt that an inspection system, no matter how comprehensive, could not guarantee safety from atomic bombs unless atomic energy development were placed in the hands of an international agency, rather than in the hands of each nation, as Russia demanded.

3. If an international atomic agency were set up, and then the inspectors caught some nation making bombs on the sly—what would happen next? The United States, and the Council majority, said that punishment for violations should be specified in advance in the atomic treaty, and should be instant and automatic in case a violation was discovered. Russia said no; the meting out of punishment should be made subject to the veto privilege resting with each of the Big Five permanent members of the Security Council. In other words, to take a purely hypothetical example, if China were caught in a violation, China could prevent the other nations from doing anything about it.

Confronted by these vast differences between the views of Russia and those of the Council majority, the U.N. Atomic Energy Commission wondered what to do next. It decided to go ahead and work out details of the control plan which the majority favored. Six groups of experts were appointed to this task, and they worked for three months on it. But no Russian participated in this formulation of specific

proposals. The deadlock hung heavy over the whole project, and no solution was in sight.

CONVENTIONAL DISARMAMENT

A United Nations Commission for Conventional Armaments came into existence on Feb. 13, 1947. Its task was to find a basis for limiting the armies, navies and air forces of the world. Desultory discussions were held in the next few months, but they were mostly concerned with matters of procedure—that is, how to approach the task. The commission had not come to grips with the heart of the problem by the time the General Assembly met in the autumn.

WORLD POLICE FORCE

The United Nations Charter contemplated the establishment of a U.N. military force, to which each nation able to do so would make contributions in the form of troops, planes, warships, or, in the case of small countries, bases of operation. Generals and admirals of the Big Five have conferred about this project intermittently for two years, and have not made any major progress.

The basic trouble was the deep suspicion existing between the Soviets and the West. More specifically, Russia insisted that each of the Big Five (England, France, China, Russia and the United States) should make exactly equal contributions to the proposed U.N. military force. This would mean that China, which has virtually no capacity to produce airplanes or warships, would have to contribute the same number of planes and ships as the United States. If this equality of contribution were to prevail, there would be no planes or ships in the U.N. force in the foreseeable future.

The United States (again supported by a non-Soviet majority) put forward a different idea. Each of the Big Five, we suggested, might contribute according to his means. For instance, China and Russia might contribute soldiers, because they are rich in manpower. The United States might contribute heavily in planes and tanks, because of our industrial power. England might specialize in warships, because of her deep naval know-how.

Here again, the deadlock hung heavy.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The broad task of the Trusteeship Council is to keep an eye on the administration of colonial areas by imperial powers.

The Trusteeship Council held its first session at Lake Success, beginning March 26, 1947. The members included five nations which already had offered to put colonial areas under trusteeship. These "administering authorities" were Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand and England. Also on the council were China, the United

States and the Soviet Union, which were entitled to membership by reason of their permanent seats on the Security Council. The other two elected members were Iraq and Mexico. One member, Russia, took no part in the session.

Most of the territories which were under League of Nations mandate have now been placed under its successor, the U.N. trusteeship system. The notable exceptions are Palestine and Southwest Africa. The Union of South Africa wanted to annex outright the latter territory, but the General Assembly frowned on that idea.

At its first meeting the Trusteeship Council drew up its rules, including a procedure for receiving petitions from the inhabitants of trustee regions. By this means the natives could make their voice heard if they had grievances. The council also worked out a questionnaire to be sent to administering nations with a view to finding out whether they were dealing with the native peoples in a wise and helpful manner.

The United States offered to put former Japanese mandated islands—the Marshalls, Marianas and Carolines: ninety-eight islands with a population of some 48,000—under the trusteeship of the Security Council, rather than under that of the Trusteeship Council. The reason was that the United States regarded these conquered islands as strategic areas, and desired full freedom of control over them. If the areas were under the technical supervision of the Security Council, the United States could exercise its privilege of vetoing any unwanted intervention by the U.N.

On April 2 the Security Council unanimously approved the United States trusteeship arrangement. The United States was authorized to establish bases in the trust territory, to station forces there, and to exclude United Nations investigators from any part of the area at any time.

SUBSIDIARY AND ALLIED U.N. AGENCIES

The Economic and Social Council ended its fifth session at Lake Success on Aug. 17 and adjourned until Feb. 2, 1948. Plans were completed for two international conferences—one on trade and employment at Havana beginning Nov. 21; and one on freedom of information, scheduled for March 23, 1948 at Geneva. Plans were adopted for U.N. machinery to receive complaints about the suppression of human rights from private individuals and organizations anywhere in the world. Russian opposition was voted down. Plans were approved for a U.N. appeal to every one in the world to give one day's pay or its equivalent for undernourished children everywhere.

The International Refugee Organization was established to care for the world's

1,200,000 refugees and displaced persons. It went into operation July 1 when the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration ended its operation. The I.R.O. at that time had been joined by twenty nations, pledging two-thirds of its \$151,060,000 budget. The United States joined, pledging 45.75 percent of the budget.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known as the World Bank) made its first loan in May, 1947—\$250,000,000 to France. The bank put on the market two issues of its securities, aggregating that amount, and they were oversubscribed by investors in half a day.

The International Court of Justice was inaugurated in April, 1946, at the Hague, in the Netherlands. The first case brought before it concerned the dispute between England and Albania over the mines which British destroyers hit in Corfu Channel. The fifteen judges of the court expected to reach a decision in this case early in 1948.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY (SPECIAL SESSION)

A special session of the United Nations General Assembly convened on April 28 at the request of Great Britain to consider the problem of Palestine.

The problem had its origins 2,500 years ago when the Jews were dispersed from Palestine. They began going back to the Holy Land in the 1830s, and since then there has been a rising conflict for possession between the Jews and the Arabs. At the time of World War I, the British promised the Jews a national homeland in Palestine. The country was placed under British mandate by the League of Nations, and Jewish immigration increased greatly. The Arabs became alarmed lest the Jews should eventually outnumber them. Yielding to Arab wishes, the British restricted Jewish immigration to 1,500 a month.

In 1947 there were 630,000 Jews in Palestine and some 1,200,000 Arabs. The Zionists demanded that the British allow unlimited Jewish immigration and land purchase in Palestine. The Zionists also asked that Palestine be made a Jewish commonwealth. The Arabs bitterly opposed the Zionist demands for unlimited immigration and for governmental independence. The Arabs wanted an independent state of their own.

The situation was complicated by the fact that the world's richest oil deposits lay in Arab lands (chiefly Iraq and Saudi Arabia) not far from Palestine. If the Arabs were antagonized to the point of fanatic hostility, the oil rights might vanish from English and American hands. On the other hand, there was much world

sympathy for the Jewish claim to Palestine. And the problem was kept vividly before the world's attention through the unceasing strife of Jews vs. British in the Holy Land.

In asking for the special General Assembly session that began April 28, England was asking for the world's advice as to what to do about her Palestine mandate. The Assembly appointed a committee of inquiry, on which were members from Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, India, Iran, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. The Big Five nations were not directly represented.

The committee went to Palestine to conduct its inquiry on the spot. Palestine Arabs boycotted the committee. A subcommittee also visited displaced persons camps in Europe which sheltered Jews who yearned to get to Palestine.

On Aug. 31, a seven-nation majority of the committee recommended that Palestine be removed from British administration two years from now and be divided into an Arab state and a Jewish state, each independent politically. The two states, however, would have to create an economic union to manage common tariffs, common currency, joint operation of transportation, and general economic development.

The Jews would receive a little more than half of Palestine under the committee proposal; and the Arabs the rest. Jerusalem and Bethlehem would be internationalized under a U.N. trusteeship. During the two-year interim period the committee recommended that 150,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine. After that, the Jews could control their own immigration in their own state.

The minority report of the committee was signed by India, Iran and Yugoslavia. (Australia signed neither report.) The minority was much more favorable to the Arab cause. It proposed a federalized Palestine composed of two semi-autonomous states under a central government in which both Jews and Arabs would participate. The constitution would be adopted by a majority vote in all Palestine, which would give the deciding voice to the numerically stronger Arabs.

When the regular session of the General Assembly met on Sept. 15, both Soviet Russia and the United States came out in favor of the principle of partitioning Palestine, as had been recommended by the majority of the committee.

(REGULAR SESSION)

The second annual session of the General Assembly opened in New York on Sept. 15, 1947, and promptly became the new battleground in the verbal warfare between the United States and Russia.

All fifty-seven members of the United Nations are represented in the Assembly, and each has one vote. The Assembly has no power to command any nation to do anything. It can only make recommendations—by a two-thirds vote, free of the veto—and thus mobilize the moral force of world opinion.

The policy of the United States, as outlined to the Assembly by Secretary Marshall, was to bring before it some of the topics with which the Security Council failed to deal successfully; also to enlarge the prestige and activities of the Assembly. Altogether the Assembly placed on its agenda for consideration about sixty problems. The major ones were these:

The "Little Assembly"

The United States advocated that the Assembly set up an "Interim Committee on Peace and Security," on which every member of the U. N. would be represented. It would serve throughout the year to consider "situations and disputes impairing friendly relations." Through this device the Assembly would, in effect, be in session all the time, ready to deal with problems as they arose, instead of meeting only once a year.

Russia opposed this suggestion, calling it "an ill-conceived scheme to substitute and by-pass the Security Council."

Reform of the Veto

The United States advocated that the Big Five veto privilege in the Security Council be drastically restricted. The Big Five nations would not be permitted to veto applications for membership in the U. N. under this proposal. Nor could they veto Council action toward the peaceful settlement of disputes under Chapter VI of the Charter. They would retain their veto privilege only in cases where the Council deemed it necessary to exert pressure of some sort on an offending nation.

By mid-October Russia had used the veto twenty-two times. Nearly all of those vetoes would have been impossible under the new rule proposed by Secretary Marshall. Russia opposed the suggestion.

U. S. "Warmongering"

On Sept. 18, Andrei Y. Vishinsky, speaking for Russia, charged that "warmongers" within the United States were instigating a third world war. These warmongers, he said, included American "capitalist monopolies"—industrial, banking and financial groups; also some organs of the press; also some prominent individuals. He named Senators Brien McMahon and C. Wayland Brooks; Representative Charles A. Eaton, and George H. Earle, former Minister to Hungary; Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, and John Foster Dulles, a member

of the U. S. delegation to the Assembly. Among the business firms named by Vishinsky were du Pont, Monsanto Chemical, Westinghouse, General Electric and Standard Oil.

Vishinsky said the Soviet Union was the target of all this alleged war-inciting propaganda. He demanded that the General Assembly adopt a resolution condemning "criminal propaganda of a new war," and adopt another resolution urging "the governments of all countries on pain of criminal punishment to prohibit war propaganda in any form and take measures for the prevention and suppression of war propaganda as a socially dangerous activity threatening the vital interests and welfare of the peace-loving nations."

The United States replied that the Soviet charges were fantastic; and that Russia's resolution should be discarded completely as a menace to freedom of speech.

A compromise resolution, put forward by Australia, Canada and France, was unanimously adopted by the Assembly's political committee. It requested member nations to promote friendly relations by all available means of publicity and propaganda; and to encourage the dissemination of information expressing "the undoubted desire of all peoples for peace."

The Greek Case

The failure of the Security Council to take action about threats to the peace in the Balkans already has been discussed in this article. When the Assembly met, the United States asked it to take over where the Council left off.

The wishes of the United States were, in the main, granted by the Assembly, acting through its Political and Security Committee, which includes all member nations. A series of resolutions were adopted which did the following things: 1.) Asked Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to settle their troubles in a peaceful way. 2.) Asked Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania to cease giving help to Greek guerrilla rebels. 3.) Established a special U. N. commission to operate in the Balkans and observe whether the first two requests were carried out.

Russia fought these resolutions, but lost out. The vote on the establishment of a commission was 34 in favor, 6 against. The Scandinavian and Arab states abstained from voting. Eleven nations were named to be represented on the Balkan commission—England, France, China, the United States, Russia, Brazil, Mexico, the Netherlands, Australia, Pakistan and Poland.

Russia told the Assembly that she would boycott the commission. That presumably meant that her seat on it would be vacant, and Poland's also. Presumably it also meant that Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania would not permit the commission members to enter their territory.

The Fourteen Points

Wilson's Address to Congress January 8, 1918

GENTLEMEN of the Congress:

It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked-for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program; and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

II. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

III. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

IV. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

V. A free, open-minded, and absolutely

impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

VI. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

VII. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

VIII. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

IX. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

X. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

XI. Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations

of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

XII. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

XIII. An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

XIV. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the Imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this program

does not remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this program that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world,—the new world in which we now live,—instead of a place of mastery.

Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole program I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle; and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test.

Chronology of League of Nations

- 1919—Covenant adopted at Versailles Peace Conference (Apr. 28). U. S. rejects membership, 49 to 35 (Nov. 19).
- 1920—League comes into legal existence with entry into force of Versailles Treaty (Jan. 10). Council of League meets in Paris (Jan. 16). First meeting of Assembly of League (Nov. 15); headquarters established in Geneva.
- 1922—Permanent Court of International Justice (World Court) organized at The Hague (Jan. 30); first session (June 15).
- 1923—Mussolini defies League by seizing Greek island of Corfu.
- 1926—Germany admitted to League.

- 1931—Japan defies League by invasion of Manchuria.
- 1933—Germany withdraws from League and begins rearming.
- 1934—U. S. S. R. admitted to League.
- 1935—League turns over Saar region to Germany after plebiscite. Japan withdraws from League. League puts into effect economic sanctions against Italy for invasion of Ethiopia.
- 1937—Italy withdraws from League.
- 1939—U. S. S. R. expelled from League for invasion of Finland.
- 1946—Final session of League in Geneva (Apr. 8-18); League dissolved.

The Atlantic Charter

(In a dramatic meeting off Newfoundland, August 14, 1941, President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill formulated this statement of common war aims.)

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

The Four Freedoms

On January 6, 1941, in his annual message to Congress, President Franklin D. Roosevelt made his famous speech expressing the following freedoms:

1. "Freedom of speech and expression."
2. "Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way."
3. "Freedom from want."
4. "Freedom from fear."

Definitions

COLONY: a company of people, purposely or otherwise, transplanted from their mother country and remaining subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state.

CROWN COLONY: a British Empire colony in which the crown retains some kind of control over legislation.

DOMINION: an autonomous community within the British Empire, equal in status to any other dominion, but united by a common allegiance to the crown.

PROTECTORATE: a relation of a superior authority assumed by one power, in which the former protects the latter from domestic or foreign disturbance or dictation, and shares in the management of its affairs.

MANDATE: an order or commission granted by the League of Nations (before its defuncton) as mandator to a member nation.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: a territory within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are permitted by other nations to be more or less exclusive. Also loosely used to denote regions more or less under the control of a nation but not constituting a formally recognized protectorate or suzerainty.

SUZERAIN: a state that exercises political control over another state in relation to which it is sovereign.

TRUSTESHIP: administration by a member of the United Nations of an area not yet ready for self-government.

The Potsdam Declaration

Text of the declaration issued at Potsdam, Germany, July 26, 1945, outlining the terms under which Japan would be allowed to surrender:

1. We, the President of the United States, the President of the national government of the Republic of China and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given the opportunity to end this war.

2. The prodigious land, sea, and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the west, are poised to strike the final blow at Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all allied nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan.

The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the land, the industry, and the method of life of the whole German people.

The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitably the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by these self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation, or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. The following are our terms: we will not deviate from them; there are no alternatives; we shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established

and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievement of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. The terms of the Cairo declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the Islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

9. Japanese military forces after being completely disarmed shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals, including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners.

The Japanese government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. Freedom of speech and religion and of thought, as well as respect for the fundamental human rights, shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and permit the payment of just reparation in kind, but not those industries which will enable her to rearm for war.

To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. Eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all Japanese armed forces, and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

Japan's Surrender

Text of Japanese surrender document signed aboard the U. S. S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay, September 2, 1945, Tokyo time (September 1, New York Time).

1. We, acting by command of and in behalf of the Emperor of Japan, the Japanese government and the Japanese im-

perial general headquarters, hereby accept provisions in the declaration issued by the heads of the governments of the United

States, China, and Great Britain July 26, 1945, at Potsdam, and subsequently adhered to by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which four powers are hereafter referred to as the Allied Powers.

2. We hereby proclaim the unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers of the Japanese imperial general headquarters and of all Japanese armed forces and all armed forces under Japanese control wherever situated.

3. We hereby command all Japanese forces, wherever situated, and the Japanese people to cease hostilities forthwith, to preserve and save from damage all ships, aircraft and military and civil property and to comply with all requirements which may be imposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by agencies of the Japanese government at his direction.

4. We hereby command the Japanese imperial general headquarters to issue at once orders to the commanders of all Japanese forces and all forces under Japanese control, wherever situated, to surrender unconditionally themselves and all forces under their control.

5. We hereby command all civil, military, and naval officials to obey and enforce all proclamations, orders and direc-

tives deemed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers to be proper to effectuate this surrender and issued by him or under his authority and we direct all such officials to remain at their posts and to continue to perform their non-combat duties unless specially relieved by him or under his authority.

6. We hereby undertake for the Emperor, the Japanese government, and their successors to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration in good faith, and to issue whatever orders and take whatever action may be required by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers or by any other designated representative of the Allied Powers for the purpose of giving effect to that declaration.

7. We hereby command the Japanese imperial government and the Japanese imperial general headquarters at once to liberate all Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees now under Japanese control and to provide for their protection, care, maintenance, and immediate transportation to places as directed.

8. The authority of the Emperor and the Japanese government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate these terms of surrender.

The Surrender of Germany

Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and the Soviet Union at a ceremony in a schoolhouse in Reims, France, at 2:41 A. M., French Time (8:41 P. M., E. W. T., May 6), May 7, 1945. This act brought the European war to a close, five years, eight months and six days after the Nazis started their invasions.

Following is the text of "An Act of Military Surrender."

"1. We, the undersigned, acting by authority of the German High Command, hereby surrender unconditionally to the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and simultaneously to the Soviet High Command, all forces on land, sea, and in the air who are at this date under German control.

"2. The German High Command will at once issue orders to all German military, naval and air authorities and to all forces under German control to cease active operations at 2301 hours (11:01) Central European Time on Eight May and to remain in the positions occupied at the time. No ship, vessel or aircraft is to be scuttled, or any damage done to their hull, machinery, or equipment.

"3. The German High Command will at once issue to the appropriate commanders, and ensure the carrying out of any fur-

ther orders issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and by the Soviet High Command.

"4. This Act of Military Surrender is without prejudice to, and will be superseded by, any general instrument of surrender imposed, or on behalf of the United Nations and applicable to Germany and the German Armed Forces as a whole.

"In the event of the German High Command or any of the forces under their control failing to act in accordance with this Act of Surrender, the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, and the Soviet High Command will take such punitive or other action as they deem appropriate.

"Signed at Reims, France, at 0241 hours (2:41 A. M.), on the Seventh day of May, 1945.

"On behalf of the German High Command—Jodl.

"In the presence of:

"On behalf of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force—W. B. Smith.

"On behalf of the Soviet High Command—Ivan Susloparoff.

"On behalf of the French—F. Sevez."

The surrender terms were ratified in Berlin on May 8, 1945, and the war officially ended at 12:01 A. M., May 9, 1945.

LABOR'S INTERNATIONAL

by Dr. Harry W. Laidler

Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

THE FORMATION IN SEPTEMBER, 1947, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, of the *Cominform*, or Communist Information Bureau, by Communist representatives of nine countries has called renewed attention to the internationals of workers which have been forming and reforming in Europe for over four score years. The first significant international organization of labor was initiated at a conference held at St. Martin's Hall, London, September 25-28, 1864, and attended by representatives of British, German, French, Italian and Polish labor groups. This conference addressed and in large part directed by Karl Marx, "the father of scientific socialism," gave birth to the International Working Men's Association, later referred to as the First International. The International was to serve as an information center and as an agency to rally the forces of labor for independent political action, for social legislation and ultimately for the "emancipation of the working class."

Internal dissensions between the socialist Marx and the anarchist Bakunin, the shattering effects of the Franco-Prussia war, and the dissolution of the Paris Commune, caused the removal of the International in 1872 to the United States, where it soon died.

During the late Seventies and Eighties, labor and socialist movements advanced in many countries and, in Paris, in 1889, the Second International was born. From that year until World War I, this International, committed to democratic progress toward socialism, did much to advance the cause of political democracy and to stimulate social legislation. It suspended activity with the coming of the war and, following World War I, merged, in 1923, with the so-called Second-and-a-Half or Vienna International, made up of anti-militarist socialists, to form the Labor and Socialist International.

The L. S. I., greatly weakened, following the nazification of Germany, continued to function as the representative of democratic socialist forces in Europe until World War II. Following the war several conferences were called in Britain and on the Continent in 1946 and 1947 of representatives of socialist movements, but no formal bureau was organized.

The Bolshevik Revolution

In the meanwhile, with the advent of the Bolshevik Revolution of November, 1917, the newly formed Communist parties met in Moscow, March 2-6, 1919, and organized the Communist International. The

Manifesto issued at the inauguration of this International condemned the reformism of the leaders of the Second International and declared that "war against the socialist center is a necessary condition of successful war against imperialism."

The International pledged its affiliated groups to the overthrow of capitalism, and the establishment of a proletarian dictatorship. It condemned "bourgeois democracy" and maintained that the change to Communism could be brought about only through extra-parliamentary means.

In 1919, Lenin and the other Bolshevik leaders felt that Russia would not be able successfully to defend the Revolution within its borders unless the Bolshevik Revolution spread to the industrialized nations. They therefore proceeded to split left-wing elements away from the socialist, the trade union and other radical movements and to form Communist parties and "Red" Trade Unions directed by central committees in Moscow.

In the second Congress of the Comintern in Petrograd and Moscow, held from July 19 to August 7, 1920, the assembled delegates were summoned to the work of "world revolution" at once.

It was this Congress which adopted the famous "twenty-one points" or conditions of admission to the Comintern. Parties wishing to join the International were admonished that they must systematically propagate the necessity of the dictatorship of the proletariat; create everywhere a parallel illegal machine to assist them in the hour of the revolution; carry on systematic campaigns among farmers, trade unions, consumer cooperatives and mass organizations; remove from posts in the labor movement all reformists and centrist elements; give unqualified support to every Soviet republic; "hinder the transportation of munitions of war to the enemies of the soviet republic"; print all important official Communist documents, and carry out all decisions of the International and its committees. The Manifesto likewise declared the Communists could have no confidence in bourgeois legality, as "in nearly every country in Europe and America the class struggle is entering upon the phase of civil war."

The world revolution, however, failed to materialize. The Communist governments set up in Hungary and Bavaria were soon crushed. Fascistic movements came into control of Hungary and Italy, and only in Germany, France and Czechoslovakia outside of Russia, did European Communists remain a potent political force.

Without the hope of immediate world

revolution, Russian leaders began in 1928 to use the Comintern as an agency to assist them in their fight to build up the Russian economy. As a means to that end, they stimulated Communist parties throughout the world to broadcast the alleged dangers of imperialist aggressions on the part of Great Britain, the United States and France, and to help convince the masses at home that power should be concentrated still further in the hands of the ruling Soviet group.

The Rise of Fascism

With Hitler's rise to power, and the increasing danger of war with Germany, the Comintern, however, reversed its policy of wholesale condemnation of western democracy. In 1935 it called its first convention in seven years, and urged all Communist parties to form united fronts with socialist and progressive forces in the fight to retain "bourgeois-democratic liberties" and to forestall the coming of facism. The socialists were no longer to be regarded as "social fascists," but as friends of democracy.

At the same time, Communists were warned that they should continuously combat the "illusion that it is possible to bring about socialism by peaceful, legal methods." They should also seek to use the united front movements to put Communists in a strategic position to lead labor to a proletarian dictatorship when the time was ripe.

From 1935 until the German-Russo Pact of August 24, 1939, the Comintern and its constituent parties took an active part in united front movements with socialist and democratic forces. On the signing of this pact, however, Comintern policy was again reversed. Communists returned to a policy of violent attacks on non-Communist forces and, in the United States, Britain and France, opposed the "imperialism" of the Allies. On June 22, 1941, on the German invasion of Russia, Comintern policy was again revolutionized and Communists in Allied countries were directed to support the war "for democracy."

World War II

As the Second World War advanced, Russian Communists became increasingly of the opinion that the continued existence of the Communist International was proving a stumbling block to the Soviet government in its relations with other governments composing the United Nations. On May 22, 1943, the Presidium of the Communist International declared that the Comintern had outlived its usefulness. Deep differences in the history, traditions, state of economic and political development of nations, they said, had placed insuperable difficulties in the way of central

direction of the working classes' political activities. The International was dissolved in June of that year.

Despite this dissolution, however, the Communist parties in the various countries closely followed, for the most part, the policies favored by the Soviet Republic.

In September, 1947, the Russian Communists decided again to revive, in somewhat different form, their International Representatives of Communist groups in nine countries (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, Russia and Yugoslavia) met in Poland and formed an Information Bureau to be located in Belgrade, to exchange experiences and coordinate activities. Later the Bureau invited all Communist parties to seek admission.

In justification of this new *Cominform*, as it has been called, those present, in their Manifesto, declared that the United States and England were engaged in strengthening imperialism, in "choking democracy," and in waging an unholy propaganda war against the Soviet Union. Thus it was necessary for the anti-imperialistic democratic camp to close its ranks and to fight against imperialists and their supporters, the "treasonable socialists" of the type of Leon Blum.

International Trade Organizations

During the years when labor's political internationals were rising and falling, labor organized internationally as trade unionists and cooperators. In 1913, the International Federation of Trade Unions was formed, superseding an International Trade Union Secretariat, first launched in 1901. The I. F. T. U. was reorganized at Amsterdam after World War I at a congress lasting from July 28-August 2, 1919, and functioned until its dissolution in 1946. During the Twenties and early Thirties it was bitterly fought by the Red International of Trade Unions formed in Moscow July 3, 1921. In October, 1945, in Paris, a new World Federation of Trade Unions was formed, including the Russian trade unions. Practically all significant trade union movements of the world joined this organization with the exception of the A. F. of L., which refused to join on the ground that the Federation admitted others besides "free trade unions" and that it was too largely influenced by Communist forces.

The I. C. A.

In the field of consumers' cooperatives, an international—the International Co-operative Alliance—with a membership of 85,000,000 families, has been in existence since 1892. The I. C. A., the W. F. T. U. and the A. F. of L. are all consultants in the U. N. Economic and Social Council.

THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE WORLD



A GUIDE TO MAIN HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC,
GEOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL FACTS

Prepared by the Staff of
ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Under the direction of
WALTER YUST, Editor-in-chief

Afghanistan (Kingdom)

Area: Approx. 270,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 12,000,000 (Approx. 35% Afghan, 21% Tadchik, 8.5% Mongolian, 35.5% others).

Density per square mile: 44.

Ruler: Mohammed Zaher Shah.

Premier: Shah Mahmoud Khan Ghazi.

Principal cities (est.): Kabul, 206,000 (capital); Kandahar, 77,000 (trading center); Herat, 76,000 (farming).

Monetary unit: Afghani.

Languages: Persian (official), Pushtu, Turki.

Religion: Mohammedan (Sunni, 90%; Shiah, 10%).

HISTORY. Wedged between India, Iran and the U.S.S.R. in southwestern Asia without outlet to the sea, Afghanistan did not become an independent state until 1747. Before that, it was variously a cluster of small states under nominal Arab rule, or part of Mongol or Mogul empires, or a dismembered object parceled among India, Persia and the Uzbeks.

By the 19th century Afghanistan had passed into the British sphere of influence, though the British had to send in troops more than once to enforce Afghan friendliness. In 1880 the British recognized Abdur Rahman Khan as Emir and gave him an annual subsidy of more than \$500,000 to delegate management of his foreign relations to Britain. His son, Habibullah, succeeded him in 1901 and kept Afghanistan neutral in World War I despite strong pressure of pro-Turkish elements.

On Aug. 8, 1919, a treaty was signed making Afghanistan free and independent of all British control. The country maintained strict neutrality in World War II, and was admitted to the United Nations in Nov. 1946.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1932 constitution, Afghanistan is a constitutional mon-

archy, with authority vested in the sovereign and parliament, which has a senate of forty-five members named for life by the sovereign and a national assembly of 109 elected members. Executive power is exercised by the sovereign and cabinet headed by the prime minister.

Military service is compulsory. The army strength is about 100,000, supplemented by tribal bands. There is a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is nominally compulsory. Primary schools exist in many parts of the country, but secondary schools only in Kabul and provincial capitals. There were about 100,000 pupils in 369 schools in 1946.

Only a fifth of the soil is under cultivation, the greater part of the country being mountainous and rocky. Farming is confined to the fertile valleys and plains, sometimes with the aid of irrigation. Two crops a year are usually grown. Important ones include the asafetida plant, castor beans, cereals, fruit, madder, tobacco, cotton and vegetables. Wheat is the staple food. The fat-tailed indigenous sheep is the principal source of meat, wearing apparel and skins for export. Camels, humped cattle, oxen and asses are numerous.

Important manufactures include silk, felt, sheepskin coats, soap, carpets and boots. Factories are being erected by government monopolies to produce sugar, textiles, vehicles, and heat and light.

Among the leading exports are karakul skins (mostly to the U.S.), cotton, wool, rugs, carpets and dried fruits. Approximately 2,400,000 karakul skins were exported in 1945-46. Most of the trade is carried on through India, but cattle and foodstuffs are exported to the U.S.S.R. in return for cotton and wool. Trade through India (1944-45) included exports, £8,642,448 and imports, £2,747,577.

Revenue and expenditure amount to about \$45,000,000 a year.

Afghanistan has no railways. Transport is generally by camel or pack horse. The principal trade routes are through the Khyber and Khojak Passes to India, and to the Uzbek and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics. There are about 6,000 miles of roads suitable for motor transportation.

Both mineral and forest resources are largely unexploited. There are deposits of coal, copper, gold, iron ore, oil and silver. Timber and gum resin are obtained from the forests.

NATURAL FEATURES; CLIMATE. Afghanistan, approximately the size of Texas, is split east to west by the Hindu Kush range of the Himalayas, rising in the east to heights of 24,000 feet. Except in the southwest, most of the country is covered by high snow-capped mountains and deep valleys. The few passes are deep and narrow. The Amu Darya (Oxus), Kabul and Helmand are the most important rivers, and there are hundreds of swift and unnavigable mountain streams. The climate ranges from extremes of below zero to more than 100° in the north; however it is not so extreme in the south, although snowfall is heavy all over the country in winter. Rainfall, chiefly in the spring, is relatively light. The hottest weather occurs in summer and is particularly severe around Kandahar.

Albania (Republic)

(Shqiperia)

Area: 10,629 square miles.

Population (est. 1939): 1,063,000 (Albanian 99.8%; others, .2%).

Density per square mile: 100.0.

Head of the Government: Enver Hoxha.

Principal cities (last census, 1930): Tirana, 38,806 (capital); Scutari, 29,209 (northern trading center); Koritsa, 22,787 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Albanian franc.

Language: Albanian.

Religions (est.): Moslem, 69%; Orthodox Christian, 21%; Roman Catholic, 10%.

HISTORY. A tiny, backward state approximately the size of Maryland, Albania has acquired considerable importance since World War II because of its close ties with the Soviet Union and its strategic location at the mouth of the Adriatic. After the fall of the Roman Empire, Albania became part of the Byzantine Empire and was successively invaded by Goths, Serbs and Bulgarians. From 1014 to 1204 it was again under Byzantine rule. An alliance of Albanian chieftains (1444-66) under Skanderbeg failed to halt the advance of the Turks, and the country remained under at least nominal Turkish rule for more than four

centuries, until it proclaimed its independence on Nov. 28, 1912.

During World War I Albania was variously occupied by Italian, Greek, French, Serb and Austro-Bulgarian forces. On Aug. 2, 1920, Italy recognized Albanian independence and evacuated the country. Ahmed Zogu, premier in 1922-23, ousted the government of Mgr. Fan Noli in 1924 and became president of a newly constituted republic in 1925. Three years later, after concluding pacts putting Albania in Italy's sphere of influence, Zogu proclaimed himself King Zog 1.

In 1939, Italy occupied the country in a matter of days. During the Greco-Italian war of 1940-41, the Greek armies pushed the Italians back from the Albanian border and occupied a large part of southern Albania. When Germany attacked Greece and Yugoslavia in April 1941, however, the Greeks withdrew quickly, and the Axis occupation of Albania was complete.

Albania was free of the German yoke by the end of 1944, and a leftist provisional government under Colonel General Enver Hoxha was established. That regime was confirmed in power by subsequent elections, and British, Soviet and U.S. recognition. Since then, Albania has collaborated closely with the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. Albania's international situation in 1947 was complicated. Greece was demanding the Albanian territory of northern Epirus. A United Nations inquiry was under way into assistance allegedly given by Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to anti-government Greek guerrillas. Following the mining of two British warships in the Corfu channel, Britain filed a complaint with the UN Security Council. When a U.N. inquiry committee failed to agree, Britain placed the matter before the International Court of Justice.

GOVERNMENT. Elections of Dec. 2, 1945 for the constituent assembly officially gave 95 percent of the votes to a Democratic Front of various resistance elements including some Communists. On Jan. 11, 1946, the assembly proclaimed Albania a republic with Hoxha as head of government, commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister. The army, unofficially estimated at 60,000 men, in five low-strength divisions, maintains close liaison with the Soviet high command.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but illiteracy is high, especially among women. There are no institutions of higher learning.

Albanians are called Ghegs and Tosks according to whether they live north or south of the Shkumbi River. They live in clans or tribes, in the manner of medieval Europe.

Albania is still a primitive country where

each family tries to provide most of its own needs. Nearly the whole population is engaged in combined farming and stock-raising. Only a small portion of the central part is fit for tilling. Corn is the chief crop. Others are wheat, tobacco, oats, barley, rye, spelt, olives and citrus fruit. Only a few factories are engaged in processing Albania's food products.

Albania has had an adverse trade balance since World War I. The chief imports have been cotton and cotton goods, corn, benzine, woolen goods and petroleum; the main exports, wool, hides and furs, cheese, cattle, eggs and bitumen.

There are no railroads, but good highways were developed by the Italians for strategic purposes, and the Russians continued such construction. The principal and only fully equipped port is Durazzo.

Mineral wealth, thought to be considerable, is relatively unexploited. The principal minerals are aluminum and petroleum. There are also deposits of lignite, bitumen, asphalt, copper and iron.

Forest resources include large stands of oak, walnut, chestnut and elm, and in the high regions, beech, pine and fir. Almost all forests are owned by the communes and the state.

NATURAL FEATURES; CLIMATE. Albania is a mountainous state, largely over 3,000 ft. above sea level, with a narrow marshy coastal plain crossed by several rivers. A complex, often inaccessible mountainous hinterland encloses small fertile basins, and contains some wide valleys, of which the largest is that of Lake Ohrid in the southeast. The interior mountain plateaus and basins contain the centers of population. With the exception of the Bojana in the northwest, which is the outlet of Lake Scutari (135 sq. mi.) to the Adriatic, there are no navigable rivers.

The climate is typically Mediterranean, with dry, hot summers and moderate winters. Inland temperatures are lower than those on the coast. Winter frosts occur in the southern part of the country.

ARABIA

The Arabian peninsula, at the southwest extremity of Asia, is about four times the size of Texas. It was once a political unit, but today it consists of the kingdoms of Saudi Arabia and Yemen, the British colony of Aden and six British protectorates. The peninsula, with an area of about 923,000 square miles, and an extreme length of 1,400 miles, is generally a plateau sloping gently eastward from a mountain range that averages 5,000 feet in elevation and runs along its entire west side within ten or fifteen miles of the Red Sea. The

range reaches a maximum of 12,336 feet in Yemen to the southwest.

Arabia has no rivers and no forests and is principally a desert dotted with many oases. The big powers are interested in Arabia for two reasons—rich oil deposits; strategic stations on long airline routes.

Most of the peninsula, particularly the interior, has a hot desert climate with frequent changes in temperature. The highlands of the Yemen and southwestern Saudi Arabia, however, together with parts of Oman, have a temperate climate. Jidda, on the Red Sea, has an average daily high temperature of 93° during August.

Mohammed united all Arabs in the 7th century A.D., and his followers, led by the caliphs, founded a great empire with its capital at Medina. Later, the caliphate capital was transferred to Damascus and then Baghdad, but Arabia retained its importance because of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the Turks established at least nominal rule over much of Arabia, and in the middle of the 18th century it was divided into separate principalities.

Through agreements with local rulers, the British extended their rule over the southern and eastern coasts in the 19th century. At the same time, the Wahhabis, a religious sect advocating strict adherence to Mohammed's teachings, placed their rule over most of central and eastern Arabia, and their work was the beginning of the present Saudi Arabia.

Political Divisions of Arabia

Name	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (est. 1938)
Aden colony (British)	80	65,000
Aden protectorate*	112,000	600,000
Bahrein Islands (Sultanate)*	213	89,970†
Kuwait (Sheikdom)*	1,930	50,000
Oman and Masqat (Sultanate)*	82,000	500,000
Qatar (Sheikdom)*	‡	‡
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom)	609,841	5,250,000
Asir	13,857	750,000
Hejaz	182,192	1,500,000
Nejd	413,792	3,000,000
Trucial Coast (Sheikdoms)*	‡	‡
Yemen (Kingdom)	75,000	3,500,000

*British protectorate. †Census 1941. ‡No reliable data.

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom)

The most important state of the peninsula is almost solely the creation of King Ibn-Sa'ud. In 1901, at the age of twenty, he seized the emirate of Riyadh and soon set himself up as the leader of the Arab nationalist movement. During World War I he collaborated with the famous T. E. Lawrence in the successful "desert revolt" against Turkey. On the collapse of Turkey

at the end of the war, he freed the whole peninsula from Turkish rule, and through a series of local military campaigns was able to proclaim himself King of Hejaz and Nejd and dependencies in 1927. His territories became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932.

Hejaz and Nejd are still under separate administrations. In Nejd, whose capital is Riyadh, Ibn-Sa'ud's rule is absolute. The eldest of his numerous sons, Prince Sa'ud, acts as viceroy in his absence. The constitution of Hejaz, whose capital is Mecca, provides for a cabinet of ministers headed by the King's second son, Prince Faisal, who likewise acts as viceroy in his father's absence. There is a consultative legislative assembly in Mecca and various municipal village and tribal councils whose members are named or approved by the King.

The majority of the inhabitants are Bedouin—nomads following their flocks over the desert. There are a few large towns—Mecca, birthplace of the Prophet (80,000), Medina, site of the tomb of the Prophet (30,000), Jidda, port of Mecca on the Red Sea (40,000), and Riyadh, capital of Nejd (30,000).

In Hejaz, Medina produces dates in the oases, and fruit and honey; otherwise, its products are such desert commodities as camels, horses, sheep, hides, charcoal and wool. The most important commercial activity is the annual influx of Moslem pilgrims to Mecca and Medina. The products of Nejd include dates, wheat, barley, hides, wool, fruits, butter, camels and livestock.

Oil is produced by an American-owned company whose principal field is at Dharan near the Persian Gulf Coast. Production in 1945 skyrocketed to an estimated 19,943,000 barrels, over 40 times the 1938 figure; it increased further to an estimated 165,180 barrels daily in 1946. The company's expenditures and payroll constitute important invisible exports and the royalties paid to the government have greatly strengthened the kingdom's financial condition. Imports include coffee, motor vehicles, rice, sugar and tea.

There are no railroads and few motorable roads. Camel transportation prevails.

Kuwait (Sheikdom)

Kuwait, on the northwestern shore of the Persian Gulf, is an independent state ruled by Sheik Ahmed ibn Jabir al Subah. British protection, first exercised in 1898, has several times prevented it from being absorbed by Saudi Arabia. The territory surrounding Al Kuwait, its port, is largely desert; its trade consists of exchanging Arab goods from the interior for textiles, rice, sugar and other necessities. Kuwait's petroleum reserves, estimated at 9 billion barrels, are under concession to the Kuwait Oil Co. Production in 1946, 5,931,000.

Oman and Masqat (Sultanate)

Occupying the mountainous southeastern part of the peninsula, Oman is nominally an independent state under the rule of Sultan Sayyid Sa'id Taimur. It has been under British protection since early in the 19th century. The state is best known for its date cultivation, and its riding camels are considered the best in the world. Trade is mainly to and from India. The capital, Masqat (population 4,200) commands the entrance to the Persian Gulf.

Qatar (Sheikdom)

Qatar occupies the whole of the Qatar peninsula in the Persian Gulf. It is ruled, under British protection, by Sheik Abdullah ibn Jasim al Thani. The whole area is claimed by Saudi Arabia. Oil deposits have been found there.

Trucial Coast (Sheikdoms)

This area, extending along part of the Gulf of Oman and the southern coast of the Persian Gulf, is ruled by 7 semi-independent sheiks. Treaties signed with Britain in 1853 and 1892 provide that the sheiks will not cede or sell any part of their land to any other power.

Yemen (Kingdom)

The Yemen, an independent country under the rule of Saidi Imam Yahya Ibn Muhammad Ibn Hamid al-Din, occupies the southwestern extremity of the peninsula. Its sovereign status was confirmed by the Treaty of Sana with Britain and India (Feb. 11, 1934) and the Treaty of Taif concluded with Saudi Arabia at the cessation of hostilities between the two states on May 13, 1934. The people are permanently settled and are for the most part engaged in agriculture, fishing and trade. Chief products are Mocha coffee, and sheep and goat skins. Much of the trade goes through the port of Aden. The capital and principal town is Sana (population about 25,000).

Yemen was admitted to the U.N. in Sept. 1947.

Argentina (Republic)

(República Argentina)

Area: 1,079,965 square miles.

Population (census 1947): 16,107,930 (97% of European descent, chiefly Spanish and Italian; 3% Indian and other).

Density per square mile: 13.08.

President: Juan D. Perón.

Principal cities (1945 or latest official est.): Buenos Aires, 3,150,000 (capital and chief port); Rosario, 521,210 (flour milling); Avellaneda, 399,021 (industrial suburb of Buenos Aires); Córdoba, 339,375 (northwest farming center); La Plata, 256,378 (seaport; meat packing).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Languages: Spanish (official), Italian.

Religion: Roman Catholic (state-supported).

HISTORY. Latin America's stormy petrel of the World War II period, Argentina came into frequent diplomatic conflict with the United States because of her suspected pro-Axis sympathies. During the first two postwar years, however, she regained her international status, and in 1947 the United States began to resume full cordial relations with the Perón regime.

Discovered in 1516 by the Spaniard Juan Díaz de Solís, Argentina developed slowly under Spanish colonial rule. Buenos Aires was settled permanently in 1580 and became a prosperous city; the cattle industry of the Argentine pampas was thriving as early as 1600.

Invading British forces were expelled in 1806-07, and when Napoleon conquered Spain, the Argentinians set up their own government in the name of the Spanish king in 1810. On July 9, 1816, independence was formally declared. Internal dissension, particularly between Buenos Aires and the provinces, was put down under the dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas, who brought about unification from 1829 to 1852. Justo José de Urquiza, whose forces had ousted Rosas, was the first president under the 1853 constitution, which was modeled after that of the U.S.

Argentina made great material progress under Presidents Sarmiento (1868-74), Avellaneda (1874-80) and Roca (1880-86). The secret ballot was introduced in 1910 by President Roque Sáenz Peña.

President Hipólito Irigoyen (1916-22) refused to abandon Argentinian neutrality in World War I. Re-elected in 1928, Irigoyen, a radical, was ousted two years later by a conservative revolution led by General José Uriburu. The latter's successor, General Agustín Justo (1932-38) followed a moderate policy and undertook a large public works program. Under the leadership of a former radical, Roberto M. Ortiz, Argentina proclaimed neutrality at the outbreak of World War II, but in general cooperated in hemispheric defense programs.

Ortiz resigned because of illness in June, 1940, and was succeeded by Vice President Ramón Castillo, a conservative, whose regime was toppled in June, 1943, by a revolt led by General Pedro P. Ramírez. The latter abolished all political parties and broke relations with the Axis on Jan. 26, 1944, after disclosures of German spy activity in Argentina. A clique of army officers, apparently fearing that this would lead to war with Germany, replaced Ramírez on Feb. 24, 1944, with General Edelmiro Farrell.

During Farrell's regime, which was embarrassed by diplomatic non-recognition, Colonel Juan D. Perón soon emerged as the strong man. Striving to win recognition, the government made an eleventh-hour declaration of war against the Axis on March 27, 1945, and signed the Act of

Chapultepec the following April 4. Recognition by the United States came five days later, and Argentina ratified the United Nations charter on Sept. 8. The elections of Feb. 24, 1946, gave overwhelming victory to Perón, who was inaugurated president June 4, 1946. Perón's Five-year Plan, approved March 28, 1947, provides for wide administrative reforms as well as economic development and industrialization.

GOVERNMENT. Argentina is a federal union of fourteen provinces and nine territories. Normally a president and vice president are elected every six years by electors who are elected by direct male suffrage. The president appoints his cabinet. The vice president presides over the Senate but has no other powers. Neither is eligible for immediate re-election. The National Congress has two houses—a thirty-member Senate elected by the provincial legislatures for nine-year terms, and a 158-member Chamber of Deputies popularly elected for four years.

Each province has its own constitution, elected governor, legislature and judiciary, but the president may in a crisis take over the local government.

The president, with Senate approval, appoints for life-terms the judges of the federal supreme court, five courts of appeal, and district courts (at least one in each province).

DEFENSE. Under legislation enacted Nov. 29, 1946, all men and women 12 to 50 are subject to military service at the president's discretion. Service from 20 to 22 is compulsory. Active army strength in 1947 was estimated at 100,000; a complete modernization program was under way.

Much of Argentina's military equipment is obsolescent. Because of its attitude during most of World War II, it was the only Latin American nation that received no U.S. military lend-lease goods. The air force has about 150 combat planes. The navy in 1947 totaled approximately 95,300 tons, including two modernized battleships, three light cruisers and 11 destroyers. The budgetary allotment for defense is 37 percent.

EDUCATION. Argentina's estimated illiteracy rate of 15 percent is the lowest in all Latin America. Education is free, secular and compulsory between six and fourteen. Enrollment in 1946 was estimated at 2,000,000. There are six universities, of which the most important is that of Buenos Aires. All were seized by the government in 1946 for alleged interference in politics.

AGRICULTURE. A farming and stock-raising nation, Argentina devotes 41 percent of its area to pasture and 11 percent to cultivation. More than 70 percent of the cultivated land is planted in cereals—wheat, corn, linseed and oats. About 20 percent is in alfalfa for stock feed. Cotton, sugar cane and fruits are important, and

Argentina is the world's largest producer of yerba maté (Paraguay tea), the national beverage. The 1946 wine production of 234,000,000 gallons was slightly below normal.

Wheat production in 1946 was estimated at approximately 200,000,000 bu. The production of oats in 1944 was 75,694,000 bu.; corn, 116,745,000 bu.; cotton, 333,000 bales of 478 lb. net.

There were in 1945 a total of 58,180,000 sheep, 3,127,680 goats, 34,010,000 cattle and 8,100,000 hogs. Cattle raising predominates on the pampas, especially in Buenos Aires province. Sheep raising is more important in Patagonia. Livestock slaughtered in 1945 included cattle, 6,245,000; sheep, 14,021,000; hogs, 4,750,000. The 1946 wool clip was estimated at 230,000 tons. Cattle hide and kips exports in 1945 were 4,137,285 (70 percent to Britain).

MANUFACTURING. Industrial expansion was accelerated during World War II by the shortage of imports, but industry is still closely allied to agriculture. The principal industry is meat refrigeration, followed by flour milling, textiles, sugar refining, dairy products, quebracho extraction and wine. In 1941 there were 57,940 industrial establishments with 852,154 workers; products were valued at 6,337 million pesos (7,800 million in 1943). Most of the meat packing plants are controlled by U.S. and British interests.

TRADE. Foreign trade during World War II was notable for low-volume imports and low-quantity but high-value exports.

VALUE OF TRADE IN PAPER PESOS

Year	Imports	Exports
1943	942,048,436	2,192,264,055
1944	1,007,154,000	2,352,881,000
1945	1,154,001,730	2,485,219,642
1946	2,330,300,000	3,937,400,000

Meat exports constituted about one-third of all 1946 exports in value, followed by wheat, hides and skins, wool and forest products. Exports went principally to Britain (21.9 percent), United States (15.0 percent), France (10.6 percent), Belgium and Brazil. Sources of imports were U. S. (29.8 percent), Brazil (15.0 percent), United Kingdom (13.8 percent), Sweden and Dutch Caribbean possessions. The leading imports were textiles, chemical products, fuels and lubricants, foodstuffs and machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant fleet in 1943 consisted of 4,079 ships of 455,807 tons, about 35 percent of which was government-owned. The chief ports are Buenos Aires, second only to New York in the western hemisphere, and La Plata, both on the Plata estuary; and Rosario, a port on the Paraná River.

Railway mileage in 1946 was 26,384, nearly all of which radiates outward from Buenos Aires. With the purchase on Feb.

13, 1947, of the British-owned railways for £150,000,000, the system is now government-owned. Highway mileage in 1946 was estimated at 254,370 miles, largely unimproved. Telephones in 1945 totaled 493,055; broadcasting stations 72 (1946), and radio sets 1,250,000. Five principal airlines are in operation and extend as far south as Tierra del Fuego. Direct international connections exist with neighboring countries.

FINANCE. The proposed 1948 budget balances the ordinary and extraordinary budgets at 3,092,000,000 and 1,146,000,000 pesos respectively. The national internal debt (Nov. 30, 1946) was 10,436,900,000 pesos, while the external debt was 11,100,000 pesos in pounds, 144,300,000 pesos in dollars and 83,400,000 pesos in Swiss francs. British investments in 1946 were £356,212,589, with about 75 percent in railways (the latter interests were purchased by the government in 1947). U. S. investments in government obligations in 1943 were \$310,596,310, while direct investments in industry in 1940 were \$387,945,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Second in South America to Brazil in size and population, Argentina is about 2,070 miles long and 860 miles wide at the maximum. In general, the country is a plain, rising westward from the Atlantic to the Chilean border and the towering Andes peaks, including Aconcagua, 23,080 feet, the highest peak in the world outside Asia. The northern area of the Argentine plain is the swampy and partly wooded Gran Chaco. South of that to the Rio Negro is the rolling, fertile Pampas, rich for agriculture and grazing, and supporting most of Argentina's population. Next southward is Patagonia, a region of cool, arid steppes with some wooded and fertile sections. The eastern part of Tierra del Fuego, the island southern tip of South America, belongs to Argentina.

CLIMATE. Except for the northern Gran Chaco, which has mild winters and torrid summers, Argentina lies in the south temperate zone. The pampas region has an average temperature of 60°, and freezing is rare. Temperature extremes increase progressively southward. All over Argentina, January is the warmest month and June and July the coolest. At Buenos Aires, the mean annual temperature in January-February is about 73°; in June-July, 50°. The heaviest rainfall, over sixty inches a year, hits the Gran Chaco, while on the pampas it ranges from twenty inches in the west to forty in the northeast.

RIVERS. The three great rivers forming the Plata system—the Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay—are important commercial arteries in northern Argentina. Rosario and Santa Fé, 260 and 360 miles respectively above Buenos Aires on the Paraná, are accessible to ocean vessels. Many other

river ports lie along the three streams' total navigable length of 1,997 miles.

MINERALS. Argentina must import most of nearly every mineral it uses. Oil is produced in Patagonia (1946: 20,924,246 barrels), and there is small mining of tungsten, lead, gold, zinc, tin, silver and beryllium. The government announced discovery of uranium deposits in Feb., 1947. All mineral production in 1942 was valued at 214,300,-730 pesos, of which oil accounted for more than 60 percent. Coal imports in 1945 came to 779,803 long tons.

FORESTS. The Gran Chaco area is the world's chief source of quebracho extract. Total production of this tanning agent obtained from quebracho logs was, in 1945, 223,817 tons, of which 192,614 tons were exported. Other forest products—hardwoods, dyewoods, lignum vitae, red quebracho, medicinal gums and other tannins—are consumed locally for the most part.

Austria (Republic)

(Österreich)

Area: 34,062 square miles.

Population (census 1939): 6,694,782 (practically all Austrian).

Density per square mile: 196.6.

Allied Council: Lt. Gen. Geoffrey Keyes (U. S. A.); Col. Gen. L. V. Kurasov (U.S.S.R.); Lt. Gen. Sir J. S. Steele (United Kingdom); Lt. Gen. Emile-Marie Bethouart (France).

President: Dr. Karl Renner.

Chancellor: Leopold Figl.

Principal cities (census 1939): Vienna, 1,918,-462 (capital, industrial center); Graz, 210,175 (industrial center); Linz, 131,423 (Danube port); Innsbruck, 80,084 (Tyrolean tourist center).

Monetary unit: Schilling.

Language: German.

Religions (est.): Roman Catholic, 93.68%; Protestant, 3.11%; Jewish, 2.93%; unknown, .28%.

HISTORY. The history of Austria before 1818 is largely that of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Hapsburg dynasty. Its origin was in the province of Ostmark, separated from Bavaria and given to Leopold of Babenberg (A. D. 976) by the Holy Roman Emperor, Otto II. It was ruled by the Babenbergs until 1246, and later passed to Ottakar of Bohemia, who lost it to Rudolf of Hapsburg (1276). In 1437, the three kingdoms of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia were united under the rule of Albert V. For three centuries thereafter, despite almost constant warfare, the states remained for the most part under a single crown. The Hapsburgs gradually added to their possessions, until Charles V, during the 16th century, ruled a vast part of Europe. Emperor Francis I laid down the Holy Roman crown in 1806 at the height of the Napoleonic Wars, in which Austria with

her allies was finally victorious. Influence in Germany was lost through defeat by Prussia in the Seven Weeks' War (1866). In 1867, the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary was established, united in the person of the sovereign, Franz Josef I, who ruled until 1916.

Following the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I, the republic of Austria was established in Nov., 1918. It was confined to its present borders by the Treaties of St. Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920). The years immediately following the war were a period of privation, dissension and riots, with Austrian currency becoming worthless and the nation bankrupt. Establishment of a semi-dictatorship by Engelbert Dollfuss, who had become Chancellor in 1932, was followed by an unsuccessful Socialist revolt (Feb., 1934) and an attempted Nazi coup d'état which failed, although Dollfuss was killed. He was succeeded by Kurt von Schuschnigg, whose futile efforts to maintain Austria's independence ended (March 12, 1938) with the bloodless occupation of Austria by German troops. Hitler proclaimed the *Anschluss* of Germany and Austria the next day.

Following the liberation of Vienna by the Red Army (April 13, 1945) a coalition (Socialist, Communist, Catholic) government was established under the chancellorship of Dr. Karl Renner, a veteran Socialist. Elections held Nov. 25, 1945, resulted in victory for the People's Party, whose leader, Leopold Figl, became chancellor. Dr. Renner was elected president of the Second Austrian Republic (Dec. 20, 1945).

The failure of the Big Four to draft a treaty with Austria at the Moscow Conference (April, 1947) dashed her hopes for immediate independence and for the evacuation of Allied occupation troops. Inability to agree on a definition of German assets was a major stumbling block at the conference, with the U.S.S.R. apparently insisting that all German-owned assets in Austria, even if obtained by force after the *Anschluss* from Austrians or citizens of other states, should be made available for reparations. Yugoslav demands for reparations from Austria and for cession of "Slovene Carinthia" and parts of Styria also contributed to the deadlock.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT. Austria was occupied (1945) by the Soviet Union, the U. S., Britain and France. An Allied Council was set up to establish the independent government pledged at Moscow in Nov. 1943. The country within its 1937 frontiers is divided into four national zones, as is the city of Vienna. The Allied Council and the inter-Allied governing authority of Vienna consist of the ranking officers of the four participating nations. By an agreement signed by the four powers June 28, 1946, giving the government power

to enact domestic legislation, the Council's functions became supervisory rather than administrative.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. Austria is a federal republic comprised of nine provinces (including Vienna), each of which has its own elected assembly for the control of regional affairs. The federal parliament consists of two houses—the *Bundesrat* whose members are nominated by the provincial assemblies and the *Nationalrat* whose 165 members are chosen by national election. The president of the republic is elected by parliament in joint session for a six-year term. The government is administered by the chancellor and his cabinet.

Allied occupational troops in mid-1947 were estimated at from 9,000 to 12,000 U. S., 30,000 to 50,000 Soviet, 15,000 to 25,000 British and 7,000 French.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Definitive postwar statistics for Austria are for the most part unavailable. Agriculture employs more than one-third of the population but the country is heavily dependent on imported foodstuffs. About 90 percent of the total area is classified as productive; of this area, about 41 percent is intensively cultivated as plowland, meadowland, gardens and vineyards. The amount under plow is relatively small, and mixed farming predominates. Production of rye, the leading cereal, amounted to 476,000 metric tons in 1937, followed by wheat, 400,000, barley, 288,000, and oats, 287,000. Potato production totaled 3,612,000 tons and sugar beets, 1,008,000 tons. Other crops include hops, grapes, flax, fruits and tobacco. The vine, absent only in Salzburg, Tyrol and Upper Austria, reaches its finest quality in the sheltered Rhine Valley and the warm eastern valleys. Average annual wine production (1931-42) was 23,500,000 gallons.

Stock raising and dairy farming both in the Alpine pastures and the lowlands of the east were of increasing importance prior to World War II. Crop production in 1946 was estimated to be sufficient to meet little more than 50 percent of the country's needs, and large-scale food imports were planned for 1947. Exports in 1946 were 215,000,000 shillings; imports, 191,000,000.

Austria is primarily an industrial country, but facilities have been depleted by war damage and by Soviet reparation removals. Fuel and raw material shortages also hampered recovery in 1947. Most important are the metallurgical and engineering industries. Styria is responsible for almost all the iron and steel production. The working of timber and its derived products is important.

Legislation providing for the nationalization of 70 firms, comprising a substantial portion of Austrian basic industry,

was enacted late in 1946. Most of the industrially important regions are in the Soviet zone.

The constantly unfavorable prewar trade balance was offset in part by international loans and in part by invisible exports, such as tourist expenditures, income from foreign investments and the large transit trade.

The construction of railways and roads has been hampered by physical difficulties. There are more than 4,000 miles of railway line, partly electrified. Water traffic is restricted for the most part to the Danube River. The major river ports are Linz and, especially, Vienna, which is also an important rail, road and air center.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES; CLIMATE. Austria covers an area about equal to that of Scotland and includes much of the mountainous territory of the eastern Alps (about 92.3 percent of the country is classified as mountainous). From the Rhine Valley, Austria's western frontier, these ranges cross the country from west to east, merging on the north and northeast into the Danube Valley and the open Vienna basin. On the east and southeast, the ranges merge into the forested foothills overlooking the undulating countryland of western Hungary. The country contains much beautiful scenery, including many snowfields, glaciers and snow-capped peaks. The principal river, the Danube, enters Austria in the northwest and crosses the northern part of the country.

Austria possesses valuable mineral resources. In Styria lies one of the largest European deposits of iron ore. Copper is mined in Salzburg, Tyrol and lower Austria, and lead and zinc in Carinthia. Other minerals include bauxite, graphite, sulfur and manganese. Fuel resources comprise small coal deposits in lower Austria and large quantities of lignite, found everywhere except in Salzburg. Heavy supplies of coal and coke must be imported, but extensive water power resources are available for exploitation. Petroleum fields in the Zistersdorf and Mühlberg areas, both in the Soviet zone, produced an estimated 5,922,000 barrels in 1946. Return to normal production has been retarded by Soviet seizure of essential equipment on the ground that it was enemy-owned.

Variety is the keynote of Austria's climate. The mean annual temperature in the north ranges between 45° and 48°, and in no month does the average exceed 68°. Most of the rainfall occurs during summer. In the Tyrol, mild winters and warm summers (with temperatures often higher than 68°) are customary; maximum precipitation is in spring and summer. The mean annual temperature of Vienna is 49.4°, and the range about 40°.

Belgium (Kingdom)

(Belgique—Koninkrijk België)

Area: 11,775 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 8,355,232 (Walloon, Flemish).

Density per square mile: 709.6.

Sovereign: King Leopold III.

Regent: Prince Charles, brother of the King.

Prime Minister: Paul-Henri Spaak.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Brussels, (Bruxelles), including suburbs, 1,282,438 (capital); Antwerp (Anvers), 767,619 (port and commercial center); Liège, 534,725 (iron and steel); Ghent (Gand), 435,278 (textiles).

Monetary unit: Belgian franc.

Languages: French, Flemish.

Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. In 1914 and again in 1940, Belgium was crushed by German armies because its position in the Low Country area made it a highway on the invasion route to France. Highly industrialized, a bit larger than Maryland, Belgium emerged from World War II in fair economic condition but, politically, the country suffered crisis after crisis in the struggle between conservatives and elements of the left, especially over the return of King Leopold III to the throne.

Perhaps the earliest mention of the Belgians in history was in 57-50 B.C., when they were conquered by Julius Caesar. In the Middle Ages the Belgian towns became wealthy and virtually autonomous as great textile centers. Belgium became part of Burgundy in 1385, and later, part of the Spanish domains of Charles V. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, Belgium went to Austria, though retaining its autonomy, and from 1792 to 1815 it held a similar status under France. United with the Kingdom of the Netherlands by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, the Belgians revolted and proclaimed independence on Oct. 4, 1830, choosing as their sovereign Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Taking the title of King Leopold I, he ruled from 1831 to 1865.

Belgium progressed peaceably in the 19th century under Leopold I and his son, Leopold II, who reigned from 1865 to 1909, and was succeeded by his nephew, Albert I (1909-34).

Despite heroic Belgian resistance under the personal leadership of Albert, the country was overrun by the Germans in 1914 and occupied throughout World War I. The peace settlement in 1919 gave Belgium the regions of Moresnet, Eupen and Malmédy, and a mandate over Ruanda-Urundi in Africa.

As World War II approached, Belgium strove to protect its legal neutrality; at the same time the nation rearmed rapidly and built a strong series of fortifications, es-

pecially along the Albert Canal. But these defenses were no great obstacle to the Germans, who invaded the country for the second time in a generation on May 10, 1940.

King Leopold III, who had succeeded his father upon the latter's death in a mountain-climbing accident in 1934, ordered the Belgians to surrender to the Nazis and was taken prisoner on May 28, 1940—eighteen days after the initial German attack. From the point of view of Belgium alone, his action was regarded as perhaps sensible, but the abrupt end of Belgian resistance contributed to the entrapment of the British and French at Dunkirk. The cabinet of Hubert Pierlot escaped from the country and set up a government-in-exile in London. When that government returned to Belgium on Sept. 7, 1944, King Leopold's brother, Prince Charles, was elected regent (Leopold was still a prisoner). Pierlot, a Catholic, became head of a coalition government. He was succeeded in Feb., 1945, by Achille van Acker, a Socialist, whose principal problem aside from reconstruction was the status of Leopold. The latter's return from Switzerland was opposed by a Liberal-Socialist-Communist coalition.

The Christian Socialists (Catholics) won a plurality in the elections of Feb. 17, 1946. Because of their pro-Leopold stand, however, they could not take office. The country was ruled by the Liberal-Socialist-Communist cabinets of Van Acker (Mar. 31, 1946) and Camille Huysmans (Aug. 2, 1946) until March, 1947, when Socialist Paul-Henri Spaak formed a Socialist-Christian Socialist coalition cabinet.

King Leopold III was born in 1901; in 1926 he married Princess Astrid of Sweden. They had three children, of whom Prince Baudouin (born 1930) is heir apparent. Astrid was killed in 1935 in an automobile accident. On Sept. 11, 1941, while he was a German prisoner, Leopold married a commoner, Marie Baelis, daughter of a former cabinet member. She renounced the title of queen upon marriage, and became Princess de Réthy. The regent, Prince Charles, was born in 1903.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1831 constitution, Belgium is a constitutional, hereditary monarchy. The king's authority is delegated to the ministers whom he appoints and dismisses to conform with the parliamentary majority. The ministers who constitute the cabinet must have the confidence of parliament, which consists of a 202-member chamber of deputies popularly elected, and a senate of varying membership, elected both directly and indirectly. All members serve for four years unless one or both houses are dissolved by the king, in which case new elections must be held in forty days. Belgium's nine provinces and 2,670 communes have crown-appointed

officials but retain considerable autonomy with locally-elected councils.

Judges are appointed for life. The highest appellate court is the Cour de Cassation at Brussels; there are three regional courts of appeal.

The home army in 1947 was unofficially estimated at 58,000 men, organized in one army corps of two divisions. In the British zone of Germany, Belgium had 30,000 men, while the Belgian Congo was garrisoned by 17,000 men in three brigades. The air force has about 110 combat planes. The navy, abolished in 1928, is now being reformed, with a contemplated 2 or 3 frigates, 8 minesweepers, and 12 fast launches.

EDUCATION. Education, free and universal for children from six to fourteen, is under state control in three divisions: primary, intermediate and higher. Primary schools in 1938 numbered 8,712 with 955,038 students; intermediate schools, 273 with 86,279 students. There are four universities: official, Ghent and Liège; unofficial (private), Brussels and Louvain. There are also private schools, many under religious auspices.

AGRICULTURE. Principal crops in 1945 in bushels were oats, 25,293,000; rye, 5,935,000; wheat, 11,381,000 and barley, 5,196,000. Beet sugar production in 1946 was 233,288 metric tons. Other crops are fodder beets, root crops, flax and garden fruits. The pastoral industry, especially dairy farming, also flourishes. Butter production in 1945 was 17,900 short tons; cheese, 6,280 tons. Crop production in 1947 approached, and in some cases exceeded, prewar levels.

MANUFACTURING. Belgium is one of the most highly industrialized nations in Europe, largely because of vast, readily accessible coal reserves. Industry has not advanced, however, at the expense of agriculture; the Belgian economy is based on both. According to the last industrial census, in 1930, there were 220,871 industrial establishments with 1,938,000 workers (almost 25 percent of the population), led by the metallurgical, textile and building industries in that order. Associated with iron and steel is a considerable engineering industry, shipbuilding in Antwerp, and machinery and railway stock in Brussels. The centuries-old textile industry produces linen (Courtrai); cotton (the southeast); and synthetic fibers. Antwerp, using the output of mines in the Congo and Angola, rivals Amsterdam in diamond cutting.

Exports (merchandise) in 1945 totaled \$90,981,700 and imports \$314,390,000. Leading exports include textiles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, machinery, precious stones and wrought iron. Prior to World War II about one-half of the foreign trade was conducted with France, Britain, Germany and the Netherlands. There is a considerable transit trade to central Europe, chiefly through Antwerp.

COMMUNICATIONS. Inland transportation facilities are highly developed. Railroad mileage in 1945 was 3,090. Navigable waterways total 998 mi., including the well-developed canal system. Before World War II Belgium had the second largest river fleet on the Rhine. In 1938 almost 25,000,000 tons of shipping entered the chief port, Antwerp. Highway mileage in 1945 totaled 6,433, mostly improved. The Belgian merchant fleet in 1939 totaled 200 ships of 408,000 tons; war losses totaled 313,000 tons.

FINANCE. Revenues in 1946 were estimated at \$1,328,000,000 and expenditures at \$1,603,000,000. The public debt on Aug. 31, 1946 was \$8,662,054,000. Gold reserves in 1946 were \$765,000,000.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES; CLIMATE. The northern third of Belgium is a plain extending eastward from the coast of the North Sea. North of the Sambre-Meuse Rivers is a low plateau, varying from 250 to more than 600 feet in height, and to the south lies the Ardennes plateau, rising to a maximum of about 2,300 feet. The shallowness of the North Sea off Belgium precludes the development of good harbors; some of the port advantages of Antwerp, on the Schelde River, are offset by the fact that the approaches to it are through Dutch territory.

Ostend, on the sea, has an average annual temperature of 49° and annual rainfall of 27.5 inches, like Chicago. Baraque Michel, in the Ardennes heights, has an average temperature of 43°, rainfall of 59.5 inches, and considerable snow in the winter.

The principal mineral is coal; production in 1945—17,330,000 short tons—was about half the 1939 figure. By 1947, however, coal production approached prewar figures. The Ardennes coalfield, now nearly exhausted, extends southward into France. The Campine field, comparatively new, lies in the northeast. Iron ore, lead and zinc also are mined, principally in the Ardennes. Belgian mining, highly developed, normally employs about 200,000 people.

Forests cover about 20 percent of Belgium, but their products are relatively unimportant. Fishing is vital in the economy. The 1946 catch was 77,000 short tons.

Belgian Colonial Empire

Country	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (est. 1946)
Belgian Congo (colony)	902,040	10,486,291
Ruanda-Urundi (mandate)	21,230	3,388,000

BELGIAN CONGO (CONGO BELGE). Status: Colony. Capital: Léopoldville (population 1938: 35,946; 1946, whites only: 5,385). Governor General: Eugène Jungers. Foreign trade (1944): exports 4,620,548,000 francs; imports 2,478,408,000 francs. Agricultural products (short tons): cotton

(1944) 56,000; coffee (1942) 36,376; sugar (1943) 15,983. *Minerals*: copper (1945) 186,376 short tons; diamonds, mainly industrial (1945) 7,567,000 carats; gold (1945) 381,000 oz.; manganese ore (1945) 11,119 short tons; silver (1945) 2,500,000 oz.; tin ingots (1945) 19,100 short tons. *Forest products* (1945, short tons): palm oil, 85,733; palm kernels, 98,103; rubber, 8,788. Most of the above figures include production of Ruanda-Urundi also.

The mineral-rich Belgian Congo, in central Africa, with a narrow outlet to the Atlantic through the northwestern tip of Portuguese Angola, was acquired Nov. 15, 1908, by the Belgian state from the Belgian king, Leopold II. The latter had backed exploration of the area by the English explorer, H. M. Stanley, and in 1885 had been recognized by the great powers as personal sovereign and proprietor of the Congo Free State, as it was then called. The area is now administered by a governor general responsible to the cabinet minister for the colonies. The governor general has unrestricted executive and legislative powers, and the colony has no representative institutions of its own. During World War II it furnished many vital war materials to the United Nations. The European population in 1946 was 33,787.

RUANDA-URUNDI. *Status*: U.N. trusteeship united administratively with the Belgian Congo. *Capital*: Usumbura. *Governor General*: Eugène Jungers. *Foreign trade* (1943): exports 228,728,000 francs; imports 136,776,000 francs. *Principal products*: tin, coffee, gold, cotton, hides.

Ruanda-Urundi, in east Africa, was assigned to Belgium as a mandate by the League of Nations at the end of World War I, before which it was a portion of German East Africa. It is administered under the direction of the governor general of the Belgian Congo by a vice governor general. The territory, placed under U.N. trusteeship in Dec., 1946, is largely mountainous, with livestock grazing the principal activity.

Bolivia (Republic)

(República Boliviana)

Area: 416,040 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 3,533,900 (52% Indian, 28% Mestizo, 13% white, .2% Negro, 6.8% unspecified).

Density per square mile: 8.5.

President: Dr. Enrique Herzog.

Principal cities (est. 1946): La Paz, 301,000 (de facto capital); Cochabamba, 80,000 (commercial center); Oruro, 50,000 (tin mines); Potosí, 40,000 (mining); Sucre, 32,000 (legal capital).

Monetary unit: Boliviano.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Famous since Spanish colonial days for its mineral wealth, modern Bolivia was once a part of the ancient Incan Empire. After the Spaniards had defeated the Incas during the first part of the 16th century, Bolivia was subjected to the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru, and its predominantly Indian population was reduced to slavery. During the successive South American revolts against Spain in the early 19th century, Upper Peru (as Bolivia was then called) was a vast battlefield contested by Spanish and patriot troops. The country finally won its independence in 1825; the new republic was named after Simón Bolívar, South America's famed liberator.

Bolivia's political history since independence has been extremely stormy, even by the standards of a continent noted for its preference of bullets to ballots. Since 1825 it has had more than sixty revolutions, seventy presidents and eleven constitutions. No elected president has ever served out his term.

Harassed by internal strife, Bolivia lost great slices of territory to three neighbor nations. Several thousand square miles and its outlet to the Pacific were taken by Chile after a disastrous war in 1879-83. In 1903 a piece of Bolivia's Acre province, rich in rubber, was ceded to Brazil. And in 1938, after a war with Paraguay, Bolivia gave up claim to nearly 100,000 square miles of the Gran Chaco.

The last decade has been typical of Bolivia's turbulent political history, with four illegal seizures of power culminating in a leftist revolution on July 21, 1946, which overthrew the rightist regime of Lt. Col. Gualberto Villarroel, who in Dec., 1943, had ousted the legally elected president, Gen. Enrique Peñaranda. Villarroel was murdered by a mob which stormed the presidential palace. Elections held Jan. 5, 1947, gave none of the presidential candidates an absolute majority. The slight plurality of Dr. Enrique Herzog, candidate of the Socialist Republican Union, a center group, was endorsed by Congress and he took office for a four-year term on March 10, 1947.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1938 constitution, Bolivia is a republic, electing by popular vote a president every four years, a 27-member Senate every six years, and a 111-member Chamber of Deputies every four years. The president appoints the nine members of his cabinet. The Indian majority is virtually disfranchised, and less than 3 percent of the population voted in the 1947 presidential elections.

Military service is compulsory, with a two-year training period beginning at nineteen and service on reserve until fifty. The army is fixed by law at 15,000, but falls several thousand short of this number. The

air force is being re-organized and trained by American officers. In 1946, about 30 percent of the national budget was allocated to defense.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Bolivia has an illiteracy rate estimated in 1946 at 80 percent, highest in Latin America. A contributing factor is the high proportion of pure Indian population. In 1942 enrollment at 1,766 primary schools was 160,283, and at 77 intermediate schools, 1,255. There are five universities and several normal schools and educational centers for Indians. In 1946 the government began re-organizing the curriculum for rural schools.

Mining is the backbone of the economy. Tin, accounting normally for 70 percent of Bolivian exports, is by far the most important today, most of it coming from the plateau regions of Potosí and Oruro. In normal times, Bolivia is the world's third largest tin producer; during World War II and immediately after, it was first.

Mineral production for 1945 was as follows: tin, 47,600 short tons; silver, 6,680,000 ounces; gold, 29,000 ounces; copper, 6,700 short tons; antimony, 5,600 short tons; tungsten concentrates, 4,240 short tons; and zinc ore, 23,200 short tons. Lead, manganese ore and mercury are also produced. Southern Bolivia is rich in oil, as yet relatively unexploited. Production in 1946 was 362,659 barrels.

The 5,000,000 acres under cultivation produce wheat, rice, sugar, potatoes, cacao, barley, maize, coca (source of cocaine), tobacco and cotton. Production of such basic foodstuffs as wheat and rice, however, is insufficient for domestic needs, and considerable quantities must be imported. Cattle are raised in the more temperate regions of the east and south, sheep in the departments of La Paz and Cochabamba, and llamas, alpacas and vicuñas, important sources of hides, wool and meat, are raised on the plateaus by Indians whose economy is largely dependent upon them. The fur-bearing chinchilla, a native of the colder plateau regions, is also bred.

Manufacturing received considerable impetus during the Chaco War, but the output is insufficient to supply the domestic demand. Almost three-fourths of the manufacturing is carried on in La Paz. Major manufactures in 1941 had a value of \$11,298,280, led by foodstuffs, beverages and textiles. Imports in 1944 were \$37,451,323 and exports \$77,498,035. The principal supplier was the United States, followed by Argentina and Peru. Exports consist almost entirely of tin and other minerals. Since Bolivia is landlocked, foreign trade must pass through free ports in Chile and river ports on the Amazon.

From its lowland tropical forests, Bolivia gets rubber, quinine bark, almonds and brazil nuts, dyewoods, mahogany, que-

bracho and other hardwoods. Rubber exports in 1945 were 4,500 short tons.

Railway mileage totals 1,407, all in western Bolivia; the principal lines connect La Paz with the Chilean ports of Arica and Antofagasta. Highway mileage in 1945 was 3,710, much of it unimproved. Airlines play an important role in Bolivian transportation: national airlines, including the Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, covered 3,495 route miles in 1943, and Pan American Airways links the country with the rest of the Americas. In the lowlands, thousands of miles of navigable streams are the chief means of transportation.

The 1947 ordinary budget balanced at approximately \$27,140,000.

NATURAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE. Landlocked Bolivia is a low alluvial plain throughout 60 percent of its area toward the east, drained by the Amazon and Plata river systems. The western part, enclosed by two chains of the Andes, is a great plateau—the Altiplano—measuring 500 by 80 miles at an average altitude of 12,000 feet. More than 80 percent of the population lives on the plateau, which also contains La Paz, the highest capital city in the world. Lake Titicaca, half the size of Lake Ontario, is one of the highest large lakes in the world, at an altitude of 12,507 feet. Islands in the lake hold ruins of the ancient Incan civilization.

The climate varies from the humid heat of the equatorial lowlands in the east to the arctic cold of the Andean peaks. In the lowlands, the average temperature is about 77°, with no great departures; rainfall is heavy throughout the year. At higher elevations in the west (to 11,000 ft.) the climate is temperate, with occasional winter frost. In the great central plateau, the weather is always cool. In La Paz it averages about 50.4°.

Brazil (Republic)

(Estados Unidos do Brasil)

Area: 3,291,416 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 45,300,000 (white, 63%; Mestizo, 21%; Negro, 14%; Indian and other, 2%).

Density per square mile: 13.8.

President: Eurico Gaspar Dutra.

Principal cities (census 1940): Rio de Janeiro, 1,563,787 (est. 1945, 1,951,900) (capital and chief port); São Paulo, 1,253,943 (coffee growing center); Recife (Pernambuco), 327,753 (seaport); São Salvador (Bahia), 293,278 (seaport); Porto Alegre, 262,694 (seaport); Belo Horizonte, 179,770 (mining); Belém (Pará), 208,706 (port for Amazon shipping).

Monetary unit: Cruzeiro.

Languages: Portuguese (official), Italian, German.

Religion: Roman Catholic, 95%.

HISTORY. Brazil, the only Latin American nation deriving its culture and language from Portugal, is by far the largest country in South America, covering nearly half the continent. In the Western Hemisphere it is second to Canada. In the world, it ranks after the U.S.S.R., China and Canada.

Brazil was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese admiral, Pedro Alvares Cabral. Portuguese colonization efforts began in 1532 and Brazil became a royal colony seventeen years later. The later attempts of France and Holland to colonize Brazil were defeated by the Portuguese.

During the Napoleonic wars, the prince regent of Portugal (later King John VI) fled his country in advance of the French armies, and set up his royal court at Rio de Janeiro in 1808. John was drawn home by a revolution in 1820 and the Brazilians, after holding the seat of Portuguese government, rebelled at resuming colonial status and declared their independence in 1822 under Pedro, son of John VI. Harassed by trouble with his parliament, Pedro I abdicated in 1831 in favor of his five-year-old son, who became emperor in 1840 as Pedro II. He proved to be an enlightened and popular monarch, perhaps the most progressive in Brazilian history.

Despite his good works, however, Pedro II was forced to abdicate in 1889 following a military revolt, after which a republic was set up. Until 1893 Brazil was under two military dictators, Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca and Marshal Floriano Peixoto. After a revolt against the latter in 1893, Brazil returned gradually to stability under a succession of five civilian presidents—Prudente de Moraes Barros, 1894-98; Manuel Ferras de Campos Salles, 1898-1902; Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves, 1902-06; Afonso Penna, 1906-09, who died in office; and Nilo Pecanha, 1909-10.

The president during World War I, Wenceslau Braz, cooperated with the Allies and declared war on Germany Oct. 26, 1917. Reckless expenditure marked the term of the next chief executive, Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, 1919-22, while the presidency of Arthur Bernardes, 1922-26, was bedeviled by financial difficulties and army dissension. His successor, Washington Luis Pereira da Souza, 1926-30, had to cope with the world depression and was deposed by a revolutionary group under Getulio Vargas, who took over as provisional president.

Vargas' new constitution in 1934 sharply curtailed state's rights and emphasized a nationalistic policy. In 1937 Vargas seized absolute power, setting up another constitution which extended his term of office indefinitely. In World War II, Brazil cooperated well with the United Nations. Allied air bases were set up in Brazil, Brazilian naval forces patrolled the South Atlantic, and a Brazilian expeditionary force

fought in Italy after the nation's declaration of war against the Axis in Aug., 1942.

National fear that Vargas would never fulfill his promise of free elections led to his overthrow on Oct. 29, 1945, and the transfer of his powers to Chief Justice José Linhares. In the subsequent elections, on Dec. 2, 1945, victory went to the Vargas candidate—Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, inaugurated as president on Jan. 31, 1946.

In elections held Jan. 19, 1947, for State governors and a few Congressional posts, both Dutra's Social Democratic party and ex-dictator Vargas' Labor party lost ground to the Opposition National Democratic Union, but the Social Democrats retained control of both houses of Congress.

GOVERNMENT. Under the Constitution of Sept. 18, 1946, Brazil is a federation of twenty states, five territories and one federal district. The president is popularly elected for a five-year term and may not succeed himself. The national Congress is composed of two houses—the Senate, whose members serve for eight-year terms, and the Chamber of Deputies, elected for four-year terms. Members of Congress are elected by equal, direct, compulsory and secret suffrage under a system of proportional representation.

Among the important innovations of the new Constitution are articles empowering the federal government to create state-owned monopolies in the public interest and making the exploitation of mines and subsoil resources dependent on federal authorization. The Constitution also authorizes the government to intervene in labor disputes but recognizes the general principle of freedom of association and the right to strike. Labor courts are created for the solution of labor disputes. The social and economic clauses retain to a considerable extent the combination of state socialism and economic nationalism characteristic of the 1934 Vargas constitution.

The twenty states, with popularly elected legislatures and governors, and their own constitutions, have considerable autonomy, but during the Vargas regime they suffered from federal intervention.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory beginning at twenty-one, with an initial training period of one year and service on reserve until forty-five. The permanent army of 112,300 men and 258,000 reserves in 1940 was greatly expanded in World War II. Its strength in 1947 was unofficially estimated at 110,000 men in eight divisions. The army is well equipped with modern U. S. lend-lease military goods. The air force, under a separate Ministry of Aviation since 1941, expanded in World War II and took part in the Italian campaign.

The navy on Dec. 31, 1946, had two old battleships, two old light cruisers, twelve destroyers, and smaller craft with a total estimated tonnage of approximately 50,000.

During World War II about thirty warships were acquired, mostly from the United States.

EDUCATION. Education is free and compulsory; under the 1946 constitution it is to be given in Portuguese only. It was estimated in 1944 that 3,710,000 students were attending 40,000 schools, of which 39,000 were primary schools and the rest secondary, vocational and universities. All of the 7 universities are state institutions except the federalized University of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro. Illiteracy in 1940 was officially estimated at less than 50 percent.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture is the basis of Brazil's economy, but only 4 percent of its area is under cultivation, the rest being grazing, forest, or non-productive land. Brazil leads the world in production of coffee and castor beans, and ranks second in cacao. The 1945-46 crop of coffee was 15,613,000 bags of 132 pounds each. The government controls its sale and has destroyed large stocks (77,330,547 bags from 1931 to 1943) to maintain the price. The 1944-45 cacao crop, grown largely in São Salvador, was estimated at 1,850,000 bags. Sugar cane production in 1944 was 1,377,000 short tons, sold locally or converted into alcohol. Almost 10 million acres are planted with corn, of which Brazil is the second largest producer in the Western Hemisphere. Other crops include tobacco, rice, cotton, beans, mandioca, fruits, bananas, coconuts and wheat.

Livestock is raised nearly everywhere, with the great centers in the central and southern states. There were 42,100,000 cattle in 1946, and 25,000,000 hogs in 1942.

MANUFACTURING. Manufacturing is still primarily for domestic consumption, but industrialization is progressing rapidly. The state of São Paulo is by far the leading industrial area. The value of industrial production in 1946 was estimated at \$1,125,000,000. Leading industrial products are foodstuffs, textiles, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, metallurgical products, clothing, leather, glass and porcelain, paper and rubber articles. The most important single industry is cotton weaving, with 440 establishments employing 25 percent of all industrial labor.

Brazil's first steel plant, at Volta Redonda, began regular production on June 23, 1946, at an annual rate of 300,000 tons.

Brazilian exports in 1946 totaled 18,242,734,000 cruzeiros (1945: 12,197,510,000 cruzeiros). Imports were valued at 13,028,716,000 cruzeiros (1945: 8,617,320,000 cruzeiros). Exports went principally to the United States (42.2%), Argentina (7.5%), Great Britain (8.8%), Italy (4.8%) and Belgium-Luxemburg (4.3%). The United States supplied most of Brazil's imports (58.2%), followed by Argentina (7.7%) and Great Britain (7.8%). Principal exports are

coffee, textiles, cotton, cacao, meats, vegetable oils and rubber. Leading imports include machinery, manufactures, foodstuffs (largely Argentine wheat) and petroleum products.

MINERAL RESOURCES. Brazil's vast mineral resources are among her least developed assets. The most important are coal (estimated reserves of 5,000 million tons; estimated 1944 production 1,950,000 short tons) and iron ore, found chiefly in Minas Gerais (1945 output, 330,000 short tons). Other important minerals, with estimated 1945 production, are manganese ore, 270,000 short tons; gold, 178,000 ounces; diamonds, 275,000 carats; bauxite, 7,800 short tons; tungsten, 2,500 short tons; quartz crystals; uranium; chrome ore; graphite and titanium.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. More than half of Brazil's area is forested, but the extensive resources are relatively undeveloped. The largest single forest commodities are timber, chiefly pine from the southern states, and the wax of the carnauba palm, used for insulation and phonograph records and produced commercially only in Brazil. Rubber production, mostly in the Amazon basin, was estimated in 1945 at 55,000 short tons (exports in 1946 were 20,000 tons) but it has not developed as extensively as was once expected. Other forest products are Brazil nuts, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), medicinal plants, and vegetable oils. There are vast fishing banks and grounds in the rivers and along the coast, with some 2,500 known species of fish.

COMMUNICATIONS. Coastwise and river steamers are the main links between north and south Brazil, especially within the Amazon basin where inland waterways are the only means of land communication. Navigable waterways total 26,713 miles. Coastwise traffic is restricted to Brazilian ships, but the Amazon is open to all ships.

Railway mileage in 1947 was about 22,000, mostly located south of São Salvador. Railway development has been hampered by natural obstacles, especially by coastal mountains, but extensive government and private building is under way. Highways total 38,000 miles, and common roads about 124,000 miles. In 1944 seven air lines serving Brazil carried 44,000 passengers. The government air force operates mail schedules over domestic routes that are commercially unprofitable. In Sept., 1946, regular service between Brazil and Rome was inaugurated.

FINANCE. The 1947 budget estimated expenditures at \$652,346,230 and revenue at \$653,082,154. The national debt as of Jan. 1, 1946 was estimated at \$1,221,600,000. American direct investments in 1944 were \$240,000,000; British investments in 1946, an estimated £191,667,170. The income tax is the government's chief source of revenue. Dur-

ing World War II, Brazil ranked fifth in the world in receiving U.S. lend-lease goods; its share was worth \$319,494,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Brazil covers about three-sevenths of South America, extends 2,965 miles north-south, 2,691 miles east-west, and borders every South American state except Chile and Ecuador. Its area would more than blanket the United States.

There are two principal physical divisions of the Brazilian surface. The lowlands are made up of the heavily forested tropical river basin of the Amazon, the world's largest drainage area; and the less heavily forested basin of the Plata to the south. The intermediate highland is a vast plateau, 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level, traversed by several low mountain ranges, and extending almost from the seacoast to the Bolivian frontier and south to the plains of Rio Grande do Sul. The plateau comprises more than half of the country and, with the narrow coastal plain, supports 90 percent of the population. In the northeast are undeveloped highlands.

More than a third of Brazil is drained by the Amazon and its more than 200 tributaries. The Amazon itself is navigable for ocean steamers to Iquitos, 2,300 miles upstream. Southern Brazil is drained by the Plata system—the Paraguay, Uruguay and Paraná Rivers. The most important stream entirely within Brazil is the São Francisco, navigable for a thousand miles but broken near its mouth by the 260-foot Paulo Afonso Falls, with estimated potential 1,000,000 horsepower.

CLIMATE. Brazil is almost wholly in the torrid zone, but such factors as altitude, prevailing winds, rainfall and distance from the sea combine to vary the climate from tropical to temperate. Manaós on the Amazon has an average temperature of 80.9° and annual rainfall of 71.65 inches. The corresponding figures for Rio de Janeiro are 72.5° and 44 inches. February is usually the warmest month in Rio de Janeiro. In much of the Amazon basin, rainfall averages 80 inches; in a few areas, more than 100 inches.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

Europe			America		
	Area (sq. mi.)	Population		Area (sq. mi.)	Population
Political subdivision			Political subdivision		
United Kingdom	93,687	47,175,000 ^a	Bahamas	4,404	68,846 ^a
Gibraltar	2	20,339 ^a	Barbados	166	192,610 ^a
Malta	122	285,000 ^a	Bermudas	19	37,453 ^a
			British Guiana	89,480	364,694 ^a
			British Honduras	8,598	63,390 ^a
			Canada	3,466,882	12,307,000 ^a
			Falkland Islands and dependencies	7,681	2,804 ^a
			Jamaica and depend- encies	4,722	1,250,209 ^a
			Leeward Islands	422.5	108,812 ^a
			Newfoundland and Labrador	152,734	320,022 ^a
			Trinidad and Tobago	1,978	558,106 ^a
			Windward Islands	821	282,252 ^a
Africa			Asia		
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	967,500	6,591,000 ^a	Aden colony	80	65,000 ^a
Basutoland	11,716	580,000 ^a	Aden protectorate	112,000	600,000 ^a
Bechuanaland	275,000	275,000 ^a	Bahrein Islands	213	89,970 ^a
Gambia	4,074	220,509 ^a	Borneo		
Gold Coast (including Togoland)	91,843	3,963,000 ^a	State of North Borneo	29,347	300,000 ^a
Kenya	224,960	3,940,000 ^a	Brunei	2,228	41,000 ^a
Mauritius	807	432,648 ^a	Sarawak	50,000	600,000 ^a
Nigeria (including British Cameroons)	372,674	21,329,328 ^a	Burma	261,749	16,823,798 ^a
Northern Rhodesia	290,323	1,381,829 ^a	Ceylon	25,332	6,650,825 ^a
Nyasaland	36,829	2,050,051 ^a	Cyprus	3,572	451,000 ^a
St. Helena	126	4,710 ^a	Hong Kong	391	980,000 ^a
Seychelles	156	33,919 ^a	Indian States and British Provinces	1,581,410	388,997,955 ^a
Sierra Leone	27,925	2,000,000 ^a	Malaya		
Somaliland	67,936	350,000 ^a	Malayan Union	51,866	4,697,289 ^a
Southern Rhodesia	150,333	1,576,000 ^a	Singapore and dependencies	282	771,798 ^a
South-West Africa	317,725	321,300 ^a	Palestine	10,159	1,912,110 ^a
Swaziland	6,705	171,316 ^a			
Tanganyika Territory	342,706	5,499,000 ^a			
Uganda	80,301	3,956,654 ^a			
Union of South Africa	472,494	11,258,858 ^a			
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	250,000 ^a			

(Note: Each population figure is followed by superior number denoting the year of estimate: ^a for 1946, ^b for 1945, ^c for 1944, ^d for 1943, ^e for 1942, ^f for 1941, ^g for 1940, ^h for 1939.)

Oceania

Political subdivision	Area (sq. mi.)	Population
Australia, Commonwealth of	2,974,581	7,466,456 ^o
Fiji	7,083	259,838 ^o
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	312	34,202 ^o
Nauru	8	2,672 ¹
New Guinea, Territory of	93,000	804,000 ^o
New Hebrides	5,700	43,130 ¹
New Zealand	103,415	1,746,319 ^o
Norfolk Island	13	733 ⁴
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,540	338,822 ^o
Solomon Islands	11,458	95,000 ^o
Tonga		
(Friendly Islands)	250	40,235 ^o
Western Samoa	1,133	66,761 ^o

[Footnote explanations on preceding page.]

EUROPE

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Area: 93,667 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 47,175,000* (English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish).

Density per square mile: 501.9*.

Ruler: King George VI.

Prime Minister: Clement R. Attlee.

Principal cities (est. 1938): London (Greater), 8,655,000 (capital); Glasgow†, 1,131,800 (seaport, shipbuilding); Birmingham†, 1,001,600 (iron and steel); Liverpool, 827,400 (seaport); Manchester†, 624,300 (cotton textiles); Sheffield, 520,000 (steel, cutlery); Leeds, 494,000 (wholesale clothing); Edinburgh§, 463,100 (capital, Scotland).

Monetary unit: Pound sterling.

Language: English.

Religion: Protestant Episcopal (established Church).

*Excluding armed forces. †Estimated 1940.

‡Estimated 1945. §Estimated 1946.

HISTORY. Mighty little Britain, with an area smaller than that of Oregon, is one of the great manufacturing and trading nations of the world and controls an empire covering one-quarter of the globe. For centuries a bulwark of democracy and the world's leading sea power, Britain in 1947 moved into its third year under the Labor regime with an empire slowly disintegrating and its position as a world power definitely secondary to that of the U. S. and the Soviet Union. At home, a valiant people, harassed by floods, coal shortages and short rations, suffered privation in order to lift the volume of industrial production and foreign trade upon which their whole economy depends.

The history of Britain is obscure until the Roman invasions of the 1st century B.C. brought the islands into contact with the continent. When the Roman legions withdrew in the 4th century A.D., Britain

fell easy prey to the invading hordes of Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Scandinavia and the Low Countries. Seven large kingdoms were established, and the original Britons were forced into Wales and Scotland. It was not until the 11th century that the country finally became united under the Danish King Canute. Following the death of Edward the Confessor (1066), a dispute as to the succession arose, and William Duke of Normandy invaded England, defeating the Saxon noble, Harold II, at the Battle of Hastings (1066). The Norman conquest was accompanied by the introduction of Norman law and feudalism, changing the customs of England.

The reign of Henry II (1154-89), first of the Plantagenets, saw an increasing centralization of royal power at the expense of the nobles, but in 1215 John (1199-1216) was forced to sign the Magna Carta, which awarded the people, especially the nobles, certain basic rights. Edward I (1272-1307) continued the conquest of Ireland, reduced Wales to subjection, and made some gains in Scotland. In 1314, however, English forces led by Edward II were ousted from Scotland after the battle of Bannockburn. The late 13th and early 14th centuries saw the development of a separate House of Commons with tax-raising powers.

Edward III's claim to the throne of France led to the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453), which ended with the loss of almost all the large English territory in France. In England the great poverty and discontent caused by the war was intensified by the Black Death, a plague which reduced the population by about one-third. The Wars of the Roses (1455-85), a struggle for the throne between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, were ended by the victory of Henry Tudor (Henry VII) at Bosworth Field (1485). His son Henry VIII (1509-47) cut off England from the Roman Catholic Church when the Pope refused to allow him to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. Under Edward VI and Mary, the two extremes of religious fanaticism were reached and it remained for Henry's daughter, Elizabeth (1558-1603), to settle the Church of England on a moderate basis. In 1588 the Spanish Armada, a fleet sent out by Catholic King Philip II of Spain, was defeated by the English and destroyed during a storm. It was during Elizabeth's reign that England became a world power.

Elizabeth's heir was of the house of Stuart—James VI of Scotland—who joined the two crowns as James I (1603-25). The Stuart kings incurred large debts and were forced either to depend on Parliament for taxes or to raise money by illegal means. In 1642 war broke out between Charles I and a large portion of the Parliament; Charles was defeated and executed in 1649, and the monarchy was then abolished. The

Puritan Commonwealth endured for ten years, but after the death (1658) of Oliver Cromwell, the Lord Protector, the government fell to pieces and Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660. The struggle between the King and Parliament continued, but Charles II knew when to compromise. His brother James II (1685-88) possessed none of his ability and was ousted by the Revolution of 1688, which confirmed the predominant position of Parliament. James' daughter, Mary, and her husband, William of Orange, now ruled jointly.

The reign of Queen Anne (1702-14) was marked by the Duke of Marlborough's victories over France at Blenheim, Oudenarde and Malplaquet in the War of the Spanish Succession. England and Scotland meanwhile were joined together by the Act of Union (1707). Upon the death of Anne, the distant claims of the elector of Hanover were recognized, and he became King of England as George I.

The 18th century was a period of gradual growth and change. At home the unwillingness of the Hanoverian kings to rule resulted in the formation by the King's ministers of a cabinet, headed by a prime minister, which directed all public business. Abroad the constant wars with France resulted in expansion of the British Empire all over the globe, particularly in North America and India. This imperial growth was checked by the revolt of the American colonies (1775-83).

The age-long struggle with France broke out again in 1793, and during the lengthy Napoleonic Wars, which ended at Waterloo (1815), England was pitted at one time against almost all of Europe.

The Victorian era, named after Queen Victoria (1837-1901), saw the growth of a democratic system of government which had begun with the Reform Bill of 1832. The two important wars in Victoria's reign were the Crimean War against Russia (1853-56) and the Boer War (1899-1902). The latter was the result of England's imperialist expansion in South Africa and was accompanied by enormous extension of her sway throughout Africa.

The reign of Edward VII (1901-10) was marked by increasing uneasiness at home and abroad. Within four years after the accession of George V (1910), England entered World War I when Germany invaded Belgium. The nation was led by coalition cabinets headed first by Herbert Asquith and then (Dec., 1916) by the Welsh statesman, David Lloyd George. The years after the war were marked by labor unrest which culminated in the general strike of 1926. A Labor ministry formed early in 1924 by Ramsay MacDonald fell in October of that year. In 1929 a second Labor government was formed, but the world economic depression forced a change in 1931, and a na-

tional government was formed composed chiefly of Conservative members, although MacDonald remained prime minister until 1935. King Edward VIII succeeded to the throne in 1936 on his father's death but abdicated eleven months later (in order to marry an American, Wallis Warfield Simpson, whose second divorce was then pending) in favor of his brother, who became King George VI.

The efforts of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to meet by peaceful means the rising tide of Nazism in Germany failed with the German invasion of Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), which was followed by England's entry into World War II (Sept. 3, 1939). Serious Allied reverses in the spring of 1940 led to Chamberlain's resignation and the formation of another coalition war cabinet by Conservative leader Winston Churchill, who led England through most of World War II. Churchill resigned as the coalition leader shortly after V-E Day, but then formed a "caretaker" government which remained in office until after the parliamentary elections of July 5, 1945, in which the Labor party won an overwhelming victory. The government formed by Clement R. Attlee on July 26 embarked on a socialistic program at home and fought to maintain the Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION OF MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS* (1938)

Subdivision	Area	Population
England	50,870	39,050,780
Wales	7,469	2,063,420
Scotland	23,794	5,040,000†
Northern Ireland	5,238	1,295,000†

*Not including Channel Islands and Isle of Man.
†1940. ‡1939.

RULER. King George VI, born December 14, 1895, second son of King George V and Queen Mary, succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, King Edward VIII, December 11, 1936; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born Aug. 4, 1900). Children: (1) Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born April 21, 1926 (heiress presumptive); (2) Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930. The King's living brothers are Prince Edward Albert, Duke of Windsor (formerly King Edward VIII), born June 23, 1894, and Prince Henry William, Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, with a king and a Parliament consisting of two houses: the House of Lords with about 670 hereditary peers, 26 spiritual peers, 16 Scottish representative peers, a number of Irish representative peers (vacancies are no longer filled), and a few life peers who have held high judicial office; and the House of Commons, numbering temporarily 640 members elected by practically universal suffrage. Supreme legislative power is vested in Parliament, which holds of-

fice for five years unless sooner dissolved. The executive power of the Crown is exercised by the Cabinet, headed by the prime minister. The latter, normally the head of the party commanding a majority in the House of Commons, is appointed by the sovereign, with whose consent he in turn appoints the rest of the Cabinet. All ministers must be members of one or the other house of Parliament; they are individually and collectively responsible to the Crown, the prime minister and Parliament. The Cabinet proposes bills and arranges the business of Parliament but it depends entirely on the votes of confidence in Commons. By an act passed in 1911, the lords cannot hold up "money" bills, but

they can delay other bills for a period of two years.

By the Act of Union (1707) the Scottish parliament was assimilated with that of England, and Scotland is now represented in Commons by 74 members. The Secretary of State for Scotland, a member of the Cabinet, is responsible for the administration of Scottish affairs.

Northern Ireland is governed by a separate parliament, as provided in the Government of Ireland Act (1920) and by a governor who represents the king; its political status is comparable to that of a state of the United States. It is represented in the British Parliament by 13 elected members.

Rulers of England

Name	Born	Ruled	Name	Born	Ruled
Anglo-Saxons ¹			Edward V	1470	1483-1483
Alfred the Great	849	871- 899	Richard III	1452	1483-1485
Edward the Elder	c. 870	c. 899- 925	House of Tudor		
Athelstan	895	925- 939	Henry VII	1457	1485-1509
Edmund I	921	939- 946	Henry VIII	1491	1509-1547
Edred	c. 925	946- 955	Edward VI	1537	1547-1553
Edwy the Fair	c. 943	955- 959	Jane (Lady Jane Grey)	1537	1553-1553
Edgar the Peaceful	943	959- 975	Mary I	1516	1553-1558
Edward the Martyr	c. 962	975- 979	Elizabeth	1533	1558-1603
Ethelred the Redeless	968	979-1016	House of Stuart		
Edmund II Ironside	c. 993	1016-1016	James I ²	1566	1603-1625
Danes			Charles I	1600	1625-1649
Canute	995	1016-1035	Commonwealth		
Harold I Harefoot	c. 1016	1035-1040	Council of State	—	1649-1653
Hardicanute	c. 1018	1040-1042	Oliver Cromwell	1599	1653-1658
Saxons			Richard Cromwell	1626	1658-1659
Edward the Confessor	c. 1004	1042-1066	House of Stuart Restored		
Harold II	c. 1020	1066-1066	Charles II	1630	1660-1685
Normans			James II	1633	1685-1688
William I the Conqueror	1027	1066-1087	William III ³	1650	1689-1702
William II Rufus	c. 1056	1087-1100	Mary II ³	1662	1689-1694
Henry I	1068	1100-1135	Anne	1665	1702-1714
Stephen	c. 1100	1135-1154	House of Hanover		
Plantagenets			George I	1660	1714-1727
Henry II	1133	1154-1189	George II	1683	1727-1760
Richard I Coeur de Lion	1157	1189-1199	George III	1738	1760-1820
John	1167	1199-1216	George IV	1762	1820-1830
Henry III	1207	1216-1272	William IV	1765	1830-1837
Edward I Longshanks	1239	1272-1307	Victoria	1819	1837-1901
Edward II	1284	1307-1327	House of Saxe-Coburg		
Edward III	1312	1327-1377	Edward VII	1841	1901-1910
Richard II	1367	1377-1399	House of Windsor		
House of Lancaster			George V	1865	1910-1936
Henry IV	1366	1399-1413	Edward VIII	1894	1936-1936
Henry V	1387	1413-1422	George VI	1895	1936-
Henry VI	1421	1422-1461			
		& 1470-1471			
House of York					
Edward IV	1442	1461-1470			
		& 1471-1483			

¹Dates for Anglo-Saxon kings are still subjects of controversy.

²Ruled in Scotland as James VI (1567-1625).

³Joint rulers (1689-1694).

**PARTY STANDING IN
HOUSE OF COMMONS**
(Elections of July 5, 1945)

Party	Popular vote	Seats
Labor	11,967,985	393
Conservative	9,087,238	197
National Liberal	759,884	13
Liberal	2,227,400	11
National		6
Independent Labor	46,679	3
Communist	102,780	2
Commonwealth	110,634	1
Independents	625,250	14
		640

The members of the Cabinet are: Clement R. Attlee (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury), Herbert Morrison (Lord President of the Council), Ernest Bevin (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Sir Stafford Cripps (Chancellor of the Exchequer) and functions of (Minister for Economic Affairs), Albert V. Alexander (Minister of Defense), Viscount Jowitt (Lord Chancellor), Viscount Addison (Lord Privy Seal), James Chuter Ede (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Arthur Creech Jones (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Philip Noel-Baker (Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations), Arthur Woodburn (Secretary of State for Scotland), George A. Isaacs (Minister of Labor and National Service), Aneurin Bevan (Minister of Health), Thomas Williams (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries), George Tomlinson (Minister of Education) and Harold Wilson (President of the Board of Trade).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. England and Wales are divided into 62 administrative counties, including the county of London, and 83 county boroughs. The counties are administered by the justices and by popularly elected county councils. All incorporated towns are administered by a municipal corporation consisting of the mayor, aldermen and burgesses. Local government in Scotland is comparable to that in England and Wales.

JUDICIARY. The ultimate court of appeal is the House of Lords; the final court of appeal for India and certain of the Dominions is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Below the House of Lords on the civil side is the High Court of Judicature, divided into two parts, the Court of Appeal, and the High Court of Justice. On the criminal side is the Court of Criminal Appeal, which is the court of last resort barring the allowance of an appeal to the Lords. Actually these superior courts hear only a small fraction of the cases, and most of the trials are held in a complicated system of inferior courts, exercising original jurisdiction. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Lords of

Appeal in Ordinary (law members of the House of Lords), and Lord Justices of Appeal are appointed by the Prime Minister.

DEFENSE. Compulsory military service, introduced in May, 1939, is still in effect, and will continue until 1954 under the terms of the National Defense Bill approved July 18, 1947. The armed forces are comprised of three separate services—the Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The Prime Minister retains supreme responsibility for defense, but the Minister of Defense has coordinating and executive duties. Service ministers are no longer Cabinet members but continue to be members of the Defense Committee headed by the Prime Minister with the Minister of Defense as deputy chairman; this committee is responsible to the Cabinet both for the review of current strategy and for coordinating departmental action in preparation for war.

Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1947-48 follow:

	Estimate	Strength*
Navy	£196,700,000	191,000
Army	388,000,000	1,210,000
Air	214,000,000	370,000

*Maximum during period.

Control of the land forces is exercised by the Army Council, headed by the Secretary of State for War. Its members include the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

The Royal Navy is controlled by the Board of Admiralty, headed by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is responsible to Parliament. Other members include the First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff. The Royal Navy (Dec. 31, 1946) included 13 battleships, 1 battle cruiser, 12 fleet aircraft carriers, 2 escort carriers, 50 cruisers, 182 destroyers and 97 submarines. A large number of ships, however, were scheduled for reduced commission or reserve status. War losses totaled 2,831 vessels, including 3 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 5 fleet carriers, 3 auxiliary carriers, 23 cruisers, 139 destroyers and 76 submarines.

Control of the Royal Air Force is vested in an Air Council analogous to the Army Council and headed by the Secretary of State for Air. The Fleet Air Arm was transferred to the Royal Navy in 1937.

The total strength of the armed forces on Aug. 31, 1939, was 681,000. Between that date and June 30, 1945, another 5,215,000 men were inducted. Of the total of 5,896,000, 923,000 served in the Royal Navy, 3,788,000 in the Army and 1,185,000 in the Royal Air Force. The Women's Auxiliary Forces added 619,000 to their 1939 strength of 21,000. In 1947, the total armed forces strength was about 1,210,000 in manpower and navy tonnage was 1,513,600.

BRITISH CASUALTIES OF WORLD WAR II

Source: White Paper, June 6, 1946.

	Navy	Army	R.A.F.	Total
Killed	50,758	144,079	69,606	264,443
Wounded	14,663	239,575	22,839	277,077
Prisoner	7,401	152,076	13,115	172,592
Missing	820	33,771	6,736	41,327
	73,642	569,501	112,296	755,439

EDUCATION. The following statistics are the latest available:

Elementary schools (1937-38): England and Wales, 29,988 departments under separate head teachers, 5,150,874 scholars on register; Scotland, 2,895 schools, 617,047 scholars; Northern Ireland, 1,700 schools, 191,862 scholars.

Secondary schools (1937-38): England and Wales, 1,398 grant-aided schools, 470,003 scholars; Scotland, 252 grant-aided schools, 156,645 scholars; Northern Ireland, 75 grant-aided schools, 14,557 scholars. Universities (1945): England, 37,443 students; Wales, 2,750 students; Scotland, 10,571 students; Northern Ireland, 2,663.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture remains one of Britain's chief industries, employing well over 1,000,000 persons. In 1945, land under cultivation amounted to 19.2 million acres; permanent grassland, 11.8 million acres. In Scotland more than two-thirds of the land used for agriculture is uncultivated rough grazings, while over two-thirds of the cultivated area is arable land; in England and Wales three-fifths of the cultivated land is under permanent grass and only one-sixth of the total agricultural land is rough grazings.

LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1938 and 1946

(in thousands of tons)

Product	1938	1946*
Wheat	2,040	2,061
Oats	1,176	3,025
Rye	12	44
Barley	883	2,000
Potatoes	3,843	11,164
Wool	55	40.8†

*Provisional. †1945.

Livestock (1946) included 9,651,000 cattle, 20,412,000 sheep, 1,959,000 pigs, and 67,395,000 poultry. Cattle alone occupy a predominant position in British agriculture, accounting for about 40 percent of the total farm output. Production of cheese (1945) was 25,000 tons, butter 8,700 tons, beef and veal 617,000 tons and mutton and lamb 151,000 tons.

INDUSTRY. Great Britain is second only to the United States among the industrial nations of the world. The most important manufacture is heavy goods such as machinery, tools, bridges and locomotives; in-

dustry is concentrated in the north and Midlands of England. Sheffield is the center of the steel industry, while the china industry is concentrated in the Midlands. The cotton industry is centered in Lancashire; Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston and Bolton are the main manufacturing towns. The wool industry, England's oldest large trade, is located just east of the cotton towns, at Leeds, Bradford and Hull in Yorkshire. An important industrial region is the central Lowlands of Scotland, where woollens, silks, linens, cottons, lace, glass, paper, steel and pig iron are produced. Important shipyards are located along the coast. The 371 vessels of 1,133,245 tons launched in 1946 represented 53.3 percent of the world total.

Iron ore production in 1945 was more than 15,000,000 short tons, and steel 12,693,000 tons. In 1937 there were 442 open hearth furnaces.

Britain's last industrial census was taken in 1935, when the total value of manufactured products was \$13,907,300,000. The principal industries, in order of value of output in that year, were as follows: food, beverages and tobacco; engineering and transportation; textiles; metals; wood and paper products; chemicals; clothing. **TRADE.** The United Kingdom's economic prosperity is dependent on its foreign trade. Overseas trade for 1938 and for 1945 and 1946 is shown in the next table.

OVERSEAS TRADE

(Value in millions of pounds sterling)

	Imports	Exports	Re-exports
1938	919.5	470.8	61.5
1945	1,103.7	399.3	51.0
1946	1,297.7	911.7	50.3
1947*	820.0	515.5	56.0

*First six months.

The principal exports in 1946, with values in thousands of pounds sterling, were as follows: machinery (113,800), ships, locomotives and aircraft (113,514), iron and steel products (80,047), chemicals (66,056), cotton and cotton products (63,211), wool and wool products (43,595), non-ferrous metals (37,662), electrical products (37,392), apparel (30,453) and pottery and glass (27,625). Leading imports were meat (139,244), dairy produce (115,108), miscellaneous food (98,267), grain and flour (90,931), oils, fats and resins (82,804), tobacco (65,622), seeds and nuts for oils, fats and resins (62,135) and beverages (61,719).

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant marine (July 1, 1939), excluding vessels under 100 tons, totaled 17,964,158 gross tons. Losses during World War II totaled 2,426 vessels of 11,331,933 gross tons. On June 30, 1947 merchant vessels of 2,062,949 tons were under construction in the United Kingdom. On June 30, 1946, the merchant marine comprised 3,159 ships with a gross

tonnage of 18,064,000, about 25 percent of the world total.

Under the Railways Act (1921) the railways of Great Britain were grouped into four systems—London, Midland and Scottish; London and North-Eastern; Great Western; and Southern. The total mileage of railways in 1938 (latest year for which data are available) was 20,797. In 1945, 294,694,000 short tons of freight were carried. Roads (Mar. 31, 1938): England and Wales (class I) 20,627 miles, (class II) 13,070 miles; Scotland (class I) 6,632 miles, (class II) 3,967 miles; Northern Ireland (class I) 1,273 miles, (class II) 1,933 miles.

In 1945-46, British airlines flew 25,738,834 miles on a net route mileage of 66,716 and carried 143,950 passengers. On Aug. 31, 1946, a total of 3,030,897 motor vehicles were licensed, including 1,746,800 private cars. There were 10,673,000 radio set licenses on Aug. 31, 1946, and in 1945, 3,888,626 telephones.

FINANCE. Actual revenue for the fiscal year 1946-47 amounted to £3,341,223,358 as opposed to budget estimates of £3,161,300,000. Actual expenditure was £3,910,345,955 as opposed to budget estimates of £3,886,917,000. Notes in circulation in December, 1946, averaged £1,404,760,000. The public debt (internal and external) on Dec. 31, 1946, was £24,785,000,000. Drawings on the U.S. loan of \$3,750,000,000 amounted to \$1,550,000,000 on April 25, 1947.

ESTIMATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1947-48

Estimated Revenue, 1947-48

Income tax	£1,073,000,000	
Surtax	80,000,000	
Death duties	155,000,000	
Stamps	57,000,000	
Profits tax and excess profits tax	202,000,000	
Other inland revenue duties	1,000,000	
Total	1,568,000,000	
Customs	736,960,000	
Excise	643,040,000	
Total	1,380,000,000	
Motor vehicle duties		£50,000,000
Sale of surplus war stores		95,000,000
Surplus receipts from certain trading services	55,000,000	
Wireless licenses	11,000,000	
Crown lands	1,000,000	
Receipts from sundry loans	21,000,000	
Miscellaneous	270,000,000	
Total	503,000,000	
Total estimated revenue	3,451,000,000	

Estimated Expenditure, 1947-48	
Interest and management of national debt	£525,000,000
Payments to Northern Ireland exchequer	23,000,000
Miscellaneous consolidated fund services	8,000,000
Total	556,000,000
Supply services	
{ Army	372,972,000
{ Navy	182,935,000
Defense { Air	211,482,000
{ Supply	100,300,000
Total	867,689,000
Pensions { Army	15,028,000
{ Navy	13,765,000
{ Air	2,518,000
Total	31,311,000
Civil	
Central government and finance	13,150,000
Foreign and imperial	61,832,000
Home department, law and justice	34,386,000
Education and broadcasting	183,976,000
Health, housing, town planning, labour and national insurance	387,647,000
Trade, industry and transport	188,784,000
Works, stationery, etc.	79,211,000
Pensions	100,609,000
Contributions to local revenues	66,412,000
Supply, food and miscellaneous	582,019,000
Total	1,698,026,000
Post office (excess over revenue)	2,688,000
Tax collection—customs and excise and internal revenue votes	25,653,000
Total	28,341,000
Total estimated expenditure	3,181,367,000
Surplus	269,633,000
Grand total	3,451,000,000

TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROGRAPHY. The United Kingdom, consisting of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, is about one-third the size of Texas. England, in the southeast part of the British Isles, is separated from Scotland on the north by the granite Cheviot Hills; from them the Pennine chain of uplands extends south through the center of England, reaching its highest point in the Lake district in the northwest. To the west along the border of Wales—a land of steep hills and valleys—are the Cambrian Mountains while the Cotswolds, a range of hills in Gloucestershire, extend into the surrounding shires. The remainder of England is plain land, though not necessarily flat, with the rocky

sand-topped moors in the southwest, the rolling downs in the south and southeast and the reclaimed marshes of the low-lying Fens in the east central districts. Scotland is divided into three physical regions—the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, containing two-thirds of the population, and the Southern Uplands. The western Highland coast is intersected throughout by long narrow sea-lochs or fiords. Scotland also includes the Outer and Inner Hebrides and other islands off the west coast and the Orkney and Shetland Islands off the north coast.

Wales is generally hilly; the Snowdon range in the northern part culminates in Mt. Snowdon (3,560 ft.), highest in either England or Wales. Northern Ireland is somewhat similar in topography to the rest of the island, with two ranges (Donegal and Sperrin) and an extensive plateau (Antrim) in the northeastern part.

In addition to the numerous inlets and bays of the coast, England has a group of lakes in the northwest which includes Windermere, Coniston, Derwentwater, Ullswater and Grasmere. Important rivers flowing into the North Sea are the Thames, Humber, Tees and Tyne. On the west are the Severn and the Wye, which empty into the Bristol Channel and are navigable, as are the Mersey and Ribble. Scotland has many picturesque lakes (as in Northern Ireland). Its most important river is the Clyde.

CLIMATE. Although Great Britain lies in the same approximate latitude as Labrador, its climate is tempered by the westerly winds blowing off the warm Gulf Stream. The sea winds also prevent excessive summer heat. Rainfall is abundant, especially in the early fall. London's famed "pea-soup" fogs occur most frequently in November and March. It has been estimated that clouds, fogs or mists obscure the sun for approximately two-thirds of the time it is above Britain.

The mean annual temperature of England and Wales is about 50°; the west coast is somewhat warmer than the east. January is the coldest month (average about 40°) and July the hottest (about 61.5°). Highest July temperatures usually occur around London, where the mean is somewhat above 64°. Coldest months in the capital are December (about 38°) and January (about 39°). The mean annual rainfall in London is 23½ inches.

North of Birmingham, the summers are cool, and in Edinburgh the mean temperature in July is usually below 60° (59.1° in 1946). Rainfall is less than in London.

Northern Ireland has a climate comparable to that of the rest of Great Britain, although somewhat more equable. Highest mean summer temperature is about 59° in July, and the mean winter temperature rarely falls below 40°. Most of the comparatively light rainfall occurs in autumn.

MINERALS. Great Britain's most important mineral resource is coal, which was responsible to a large extent for British industrial supremacy during the late 18th and the 19th centuries. The coal mines were nationalized in 1946. Reserves have been variously estimated at from 150,000 million to 200,000 million tons. Prior to World War II, coal was exported in declining amounts to the continent, mainly to France, Sweden, Denmark and Italy. Since the war, however, exports have been negligible, and Britain has been hard put to meet her own minimum domestic requirements. The average number of persons employed in coal mining, exclusive of clerks, was 709,000 in 1945.

Most of the British iron ore is produced in England, especially in Cumberland, Lancashire and Staffordshire. Tin ore and copper are obtained almost exclusively from Cornwall, while lead comes mainly from Flint, Durham and Derbyshire. Zinc occurs mainly in North Wales, the north of England, the Isle of Man and the county of Dumfries in Scotland. The whole British supply of china clay (kaolin)—of great importance in the ceramic, papermaking, bleaching and chemical industries—comes from Cornwall. Petroleum production is negligible, but oil shale exists in large quantities.

MAJOR MINERALS, 1938 and 1945

(in thousands of short tons)

	1938	1945
Coal	253,518	192,560
Iron Ore	13,269	15,400
Aluminum	25.8	35.7
Superphosphates	476	1,016

The most important potential sources of water power are in the highlands of Scotland, North Wales and Cumberland. Electricity generated in England, Scotland and Wales averaged 3,106,000,000 Kwh monthly during 1945—third only to the output of the U.S. and Canada. For the first nine months of 1946, the average was 3,224,000,000. Gas manufacture averaged 39,100,000 therms weekly in Sept., 1946.

FORESTS, FISHERIES. Great Britain was once heavily forested, but centuries of timber cutting and clearing have denuded the country of the original forests. Woodland of all types approximates 3,000,000 acres, and barely 40 percent of Britain's surface is covered with timber. Consequently the nation is heavily dependent on imported timber.

Great Britain's sea fishing industry is among the most important in the world. The principal kinds of fish caught are herring, cod, haddock, plaice and hake, classed as wet fish, and, among shellfish, oysters, crabs and lobsters. The most important factor in the export trade is salted herring, which ordinarily represents about

70 percent of the total. The principal grounds frequented by British fishermen are the North Sea, off Iceland, the Faroes, south of Ireland, west of Scotland, west of Ireland, the Irish Sea and English Channel. The catch of wet fish in 1945 amounted to 550,000 tons.

GIBRALTAR—Status: Colony.

Governor: Lt. Gen. Sir Kenneth Anderson.

Gibraltar, at the south end of the Iberian Peninsula, is a rocky promontory commanding the western entrance to the Mediterranean. Aside from its strategic importance, it is also a free port, naval base and coaling station. It was captured by the Arabs crossing over from Africa into Spain A.D. 711. In the 15th century it passed to the Moorish ruler of Granada and later became Spanish. It was captured by an Anglo-Dutch force during the War of the Spanish Succession in 1704 and passed to Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Most of the inhabitants are of Spanish, Italian and Maltese descent. There are no important industries. In 1945, 3,962 vessels entered the port. Gibraltar's climate is equable, with summer temperatures averaging about 84° maximum. Mean annual temperature is 64.4°.

MALTA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Valletta (pop. 1931: 22,883).

Governor: F.C.R. Douglas.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, £308,807; imports, £5,270,318. **Chief exports:** potatoes, onions.

Agricultural products: potatoes, onions, cereals, fruits.

The Maltese islands lie between Europe and Africa, in the central channel linking the eastern and western Mediterranean. The inhabited islands are Malta (95 sq. mi.), Gozo (26 sq. mi) and Comino (1 sq. mi.). The Knights of St. John (Malta), who obtained the islands from Charles V in 1530, reached their highest fame when they withstood an attack by superior Turkish forces in 1565. Napoleon seized the island in 1798, but the French forces were ousted by British troops in 1799, and British rule was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris (1814). The principal importance of Malta is its strategic location as a naval base; it was heavily attacked by German and Italian aircraft during World War II but was never invaded by the Axis. Most of the population are Maltese, speaking the Phoenician Maltese language, a tongue akin to Syriac and Arabic. The islands are heavily populated (2,202 per sq. mi.) and are heavily dependent on imports of food-stuffs.

The climate is temperate and healthful. Annual mean temperature is 64.5°, with June-September the hottest months and December-February the coldest (56°). Rainfall is irregular.

AFRICA

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN (See EGYPT).

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

High Commissioner: Sir Evelyn Baring.

The three British protectorates in southern Africa—Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland—are not part of the Union of South Africa. They are administered by a High Commissioner responsible to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the British cabinet. He also holds the office of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in the Union of South Africa.

BASUTOLAND—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Maseru (population 2,804).

Foreign trade: included in South African customs union. **Chief exports:** wool, mohair.

Agricultural products: corn, wheat, sorghum.

Basutoland is a mountainous enclave surrounded by the Union of South Africa and bounded by the Orange Free State, Cape Province and Natal. It was constituted a native state under British protection by a treaty signed with the native chief Moshesh in 1843. It was annexed to Cape Colony in 1871, but on Mar. 13, 1884, was restored to direct control by the Crown. The resident commissioner is advised by a council of 100, of whom 95 are nominated by the native chiefs who administer the affairs of their respective tribes.

The population is restricted almost entirely to the lowland strip in the west; the white population (1,434 in 1936) consists solely of officials, missionaries, traders and a few labor agents for employers in the Union of South Africa. About 100,000 natives are regularly employed in the Union. Sheep raising is highly developed; exports of wool in 1944 were 4,243 tons. Land is the common property of the nation, held in trust by the chiefs. There are no European farmers.

The climate is dry and variable; temperatures range from 11° to 93°. Rainfall also is variable, but is heaviest during the summer; it averages about 30 inches annually.

BECHUANALAND—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Mafeking, in Cape Province (population 4,666).

Resident Commissioner: A. Sillery.

Foreign trade (1943): exports £5A695,807; imports £5A556,380. **Chief export:** pastoral products.

Agricultural products: hides and skins, cattle, butter, millet, maize.

Mineral (1943): Gold (12,965 ounces).

Bechuanaland lies in south central Africa, bounded on the south and southeast by the Union of South Africa, on the west by South-West Africa, on the north by Angola and Northern Rhodesia and on the

northeast by Southern Rhodesia. Its average elevation is 3,300 feet and the greater part is gently undulating. The area was placed under British protection on Sept. 30, 1885, to prevent further Boer encroachment and has since remained a British protectorate. The form of government is similar to that of Basutoland.

Most of the inhabitants are Bantu, but there were 1,899 Europeans in 1936, a few of them farmers. The country is essentially pastoral, with cattle raising and dairy farming the chief industries. Some gold is mined in the Tati district near Francistown. Silver and copper also are mined.

Timber for use as fuel and pit props is also produced.

The summers are intensely hot; winters (May-August) are pleasant. Rainfall occurs mostly between December and May, and dust storms are frequent.

SWAZILAND—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Mbabane (population 1,600).

Resident Commissioner: E. B. Beetham.

Foreign trade: included in South African customs union. Chief exports: cattle, asbestos.

Agricultural products: cattle, hides and skins, butter, tobacco, corn, millet.

Minerals: asbestos (1941: 21,127 tons), tin (131 long tons), gold.

Swaziland lies at the southeastern corner of the Transvaal. It is largely hilly, with an average elevation of 4,000 feet in the west. It came under the protection of the Transvaal Republic in 1894 but was made a British protectorate in 1906 under the high commissioner for South Africa.

The natives are mostly Swazi; there were 2,740 Europeans in 1936, mostly farmers. Grazing is the principal native occupation; there is excellent pasture in the high land to the west. Tropical and subtropical crops are raised in the lower areas. Tin is mined near Mbabane. The country is dependent on road transport, by motor, oxen or mule.

Rainfall is moderate throughout the protectorate and is heaviest in summer. Average temperature ranges from about 65° in July to 80° or more in January.

GAMBIA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Bathurst (population 14,370).

Governor: Andrew B. Wright.

Foreign trade (1945): exports £662,000; imports £930,000. Chief exports: groundnuts (1945: 45,600 tons).

Agricultural products: groundnuts, hides and skins, millet, rice, palm kernels.

Gambia, smallest of the British West African dependencies, is a stretch of land 200 miles long on both sides of the lower Gambia River, surrounded on all land sides by French West Africa and fronting on the Atlantic Ocean. During the 17th century

it was settled by various companies of English merchants; the slave trade was its chief financial support until abolition of slavery in 1807. Gambia became a crown colony in 1843. Except for the island of St. Mary, on which the capital stands, the area is administered as a protectorate.

The inhabitants, mostly Negroes or negroids, are predominantly Mohammedan. The principal economic activity is the cultivation of groundnuts. Internal transportation is by steamer and launch. Temperatures are fairly regular throughout the year, ranging from about 60° to 85°. Maximum rainfall is in August and September.

GOLD COAST—Status: Colonies (Gold Coast Colony, 23,937 square miles; Ashanti, 24,379 square miles); protectorate (Northern Territories, 30,486 square miles); U.N. trusteeship (Togoland, 13,041 square miles).

Capital: Accra (population 67,097).

Governor: Sir Gerald Creasy.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £15,272,220; imports, £10,662,150. Chief exports: gold, cacao.

Agricultural products: cacao, copra, palm kernels.

Minerals: gold (1945: 475,000 ounces), manganese (1944: 565,000 tons), silver, diamonds.

Early a center of the slaving trade and of Anglo-Dutch rivalry, the Gold Coast, stretching along the Gulf of Guinea for 370 miles, became a British possession in 1871. Ashanti, in the interior, became a protectorate in 1896 and was annexed in 1901. The Northern Territories, to the north of Ashanti, were made a protectorate in 1901. The area is administered by a governor with an executive council and a legislative council with an elected majority. Ashanti and the Northern Territories are administered by Chief Commissioners responsible to the governor. Togoland, formerly German, was divided into French and British spheres and placed under League of Nations mandate after World War I and under U.N. trusteeship since Dec. 13, 1946.

Except for 3,200 non-Africans, the population is all Negro. The principal native industry is the cultivation of cacao, in the production of which the colony leads the world. The climate on the coast is hot and humid, ranging on the average from 78° to 80°. Rainfall is chiefly from March to July and from September to October.

KENYA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Nairobi (population 65,000).

Governor: Sir P. E. Mitchell.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, £5,793,000; imports, £7,123,000. Chief exports: coffee, tea, gold.

Agricultural products: coffee, tea, pyrethrum, sugar cane, sisal, corn, cotton, hides and skins.

Minerals: gold, sodium carbonate, silver, salt.

Forest products: wattle bark and extract, timber.

Kenya extends along the Indian Ocean between Ethiopia and Tanganyika Territory and westward to Lake Victoria and Uganda. Formerly known as the East Africa Protectorate, it was held under a concession from the Sultan of Zanzibar by the Imperial British East Africa Company from 1888 to 1905. It became a crown colony in 1920, the coastal strip leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar becoming a protectorate. Kenya's area is 224,960 square miles.

The colony is predominantly agricultural, and a large area is cultivated by Europeans. Altitude ranges from sea level to more than 9,000 ft.; hence, the cultivation of tropical, subtropical and temperate crops is possible. The population was estimated at 3,940,000 in 1944. Non-natives (1943) included 30,765 Europeans, 17,640 Arabs and 55,795 Asiatics (mostly British Indians).

The coastal zone of Kenya is hot and humid; February to April are the hottest months, with a mean temperature of 82° at Mombasa. June and July are coolest (76° at Mombasa). The yearly average rainfall is about 48 inches. In the interior highlands the climate is temperate, and the rainfall comparatively heavy. Yearly average temperatures at Nairobi are 60° to 66°.

MAURITIUS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Port Louis (population 57,803).

Governor: Sir Donald Mackenzie-Kennedy.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 30,549,466 rupees; imports, 58,132,214 rupees. Chief export: sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar, copra, tobacco.

Mauritius is a mountainous island of volcanic origin in the Indian Ocean, about 500 miles east of Madagascar. It was seized in 1810 from the French, who had settled it in 1715, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris (1814).

With almost 600 persons per square mile, the island is one of the most densely populated regions in the world. The population (432,648 in 1944) has a large white element, chiefly French and British, but British Indians are predominant. There are many half-castes. The leading industry is sugar cultivation.

The climate is pleasant during the cool season, but extremely hot from December to April (90° to 96° at Port Louis). During this period there are also frequent torrents of rain and occasional severe cyclones.

NIGERIA—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Area: 372,674 square miles (including British Cameroons, a U.N. trusteeship).

Population (est. 1943): 21,329,328 (all native, except about .01% European).

Governor: Sir John S. Macpherson.

Principal cities (est. 1939): Ibadan, 318,320 (native metropolis); Lagos, 167,000 (capital); Kano, 80,634 (textiles, leather goods, cattle).

Monetary unit: British pound.

Languages: Native tongues, Arabic, English.

Religions: Mohammedan, Pagan, Christian.

Nigeria, with an area twice that of California, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa. It was visited by European traders and explorers in the 16th and 17th centuries, and by the end of the 18th century British operators had a virtual monopoly in the area. Between 1879 and 1914, a series of private colonial developments by the British, together with reorganizations of the Crown's interest in the region, resulted in the formation of Nigeria as it exists today. During World War I, native troops of the West African frontier force joined with French forces to defeat the German garrison in the Cameroons. The Cameroons, a narrow strip along Nigeria's eastern border, became a League mandate after World War I, divided between France and Britain. Today the British Cameroons is attached to Nigeria for administrative purposes.

The governor of Nigeria, named by the British Crown, heads the administration of the colony, which (including the Cameroons) is divided into four sections, each composed of several provinces. The custom of rule by native regimes, advised by British residents, is effected locally wherever practicable.

The vast majority of the population is Negro, although in the north there has been an admixture caused by invasions of Fula, Berber and Arab or Arabized people. Mohammedanism is the dominant religion, but Christian missionary societies are active.

Most of the people are agriculturists. The staple food crops are durra (guinea corn), millet, yams, bananas and maize. Among the leading export crops in 1945 were groundnuts, 337,000 tons; rubber, 11,037 tons (12,000 tons in 1946); cotton, 15,900 bales; cacao; and palm kernels and oil. Hides and skins are also a big export item. Aside from small native industry, there is no manufacturing.

Most external trade is with Britain. Exports in 1944 totaled £17,929,384. There is a substantial internal trade; Kano is a busy terminal for caravan routes. Imports in 1944 were £18,504,070. The Niger and several other rivers are navigable; otherwise, the 1,901 miles of railway are the chief means of transportation. Highway mileage totals about 21,000. The main ports, except Lagos, are on rivers.

Nigeria is a leading tin producer—12,900 tons in 1945—from mines on the Bauchi plateau. Other minerals are coal, gold, lead, silver and tungsten. Over half the area is forested, but forest resources are comparatively unexploited. Mahogany is the main timber export, followed by cedar and walnut. Gum arabic is also exported.

Extending from twenty to sixty miles inland from the coast is the swampy Niger delta region, gradually giving way to hilly

forest land. The larger part of the colony belongs to the great African plateau which, in Nigeria, reaches a maximum height of 3,000 feet. All of the colony lies within the tropics, but the climate varies from tropical in the south to near temperate on some parts of the plateau. In the south the temperature varies between 70° and 100°, and averages upwards of 80°.

NORTHERN RHODESIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Lusaka (population 2,396).

Governor: Sir Gilbert Rennie.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, £12,147,232; imports, £6,699,588. Chief export: copper (about 75 percent).

Agricultural products: tobacco, maize, wheat.

Minerals: copper (1945: 215,500 tons), cobalt, vanadium, lead, zinc.

Northern Rhodesia is in south central Africa, bounded on the north by the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory, on the east and southeast by Nyasaland and Mozambique, on the southeast and south by Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and on the west by Angola. Much of the country consists of high plateau, with the Congo-Zambezi watershed rising in places to 5,000 feet. Rhodesia was assigned in 1889 to the British South Africa Company, headed by Cecil Rhodes. Administrative control was transferred to the Crown on Apr. 1, 1924.

Native tribes number from 50 to 60; there were 18,745 Europeans in 1944. More than 3,000,000 acres are owned and occupied by Europeans. Metals constitute almost all exports by value. Lead and zinc deposits occur at Broken Hill; copper at Bwana M'Kuba. Railroad mileage in 1942 totaled 629; arterial roads, 3,158. A number of rivers are navigable.

Average temperature in the south ranges from about 65° in July to 80° or more in October. The rainfall occurs principally between November and April.

NYASALAND—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Zomba (population 4,755).

Governor: Geoffrey F. T. Colby.

Foreign trade (1946): exports (incl. re-exports), £2,365,781; imports, £2,252,976. Chief export: tobacco (about 45 percent).

Agricultural products: tobacco, tea, cotton.

Nyasaland, a British protectorate since 1891, is a narrow area lying between Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika Territory along the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa. Agriculture is the chief occupation, both of the European settlers and natives.

The climate is extremely humid along the shores of Lake Nyasa, although the temperature rarely rises above 95°. In the highlands, above 3,000 feet, average temperatures are considerably lower. The dry season, from May to September, is comparatively cool.

ST. HELENA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Jamestown (population est. 1940: 2,300).

Governor: George A. Joy.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, \$126,435; imports, \$397,833. Chief exports: flax fiber and tow.

Agricultural products: flax, potatoes.

St. Helena is a volcanic island (47 sq. mi.) in the South Atlantic about 1,200 miles from the west coast of Africa. It is famous as the place of exile of Napoleon (1815–21). It was taken for Britain in 1651 by the British East India Company and became a crown colony in 1833. Attached to it are Ascension Island (34 sq. mi.), 800 miles northwest, and the Tristan da Cunha group (45 sq. mi.). Most of the inhabitants are of mixed European, East Indian and African descent. Ascension was an Allied air base in World War II.

Although St. Helena is in the tropical zone, its climate is temperate and healthful; the temperature varies from 68° to 84° in summer and 57° to 90° in winter.

SEYCHELLES—Status: Colony.

Capital: Victoria (population 5,000).

Governor: Dr. P. S. Selwyn-Clarke.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 2,323,199 rupees; imports, 2,658,145 rupees. Chief export: copra.

Agricultural products: cinnamon, patchouli oil, coconuts, maize, sugar cane.

This archipelago of about 92 islands in the Indian Ocean was seized from France by British troops in 1794 and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. The principal island is Mahé (55 sq. mi.), about 600 miles northeast of Madagascar. The climate of the archipelago is temperate and healthful.

SIERRA LEONE—Status: Colony and protectorate.

Capital: Freetown (pop. 1944: 86,000).

Governor: Beresford Stooke.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £1,786,912; imports, £3,718,162. Chief exports: diamonds, iron ore.

Agricultural products: palm kernels and oil, rice, millet, cassava, rubber.

Minerals: diamonds (est. 1945: 800,000 carats), iron ore, gold.

Forest products: palm kernels, piassava.

Sierra Leone lies on Africa's west coast between French Guinea and Liberia. It is a well-watered hilly country but has a low swampy coastland with an extremely unhealthy climate. The coastal area (colony proper) was ceded to English settlers in 1788 as a home for Negroes discharged from the British armed forces and also for runaway slaves who had found asylum in London. The British protectorate over the hinterland was proclaimed in 1896. It was not until 1928 that slavery was totally abolished in the protectorate. Freetown is the best harbor on the west coast.

SOMALILAND—Status: Protectorate.

Administrative Center: Hargeisa (population 17,500).

Military Governor: G. T. Fisher.

Chief export: hides and skins.

Agricultural products: cattle, hides and skins, grains.

Forest products: gums and resins.

British Somaliland extends along the Gulf of Aden for about 400 miles and inland from 80 to 220 miles. The interior is an elevated plateau falling in steep escarpments to the coastal plain. It came under Egyptian influence in 1875, but during the years 1884-86 treaties guaranteeing British protection were signed with the various Somali chiefs. Italian troops occupied the protectorate in 1940, but it was retaken by British troops in 1941. Both executive and legislative power is exercised by the military governor.

Most of the inhabitants are nomadic Somalis of Mohammedan faith. Their principal activity is stock raising. The climate is extremely hot and arid, with rainfall in the coastal areas averaging less than 8 inches. The average temperature at Berbera, on the coast, is 77° in January and about 98° in July.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA—Status: Self-governing colony.

Capital: Salisbury (pop. 1945: 61,760).

Governor: Sir John N. Kennedy.

Prime Minister: Sir Godfrey M. Huggins.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, £21,715,567; imports, £20,743,707. **Chief exports:** tobacco (about 35 percent), gold, asbestos.

Agricultural products: tobacco (exports 1945: 20,083 tons), corn, groundnuts.

Minerals: gold (1945: 568,241 ounces), asbestos (1945: 56,348 tons), coal, chrome ore, silver.

Southern Rhodesia is located between Northern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the Union of South Africa and Mozambique in south central Africa; it is part of the great South African plateau. Its northern boundary is the Zambezi River. About two-thirds of the area is covered by trees and shrubs.

The country was settled in 1890 by the British South Africa Company, led by Cecil Rhodes. With the expiration of the company's charter, the white residents voted (1922) in favor of a responsible government of their own, and on Sept. 12, 1923, the country was annexed to Britain.

Most of the inhabitants are natives, but the country is well-adapted to European settlers, who in 1946 numbered 82,382. In addition there were 7,501 Asiatics and half-castes. Farming ranges from ranching to tobacco growing, but mixed farming is becoming more common. Conditions for cattle raising and dairy farming are especially favorable. Manufacturing is of growing importance, with the factories producing goods valued at £11,761,000 in 1942.

The colony is well served with railways (1,361 mi.), roads (1,637 mi.) and airlines.

The hottest month is October (mean maximum 85.2°); the coolest are June, July and August, when frost is likely to occur. Generally the days are hot throughout the year, and the nights are frequently cool. Rainfall is greatest in October, November and December.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA (See UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)**SWAZILAND (See BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN PROTECTORATES)****TANGANYIKA TERRITORY—Status: Under United Nations trusteeship.**

Capital: Dar es Salaam (population 74,036).

Foreign trade (1946): exports, £9,001,585; imports, £8,122,875. **Chief export:** sisal.

Agricultural products: sisal, coffee, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco.

Minerals: gold (1944: £460,890), diamonds (1945: 116,000 carats), tin, mica.

Forest products: gum arabic and copal, beeswax, timber.

Tanganyika Territory, with the present Belgian mandate of Ruanda and Urundi, constituted German East Africa from 1884 until 1919. It was administered under League of Nations mandate by Britain until 1946, when it was placed under United Nations trusteeship, with Britain as the administering power.

Tanganyika's narrow coastal plain is bordered on the west by the precipitous eastern side of the Central African plateau. The territory also includes adjacent islands in the Indian Ocean.

The territory is sparsely populated; about two-thirds of the total area is uninhabited. It is the world's largest producer of sisal hemp. Most of the hemp, which is of the highest grade, is grown in the drier parts of the coast belt under European supervision. Stock raising is also important, but its progress is hampered by tsetse-fly areas. What may prove to be the largest diamond vein in the world was discovered at Shin-yanga in 1946.

The climate generally is hot and humid on the coastal areas, with the temperature averaging 80° at Dar es Salaam. Rainfall in the latter averages 60 inches. Inland the rainfall and temperature are lower.

UGANDA—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Entebbe (population 7,321).

Governor: Sir John Hall.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £9,939,000; imports, £3,281,000. **Chief exports:** cotton, coffee.

Agricultural products: cotton, coffee, sugar cane, rubber, tea, sisal.

Minerals: gold, tin.

Uganda lies immediately south of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and west of Kenya, along the northwest shore of Lake Victoria. The

surface is extremely diversified, with lofty plateaus, snow-capped peaks, swamps, forests and arid areas. A British protectorate over the area was proclaimed in 1894. A large measure of home rule is given the native states, notably Buganda, whose *kabaka* (king) is assisted by a ministry and native parliament.

Agriculture, including livestock, is the basis of the economy. Cotton is raised, principally by natives, and coffee, tea and rubber are grown on large plantations. Most natives possess large herds of cattle and sheep. In 1944 there were 2,553 Europeans in the protectorate.

Like the topography, the climate is extremely variable. At Entebbe, the mean temperature is about 70°, with rainfall heaviest from March through May, and in November and December.

Union of South Africa

Area: 472,494 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 11,258,858 (European, 20.7%; Bantu, 68.7%; colored [i.e. mixed], 8%; Asiatic, 2.6%).

Density per square mile: 23.8.

Governor General: Gideon Brand Van Zyl.

Prime Minister: Field Marshal Jan C. Smuts.

Principal cities (census 1946): Johannesburg, 727,743 (gold, industrial center); Capetown, 454,052 (seat of legislature, seaport); Durban, 357,304 (seaport); Pretoria, 236,367 (seat of administration); Port Elizabeth, 146,231 (seaport).

Monetary unit: South African pound (ESA).

Languages: English, Afrikaans.

Religions (European population): Dutch Reformed Churches, 55%; Anglican Church, 19%; Methodist, 6%; Presbyterian, 5%; Roman Catholic, 5%; others 10%.

HISTORY. After the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope in 1488 by Bartholomeu Diaz, the Dutch sent the first colonists to the area in 1652. The British seized the territory in 1814 near the close of the Napoleonic wars, when Holland was France's ally. In protest against their autocratic rule, thousands of Boers, settlers of Dutch descent, trekked northward between 1835 and 1838 and set up the republics of Orange Free State and Transvaal, subsequently recognized by the British.

The discovery of gold in Transvaal in 1886 brought an influx of English and other foreigners. British demands that these immigrants be enfranchised by the Transvaal government precipitated the South African War of 1899-1902, won by the British. By the Treaty of Vereeniging (May 31, 1902) the Boers renounced the independence of Transvaal and Orange Free State. In 1910, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State were set up as the Union of South Africa, with dominion status and with Louis Botha, a former Boer general, as the first prime min-

ister. During World War I, South African forces seized German South-West Africa, over which the Union later received a mandate by the Treaty of Versailles.

When World War II broke out, there was considerable pro-German and anti-British feeling in South Africa. The country went to war against the Axis, however, under the leadership of Smuts, and South African forces fought in many theaters.

The British Royal Family toured South Africa during early 1947 in an effort to strengthen the ties of Empire with the Union, whose anti-British minority had become more vociferous with the war's end.

GOVERNMENT. The Union of South Africa, as a self-governing dominion, has its own legislature, a Senate of forty-four members elected for ten years, and a House of Assembly of 153 members elected for five years. All legislators must be Union nationals of European descent, and suffrage is virtually limited to whites. The governor general, appointed by the British Crown after consultation with the Union, can summon or dissolve the Senate and House, but a general election must be held at least once every five years. Gen. Smuts' United Party was victorious in the 1943 elections, holding 89 seats in the Assembly.

The elected councils in each of the four provinces have only such powers as are delegated to them. Each is headed by an administrator appointed by the central government.

Political considerations made the draft inexpedient in World War II, and all members of the armed forces were volunteers. The postwar strength of the defense forces is fixed as follows: army, 4,640; air force, 3,319; navy, 863; a total strength of 8,822 as opposed to 5,549 in the prewar establishment. The navy, only slightly expanded in World War II, has sixty small vessels.

EDUCATION. Education for white children is compulsory from the ages of seven to sixteen. Primary education is free and, except for vocational schools and the five universities, all education is under provincial control.

In 1943 there were 3,383 state and state-aided primary and secondary schools for European scholars, who numbered 399,024, and 5,551 non-European schools with enrollment of 731,548. The average number of university students was 13,059.

The official languages are English and Afrikaans. The latter, derived from 17th-century Dutch, is taught in almost all the schools. About 65 percent of the population over 7 years old understands both languages. People speaking Afrikaans as a "home" language predominate in all the provinces except Natal, where most of the Asiatic population, chiefly laborers from South India, is concentrated. European and Asiatic immigration is strictly controlled.

AGRICULTURE. South Africa is predominantly a pastoral country, with less than 15 percent of its area considered arable. Sheep and cattle raising are the principal occupations, especially in the high veldt. In 1943 there were 37,888,043 sheep and 13,068,414 cattle. Wool production in 1945-46 was estimated at 650,000 bales, and mohair in 1944-45 at 14,744,000 pounds.

Climate and differences in terrain combine to give a great variety of agricultural products. The staple crop is maize, grown widely with a production varying from 1½ to 3 million tons annually. In southwest Cape Province, products of the Mediterranean type predominate, while in the coastal belt of Natal and in northern Transvaal, subtropical crops, especially sugar, are grown.

Production of leading crops in 1944-45 was as follows: maize, 17,870,000 bags of 200 lb. each; wheat, 3,373,430 bags of 200 lb. each; potatoes, 2,500,000 bags of 150 lb.; oats (purchased), 96,236 bags of 150 lb.; barley (purchased), 448,913 bags of 150 lb.; deciduous fruit, 67,634 short tons; cane sugar (1945-46), 553,174 bags of 200 lb.

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE. According to the industrial census of 1943-44, there was a total of 10,684 factories with 398,493 workers, and the gross value of industrial output was £330,557,000. Food, beverages and tobacco, and metal products led the list. As a result of the need for armaments in World War II, the Union's manufacturing is no longer mainly devoted to agricultural processing. A wartime iron and steel industry was established, and cement, chemical, textile and auto assembly plants were expanded. Steel production 1945-46 was 525,042 tons. The major industrial area is southern Transvaal.

Exports in 1944, excluding government stores, specie, gold bullion, wool, bunker coal and ships' stores, amounted to 68,552,-894 South African pounds. Re-exports totaled £4,335,089. Imports amounted to £84,825,271. The principal export items ordinarily are sugar, maize, hides and skins, bunker coal, diamonds and fruit. Leading imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery, lubricants and automobiles.

COMMUNICATIONS. The well-organized railway system, mostly Union-controlled, totaled 13,479 miles in 1945. Overseas shipping in 1940 totaled 12,909,734 net tons and coastwise shipping, 12,316,308 net tons. Roads suitable for motor traffic in 1945 amounted to 90,000 miles. Regular air service is available to Europe via Cairo and to the U.S. via West Africa and Brazil.

FINANCE. Expenditures in 1947-48 were estimated at £119,990,000 and revenue at about £119,880,000 after proposed tax reductions. The public debt on Mar. 31, 1946, totaled £582,924,000. The only bank of issue is the South African Reserve Bank. Notes in

circulation on Mar. 31, 1946, totaled £66,-000,000; gold reserve £123,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Union has a high interior plateau, or veldt, nearly half of which averages 4,000 feet in elevation. There are no important mountain ranges, although the Great Escarpment, separating the veldt from the coastal plain, rises to over 10,000 feet. The principal river is the Orange, rising in Basutoland and flowing westward for 1,300 miles through the Union's center to the Atlantic.

Except for the western semi-arid regions, the climate is generally subtropical, much like that of northern Florida. Rainfall averages about 40 inches a year on the east coast and decreases sharply westward. The mean annual temperature is remarkably uniform; at Johannesburg it is 60.6°, with January the hottest month. Most of the rainfall is in October through March.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Extensive mineral resources account for the economic prosperity. The dominion is the world's leading gold producer; total output of gold up to 1940 was £1,874,593,-973. Diamond production is now surpassed in importance by coal. Mineral production for 1945 included gold, 12,213,545 oz. (1946: 11,917,914 oz.); coal, 25,330,000 tons (1946: 26,053,716 tons); diamonds, 1,122,945 metric carats; iron ore, 954,814 tons; manganese ore, 126,266 tons; asbestos, 28,216 tons; and silver (1944), 1,210,000 oz. Chrome, gypsum, lead, tin, tungsten, platinum and copper also are mined.

Forests cover only a small portion of the Union, and are mostly in the east. The whaling industry, centered at Durban on the east coast, produces considerable amounts of whale oil. The Union has extensive fishery resources along the 1,500 miles of coast line. The annual trawler catch of edible fish is 95,000,000 pounds.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA—Status: Mandate.

Area: 317,725 square miles.

Population (est. 1941): 321,300.

Capital: Windhoek (population 10,651).

Foreign trade (1945): exports £5A8,079,010; imports £5A4,855,992. Chief exports: karakul skins (4.5%), butter, slaughter animals, diamonds.

Agricultural products: hides and skins, butter, corn, wheat.

Minerals (1945): diamonds, 156,000 carats; vanadium, 463 tons; tungsten, lead, tin, iron ore and copper.

The mandate, bounded on the north by Angola, and on the east by Bechuanaland and the Union of South Africa, was discovered by the Portuguese explorer Diaz in the late 15th century. It is for the most part a portion of the high plateau of South Africa with a general elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. It became a German colony in 1884 but was conquered by South African forces in 1915, becoming a Union mandate by the terms of the Treaty

of Versailles. The Union of South Africa's application for incorporation of the territory into the Union was rejected by the United Nations assembly on Dec. 14, 1946, and the Union was invited to prepare a trusteeship agreement instead. The administrator is appointed by the Union.

The country in general is better suited to grazing than to the raising of crops because of the light rainfall. The karakul sheep industry is particularly well-developed; in 1945, 2,518,788 pelts were exported. The Union accounts for almost all the imports and about 40 percent of the exports. Most of the natives live on large reserves. The principal port is Walvis Bay.

ZANZIBAR—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Zanzibar (population 45,276).

Sultan: Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub.

British Resident: Sir Vincent Glenday.

Foreign trade (1946): exports (domestic), £1,710,731; imports, £1,769,197. **Chief export:** cloves.

Agricultural products: cloves, copra, sisal.

The protectorate consists principally of the islands of Zanzibar (640 sq. mi.) and Pemba (380 sq. mi.), just off the East African coast. Before 1890, the sultanate's territory also included a large area on the mainland, now comprising Italian Somaliland, Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. It was proclaimed a British protectorate Nov. 4, 1890. The British resident administers the government, but the sultan still retains considerable authority.

The principal industry is the production of cloves—80 percent of the world supply.

The climate is excessively hot and moist, with a mean annual temperature of 80.5°. June to September is the coolest season.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BAHAMAS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nassau (population est. 1945: 20,000).

Governor: Sir William L. Murphy.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £432,202; imports, £1,806,019. **Chief exports:** sisal, vegetables, sponges.

Agricultural products: tomatoes, citrus fruit, sisal.

Sea products: sponges, lobsters.

The Bahamas are an archipelago of about 3,000 islands, islets (cays) and rocks, east of Florida and north of Cuba, extending from N.W. to S.E. for about 800 miles. Only about 20 of the islands are inhabited; the most important is New Providence (20 sq. mi.) on which Nassau is located. The islands were reached by Columbus in Oct., 1492, and were a favorite pirate resort in the early 18th century. They have been a Crown colony since 1717. The constitution provides for a nominated Legislative Council and a popularly elected Assembly. The governor is advised by an Executive Council.

About 87 percent of the population is Negro. The tourist trade is of considerable importance, especially at Nassau, which is a favorite winter resort. The climate is exceptionally agreeable, with mean temperatures ranging from 60° (January to March) to 88° (June to September). The rainy season is May through October; hurricanes occur usually from July to October.

Agriculture, except for tomato and sisal culture, is of little importance. Straw and shellwork are the principal industries of the natives. A Royal Air Force unit is stationed in the archipelago.

BARBADOS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Bridgetown (population 14,000).

Governor: Sir Hilary Blood.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £2,870,231; imports, £3,470,727. **Chief exports:** sugar, molasses, rum.

Agricultural products: sugar (1946: 133,720 long tons), cotton.

Barbados, an island east of the Windward group in the West Indies, has been a British possession since 1627; it is believed to have been discovered by the Portuguese. The colony has a nominated Legislative Council and a popularly elected Assembly of 24 members, but the Crown, represented by the governor, retains veto power.

The island is very densely populated (about 1,160 per sq. mi.). About 70 percent of the inhabitants are Negro, 7 percent white and the remainder of mixed blood. Approximately 70 percent of the total area is cultivated and half of this is devoted to sugar, which is the staple product; there are 100 sugar and molasses plants and 3 rum distilleries.

Barbados has an agreeable climate, with temperatures that range between 70° and 86° and rarely fall below 65°. The cold season (December through May) is also the dry season; average annual rainfall is about 60 inches, with September the wettest month.

BERMUDAS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Hamilton (pop. 1945: 3,500).

Governor: Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £142,920; imports, £2,444,470. **Chief export:** lily bulbs.

Agricultural products: lily bulbs, potatoes, vegetables, arrowroot.

The Bermudas comprise an archipelago of about 360 small islands, 580 miles east of North Carolina. The largest is (Great) Bermuda or Main Island. Discovered by Juan Bermudez, a shipwrecked Spaniard, early in the 16th century, the islands were settled in 1612 by an offshoot of the Virginia Company and became a Crown colony in 1684. The governor is assisted by nominated Executive and Legislative Councils and a popularly elected Assembly of 36 members. In 1940, sites on the islands

were leased for 99 years to the U. S. for air and navy bases. Bermuda is also the headquarters of the West Indies and Atlantic squadron of the Royal Navy. The most important factor in the colony's economy is the tourist trade, attracted by the mild, healthful climate. The mean annual temperature is 71°, with extremes of 49° and 94°. Rainfall averages about 58 inches annually.

BRITISH GUIANA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Georgetown (pop. 1946: 73,537).

Governor: Sir Charles Woolley.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, \$21,257,246; imports, \$20,888,034. Chief exports: sugar, bauxite, gold, rice.

Agricultural products: sugar (1945: 158,445 long tons), rice, copra, coffee.

Minerals: bauxite (1945: 667,764 long tons), gold (1945: 22,533 ounces), diamonds.

Forest products: balata, timber.

The only British possession in South America, British Guiana is located on the northeastern coast between Venezuela and Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Settled by the Dutch in the 17th century, it was occupied by the British in 1796 and ceded to them at the end of the Napoleonic wars. Behind the low plain which contains the agricultural area is a somewhat higher area containing forest and mineral resources. The governor is assisted by an Executive Council; the Legislative Council has an elected majority.

The heterogeneous population contains about 159,000 East Indians, 135,000 Negroes, 8,000 Portuguese, and 9,000 aborigines. The cultivated area covers only 155,000 acres, mostly devoted to rice and sugar cane. About 86 percent of the colony is forested, but the vast forest resources are relatively unexploited. Timber resources in 1946 were estimated at 41,000,000,000 cu. ft. of merchantable timber. Railway mileage is 110, and highway mileage about 700; communication to the interior is mainly by steamer and launch. The colony's production of bauxite was of strategic importance during World War II.

The coastland climate is relatively hot and humid, with average temperatures of 78° in January and 81° in October, and only a slight variation between day and night. Inland temperatures are roughly 3° higher. Rainfall is heavy along the coast.

BRITISH HONDURAS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Belize (pop. 1946: 18,188).

Governor: Edward G. Hawkesworth.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, \$5,519,511; imports, \$7,836,776. Chief exports: cedar and mahogany.

Agricultural products: bananas, sugar cane, citrus fruits, chicle.

Forest products (1946): cedar logs (12,051 cu. ft.) and lumber (15,414 cu. ft.); mahogany logs (259,020 cu. ft.) and lumber (424,721 cu. ft.); pine lumber (138,221 cu. ft.); chicle (575 tons).

British Honduras is bounded on the north by Mexico and on the west and south by Guatemala. It was settled in 1662 by woodcutters from Jamaica. An irregular form of local government continued until 1871, when it became a Crown colony; it was separated from Jamaica in 1884. The governor is assisted by an Executive Council and a partly elected Legislative Council.

The colony's economy is dependent upon timber and other forest exports. Agriculture has never been adequately developed. There are no railways, and road development is backward (about 135 mi. surfaced in 1947). The majority of the population are mestizos of Negro, native Indian and white descent.

The climate is subtropical, with maximum recorded temperature of 98°, and minimum of 50°. Rain falls mostly from May to February, and almost continuously from October through December.

Canada (Dominion)

Area: 3,466,882 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 12,307,000 (1941: British, 50%; French, 27%; German, 4%; Ukrainian, 2%; others, 17%).

Density per square mile: 3.5.

Governor General: Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis.

Prime Minister: W. L. Mackenzie King.

Principal cities (census 1941): Montreal, 903,007 (seaport); Toronto, 667,457 (manufacturing center); Vancouver, 275,353 (Pacific seaport); Winnipeg, 221,960 (grain); Hamilton, 166,337 (iron and steel); Ottawa, 154,951 (capital); Quebec, 150,757 (seaport); Windsor, 105,311 (automobiles).

Monetary unit: Canadian dollar.

Religions (census 1941): Roman Catholic, 42%; United Church, 19%; Anglican, 15%; Presbyterian, 8%; Baptist, 4%; others, 12%.

With the second largest continuous land area in the world stretching across the northern part of the North American continent, the Dominion of Canada is one of the world's leading sources of wheat, minerals, and paper and pulp. Unsurpassed in its record of loyalty to the Empire in both World Wars, the Dominion in 1947 also continued its wartime policy of close military and political cooperation with the U.S. **HISTORY.** The Norse explorer Leif Ericsson probably reached the shores of Canada (Labrador or Nova Scotia) in A.D. 1000, but the history of the white man in the country actually began in 1497, when John Cabot, an Italian in the service of Henry VII of England, reached the shore of Newfoundland or Nova Scotia. Canada was taken for France in 1534 by Jacques Cartier. The actual settlement of New France, as it was then called, began in 1604 at Port Royal in what is now Nova Scotia; in 1608 Quebec was founded. France's colonization efforts were not very successful, but French

explorers by the end of the 17th century had penetrated beyond the Great Lakes to the western prairies and south along the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. Meanwhile, the English Hudson's Bay Company had been established in 1670. Because of the valuable fisheries and fur trade, a conflict developed between the French and English; in 1713, Newfoundland, Hudson Bay and Nova Scotia (Acadia) were lost to England.

During the Seven Years' War (1756-63), England extended its conquest, and the British general, Wolfe, won his famous victory over Montcalm outside Quebec (Sept. 13, 1759). By the Treaty of Paris (1763), all Canada passed under English control.

At this time the population of Canada was almost entirely French, but in the next few decades thousands of British colonists emigrated to Canada from the British Isles and from the American colonies. Partly to placate the French who were concentrated in Quebec, Canada was divided into Upper (British) and Lower (French) Canada in 1791. In 1840 the two provinces again were joined under one government, and in 1849 the right of Canada to self-government was recognized. By the British North America Act of 1867, the Dominion of Canada was created through the confederation of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion in 1873. In 1869 Canada had purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company the vast middle west (Rupert's Land) from which the provinces of Manitoba (1870), Alberta and Saskatchewan (1905) were later carved. In 1871 British Columbia joined the Dominion. The country was linked from coast to coast in 1885 by completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

During the formative years between 1867 and 1896, the Conservative Party led by Sir John A. Macdonald governed the country, except during the years 1873-78. In 1896 the Liberal Party took over and under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, an eminent French Canadian, ruled until 1911. In World War I, more than 500,000 Canadian soldiers fought for the Allied cause. After the Treaty of Versailles, Canada, a full-fledged nation, was admitted to the League of Nations and appointed its own representatives in foreign countries. By the Statute of Westminster (1931) the British Dominions, including Canada, were formally declared to be partner nations with Britain, "equal in status, in no way subordinate to each other," and bound together only by allegiance to a common Crown. The Liberal Party under W. L. Mackenzie King won the elections in 1935 and was returned to power in 1940 and 1945 (he had previously served as prime minister from 1921 to 1926).

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

Provinces	Land area (sq. mi.)	Population (1941 census)
Alberta	248,800	796,169
British Columbia	359,279	817,861
Manitoba	219,723	729,744
New Brunswick	27,473	457,401
Nova Scotia	20,743	577,962
Ontario	363,282	3,787,655
Prince Edward Island	2,184	95,047
Quebec	523,860	3,331,882
Saskatchewan	237,975	895,992
Territories		
Northwest Territories	1,258,217	12,028
Yukon	205,346	4,914

GOVERNMENT. Canada, a self-governing dominion of the British Empire, is a federal union of 9 provinces whose powers are laid down in the British North America Act of 1867. The executive powers nominally rest in the hands of the Governor General, who represents the King and is appointed by the British Government with the approval of the Canadian Government. Actually, the Governor General acts only with the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister and the members of the Cabinet, who at the same time sit in the Dominion Parliament. The Parliament has two houses: a Senate numbering 96 members appointed for life, and a House of Commons numbering 245 members apportioned according to provincial population. Elections are held at least every five years or whenever the party in power is voted down in the House of Commons or considers it expedient to appeal to the people. The Prime Minister is the leader of the majority party in the House of Commons. Laws must be passed by both houses of Parliament and signed by the Governor General in the King's name. The results of Parliamentary elections on June 11, 1945, were as follows: Liberals, 123; Progressive Conservatives, 68; Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, 28; Social Credit, 14; Bloc Populaire Canadien, 2; Independents and other, 10.

The members of the Cabinet include W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister), W. McL. Robertson (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. Glen (Mines and Resources), Louis S. St. Laurent (External Affairs), Alphonse Fournier (Public Works), Lionel Chevrier (Transport), Ian A. Mackenzie (Veterans Affairs), J. L. Isley (Justice), H. F. G. Bridges (Fisheries), C. D. Howe (Supply and Reconstruction), J. G. Gardiner (Agriculture), James J. McCann (National Revenue), Humphrey Mitchell (Labor), J. A. MacKinnon (Trade and Commerce), Paul J. Martin (Health and Welfare), Ernest Bertrand (Postmaster General), Colin Gibson (Secretary of State), Douglas C. Abbott (Finance), Brooke Claxton (Defense) and Joseph Jean (Solicitor General).

The nine provincial governments are nominally headed by Lieutenant Governors

appointed by the Dominion Government, but the executive power in each actually is vested in a cabinet headed by a prime minister, who is leader of the majority party. In eight of the nine provinces the legislature is composed of a one-house assembly elected by the people for 4 years.

In Quebec there is also a second chamber, called the Legislative Council, composed of nominees of the Provincial Government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM. The judicial system consists of a supreme court in Ottawa (established in 1875), with appellate jurisdiction, and a supreme court in each province as well as county courts with limited jurisdiction in most of the provinces. The Governor General in Council appoints the judges of these courts.

DEFENSE. Canadian armed forces, consisting of the Army, Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Canadian Navy, are under the Ministry of National Defense. Conscription was in effect during World War II, but most of the nearly 300,000 men who saw overseas service were volunteers. Canadian casualties were 104,125, including 41,371 dead.

The postwar army strength is projected at 25,000 men, plus a reserve force of 180,000. The navy's strength is set at 10,000 men, plus a reserve force of 18,000, with an active fleet of one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers and numerous ancillary craft. The permanent air force is set at 16,000 men with 150 combat planes.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is the constabulary maintained by the Dominion Government. In 1944 it had a strength of about 4,470 men. Its duties include the enforcement of smuggling laws, suppression of traffic in drugs and protection of government buildings and dockyards. It is the sole police force operating in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

EDUCATION. Control of education was specifically delegated to the provinces by the British North America Act of 1867. Elementary schools in all provinces except Quebec are free, as is secondary education in most provinces. The supreme education authority in Quebec is a council of public instruction with two aides supervising the Roman Catholic and Protestant schools respectively. Fees paid by parents having children of school age help defray the cost of education. In the rest of the provinces the system is non-denominational, and education for the most part is compulsory for all children between the ages of 8 and 14. Of Canada's 18 universities, 6 are state-controlled and 12 are independent of provincial control. Leading universities are Toronto, which belongs to the first group, and McGill (Montreal), the second group.

VITAL STATISTICS. In 1945 the birth rate was 23.8 per 1,000 population and the death rate 9.3 per 1,000.

The immigration movement reached its peak in 1913, when 402,432 immigrants were enumerated. Immigration fell off sharply during World War I but rose in the postwar years to a peak of 167,723 in 1929. Immigration for 1946 totaled 71,719.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture, including horticulture, fruit-growing and the raising of stock and poultry, is the largest single industry. Of the total land area, 549,660 square miles, or 15.8 percent, consists of agricultural land. Canadian farming is based almost entirely on relatively small individual holdings. Canada is one of the world's greatest wheat-exporting countries; production is concentrated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The wheat harvest in 1946 was estimated at 440,000,000 bu., second largest on record. Canada is also a leading producer of other cereals, the most important in point of value being oats and barley.

Apple growing, carried on in Nova Scotia, southern Quebec and central Ontario, is the chief horticultural activity; other fruit growing regions are the Niagara and Lake Erie districts and southern British Columbia. Sugar beet cultivation is assuming increasing importance (1945: 618,010 tons). Tobacco is produced in southern Ontario (1946: 141,384,000 pounds). The production of honey and maple sugar is also important. The estimated value of field crops (1945) was \$1,238,645,000.

Stock raising and dairy farming have grown greatly since 1920. Ontario and Quebec are the most important dairying provinces. In 1945 Canada had 9,960,800 cattle, 5,853,100 swine, 2,455,800 sheep and 57,247,800 poultry.

INDUSTRY. Canadian manufactures rely mainly on domestic raw materials; growing industries which depend largely on materials imported in a raw or semi-finished state include the manufacture of automobiles, sugar and rubber goods as well as the iron and steel industry in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario. The latter two provinces account for more than 80 percent of all manufactures. The abundance of cheap water power is one of the chief factors in the growth of Canadian industry. Estimated steel production (1945) was 2,836,000 tons. In 1944 the gross value of manufactured products was estimated at \$9,074,000,000. Most important, in order of value of output, were food, textiles, clothing, chemicals and electrical products.

TRADE. Canada is one of the great trading nations of the world. The bulk of its foreign commerce is in raw or semi-finished products. Commodities exported in 1946 were valued at \$2,312,215,301 (1945: \$3,218,330,353), of which 34.4 percent went to the U. S. and 25.8 percent to the United Kingdom. The ten major exports for that year were newsprint, 11.4 percent; wheat,

10.8 percent; wheat flour, 5.4 percent; lumber, 5.4 percent; wood pulp, 4.9 percent; fish, 3.7 percent; autos and parts, 3.3 percent; bacon and ham, 2.8 percent; aluminum, 2.4 percent; and nickel, 2.3 percent.

Imports for 1946 were valued at \$1,927,279,402 (1945: \$1,585,775,142), of which 75 percent came from the U. S. The principal imports were machinery, coal, automobile parts, petroleum, rolling-mill products, cotton goods, electrical apparatus, engines and boilers, fruit, raw cotton, raw wool, sugar, aluminum, woolen goods, rubber products and farm implements.

COMMUNICATIONS. Because Canada's exports are to a large extent bulky raw materials, cheap water transportation is essential. The country's system of canals, especially those connecting the Great Lakes, forms an integral part of the inland communications system. Canal traffic amounted to 22,733,000 tons in 1944. In 1945, 12,962,000 tons of freight were carried on the Welland Canal alone.

Railway facilities have been improved in relation to the export of wheat from the prairie provinces and to the development of the mineral and wood pulp industries in northern Quebec and northern Ontario. About 90 percent of Canadian railway mileage of 42,500 miles is under the control of two systems, the government-owned Canadian National and the privately-owned Canadian Pacific. Canada's principal merchant marine lines are the Canadian Pacific, which operates a subsidiary ocean steamship company, and the Canadian National, which has minor steamship lines under its control. In 1945, vessels other than coastal entering and clearing Canadian ports amounted to 63,167,000 net tons. In 1942 Canada had 564,538 miles of roads, of which 122,689 were improved and 441,849 unimproved. On April 3, 1946, Canada formally took over 1,500 miles of the Alaska highway. Motor vehicles licensed in 1945 numbered 1,483,000.

Canada's national air service, the Trans-Canada Air Lines, was established in 1937. The number of revenue passengers carried in 1944 was 386,719. In 1946, Trans-Canada was linked directly with New York, Chicago and Cleveland. In 1944, Canada had 1,692,162 telephones and in 1945, 1,759,100 licensed radio sets.

FINANCE. Estimated revenue (1945-46) was \$3,013,185,074; expenditure \$5,136,228,506. The total national debt (Mar. 31, 1946) was \$16,807,000,000. Notes in circulation (Sept. 30, 1946) totaled \$1,080,000,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Covering the northern part of the North American continent and with an area larger than that of the United States, Canada's topography is extremely diversified. The northeastern region, including most of Quebec, northern Ontario and Manitoba, and the Northwest Terri-

tories, with Hudson Bay in the center, is an important source of minerals, wood pulp and water power. In the east the mountainous maritime provinces have an irregular coast line on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic. The St. Lawrence plain, covering most of southern Quebec and Ontario, and the interior continental plain, covering southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and most of Alberta, are the principal cultivable areas. They are separated by a forested plateau rising from Lakes Superior and Huron. Westward toward the Pacific, most of British Columbia, Yukon, and part of western Alberta are covered by parallel mountain ranges including the Rockies. The Pacific border of the coast range is ragged with fiords and channels.

CLIMATE. Canada has great variations of climate. South of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the maritime provinces have an average temperature of 40° for the year and over 60° for the summer months. In Quebec and northern Ontario the winters are cold and the summers average from 60° to 65°. In southern Ontario the average summer temperature is 65°, with an occasional rise to 90°. The prairie provinces have a distinctly continental climate with comparatively short warm summers and long cold winters. In the mountain regions of the west coast, the climate is extremely varied, and the coast itself has a climate similar to that of the southern coast of England. Northwest and northeast of Hudson Bay the climate is too severe for tree growth.

HYDROGRAPHY. Canada has an abundance of large and small lakes. In addition to the Great Lakes on the United States border, there are nine others which are more than 100 miles long and 35 which are more than 50 miles long.

The two principal river systems are the Mackenzie and the St. Lawrence. The St. Lawrence with its tributaries is navigable for over 1,900 miles and is the commercial artery of eastern Canada. The northern parts of Alberta and much of northern British Columbia are drained through the Athabaska and Peace Rivers, first north-eastward toward Lake Athabaska and then north through Slave River to Great Slave Lake and finally northwest through the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. If measured to the head of Finlay River, the Mackenzie has a length of more than 2,500 miles and is navigable for 1,292 miles.

As most of the Canadian rivers have waterfalls on their courses they are of considerable importance as sources of power. On Jan. 1, 1945, the available horse power at ordinary six months flow exceeded 39,000,000.

MINERALS. Canada's mineral resources are both rich and varied. Mining production in 1946 was valued at \$503,900,000. Metals

come mainly from two widely separated regions, the mountain ranges of the Pacific coast and the province of Ontario. Deposits of copper ore also exist in Quebec and Manitoba. Production of petroleum (8,567,817 in 1945) centers in Alberta.

MAJOR MINERALS 1946

Mineral	Amount
Asbestos	557,194 tons
Coal	17,797,747 tons
Copper	371,606,643 lbs.
Gold	2,828,404 oz.
Lead	357,452,902 lbs.
Nickel	189,665,605 lbs.
Silver	12,870,426 oz.

FORESTS, WILD LIFE AND FISHERIES.

The total area of land covered by forests is estimated at 1,220,405 square miles, of which 770,565 are productive and accessible. Lumber production in 1946 was 2,069,076,000 bd. ft., of which 963,565,000 went to the U. S. Leading types were

spruce (773,861,000 bd. ft.) and Douglas fir (574,649,000 bd. ft.). The manufacture of pulp and paper is one of the leading industries. Newsprint production in 1946 totaled 4,143,392 tons, of which 702,012 went to the U. S.

Fishing is Canada's oldest industry and is carried on along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the inland lakes. The most important fish are salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, lobsters, sardines, halibut, haddock, whitefish and trout. The total value of the products of Canada's fisheries in 1943 was over \$85,000,000.

Fur farming and trapping is also important. Trapping is carried on principally in the North while Quebec, Ontario and Prince Edward Island lead in the number of fur farms. The more important animals raised on fur farms are fox, muskrat, beaver, mink, raccoon and martin. For the year ending June 30, 1944, 6,245,000 pelts valued at \$32,365,000 were taken. Annual fur auctions are held at Montreal and Winnipeg.

Canadian Governors General and Prime Ministers Since 1867

Term of office	Governor General	Term of office	Prime Minister	Party
1867-1869	Viscount Monck	1867-1873	Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative
1869-1872	Baron Lisgar	1873-1878	Alexander Mackenzie	
1872-1878	Earl of Dufferin	1878-1891	Sir John A. Macdonald	Conservative
1878-1883	Marquess of Lorne	1891-1892	Sir John J. Abbot	Conservative
1883-1888	Marquess of Lansdowne	1892-1894	Sir John S. D. Thompson	Conservative
1888-1893	Baron Stanley	1894-1896	Sir Mackenzie Bowell	Conservative
1893-1898	Earl of Aberdeen	1896(2 mos)	Sir Charles Tupper	Conservative
1898-1904	Earl of Minto	1896-1911	Sir Wilfrid Laurier	Liberal
1904-1911	Earl Grey	1911-1917	Sir Robert L. Borden	Conservative
1911-1916	Duke of Connaught	1917-1920	Sir Robert L. Borden	
1916-1921	Duke of Devonshire	1920-1921	Arthur Meighen	Unionist
1921-1926	Viscount Byng			Unionist-National, Conservative
1926-1931	Viscount Willingdon	1921-1926	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal
1931-1935	Earl of Bessborough	1926(3 mos)	Arthur Meighen	Conservative
1935-1940	Baron Tweedsmuir	1926-1930	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal
1940-1946	Earl of Athlone	1930-1935	Richard B. Bennett	Conservative
1946-	Field Marshal Viscount Alexander	1935-	W. L. Mackenzie King	Liberal

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES

Governor: Geoffrey M. Clifford.

This sparsely inhabited Crown colony consists of a group of islands in the South Atlantic about 250 miles east of the South American mainland. The chief industry is

sheep raising, and apart from the production of wool, hides and skins and tallow, there are no known resources. The whaling industry is carried on successfully from South Georgia Island; 77,817 barrels of whale oil were exported in 1941.

The islands were discovered by John Davis in 1592. East Falkland Island was claimed for France in 1764, and West Falkland Island for Britain the following year. The French settlement later passed to Spain, and in 1829 was colonized by Argentina. The Argentines were ejected by the British in 1833. In 1914 the Battle of Falkland Islands was fought near the islands, resulting in a British victory; during World War II, Stanley Harbour was an important naval base.

The climate is equable though relatively cold, with temperatures averaging about 47° in midsummer and 37° in midwinter.

JAMAICA AND DEPENDENCIES — Status: Colony.

Capital: Kingston (pop. 1943: 109,056).

Governor: Sir John Huggins.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £5,137,045; imports, £9,595,587. Chief export: sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar (1946: 161,620 long tons), citrus fruits, bananas, ginger, coffee, pimento.

Jamaica, the largest island in the British West Indies (4,470 sq. mi.) is eighty miles south of the eastern end of Cuba. Its island dependencies include the Turks and Caicos Islands (about 600 mi. N.E.), Cayman Islands (about 300 mi. N.W.) and two uninhabited cays. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494 and remained in Spanish possession until 1655, when it was taken by the British. According to the constitution of Nov. 20, 1944, the Governor is assisted by a House of Representatives of 32 popularly elected members; a Legislative Council (upper house) of 15 members and an Executive Council of 10 members, 5 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives.

Jamaican sites were leased for 99 years to the U. S. in 1940 for naval and air bases.

The colony's economy depends on agriculture, and about 200,000 acres are under cultivation. Sugar took the place of bananas as the chief crop during World War II. Jamaica is virtually the sole source of pimento. Manufacture of consumer's goods has increased considerably in recent years.

Rail mileage totals 299, and highways 2,525. Jamaica's favorable climate makes it attractive to tourists. Temperatures at Kingston range from about 71° to 88°, but are considerably cooler inland. The rainy seasons are in May and October.

LEEWARD ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

Capital: St. John's, Antigua (population 10,000).

Governor: (Vacant).

Foreign trade (1944): exports, £945,876; imports, £1,159,735. Chief export: sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar, cotton, coconuts, citrus fruits, tobacco.

The Leeward Islands constitute a federated group southeast of Puerto Rico; they are divided into four presidencies—Antigua (108 sq. mi.) and dependencies (63 sq. mi.); Virgin Islands (67 sq. mi.); St. Kitts (68 sq. mi.) and Nevis (50 sq. mi.) and dependency (34 sq. mi.); and Montserrat (32.5 sq. mi.). The whole federation has a nominated Executive Council and a partially elected Legislative Council. Each presidency also has a local administration. In 1940, the U. S. acquired a 99-year lease on sites for a naval and air base on Antigua. The islands are predominantly agricultural.

Temperatures average about 76° in January and 81° in August; rainfall is moderate throughout the year.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR—Status: Colony (dominion status suspended).

Capital: St. John's (pop. 1945: 43,179).

Governor: Sir Gordon Macdonald.

Foreign trade (1945-46): exports, \$62,558,498; imports, \$65,898,707. Chief exports: newsprint, fish.

Minerals: iron ore (1946: 1,272,838 tons), lead ore, zinc, fluorspar, copper, gold, limestone.

Sea products (1945): total exports, \$21,869,000; cod, 55,922 tons; cod liver oil, 332,558 imperial gal.; herring, salmon, lobster.

The island of Newfoundland (42,734 sq. mi.) lies east of Canada at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its mainland dependency, Labrador (110,000 sq. mi.) is to the northwest, across the Strait of Belle Isle.

The first authenticated discovery was by John Cabot in 1497. The island was annexed to Britain in 1583; France recognized British sovereignty by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, but retained important fishing concessions. Newfoundland was a British dominion until Feb. 15, 1934, when financial difficulties forced suspension of its constitution. Full legislative and executive power is now vested in a governor who acts on advice of a six-member commission—three from Newfoundland and three from the United Kingdom. In Jan. 1941, several sites were leased to the United States for air bases.

Fishing is the main industry; Newfoundland's waters abound in cod. More than half the colony is forested, and the manufacture of newsprint is the second industry. Agriculture is of little importance, but there are extensive mineral resources. The international airport at Gander is used by half a dozen lines flying the North Atlantic.

Newfoundland's climate is moderated by proximity to the ocean. Extreme range of temperature is between 0° and 81°, with February the coldest month and August the warmest. Both rainfall and snowfall are heavy.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—Status: Colony.**Capital:** Port of Spain (pop. 1946: 92,368).**Governor:** Sir John Shaw.**Foreign trade (1945):** exports, BWI \$59,367,-581; imports, \$65,030,924. **Chief exports:** petroleum, sugar.**Agricultural products:** sugar (1946: 109,602 long tons), cacao, coconuts.**Minerals:** petroleum (1946: 20,232,641 barrels), asphalt (1946: 93,851 long tons).

The islands of Trinidad and Tobago are 16 and 21 miles, respectively, off Venezuela just north of the Orinoco delta. Both were discovered by Columbus in 1498, and remained Spanish possessions until 1797, when the British took them. They are administered by a governor. In 1941 the United States was granted 99-year leases on the islands for naval and air bases covering a total of 25,000 acres.

The soil is rich for the growing of tropical products; sugar and cacao are the principal crops. Trinidad is the leading oil producer of the British Empire, and the world's most notable source of asphalt, found in Pitch Lake, thirty-eight miles southeast of Port of Spain. Port of Spain is the chief port, and a transshipment point for Orinoco trade. About a third of the population is East Indian.

Trinidad's climate is tropical, with a mean annual temperature of 80°. The rainy season is from May to January (except October).

WINDWARD ISLANDS—Status: Colony.**Capital:** St. George's, Grenada (pop. 1946: 5,755).**Governor:** Sir Arthur Grimble.**Agricultural products (1945 exports):** arrowroot (St. Vincent), 2,288 tons; nutmeg (Grenada), 2,341 tons; mace (Grenada), 338 tons; cacao.

These islands, four in number, form the southern portion of the Lesser Antilles in the Caribbean; they extend approximately 250 miles from the French colony of Guadeloupe on the north to the British colony of Trinidad on the south. Their total area of about 820 square miles divides as follows: Dominica, 304; St. Lucia, 233; St. Vincent, 150; Grenada, 133. The four units are not federated and have no common legislature or laws, although they do have a common governor.

More than two-thirds of the inhabitants are Negroes, nearly one-third mulatto, and about 2 percent white. Agriculture is the only industry. St. Vincent has a virtual monopoly on the world supply of arrowroot, and Grenada furnishes about 40 percent of the world's nutmeg.

All the islands are of volcanic origin. The climate is pleasant, although rainfall is heavy, particularly in summer. The temperature in January averages 77°, in September, 80°.

ASIA**ADEN—Status: Colony and Protectorate.****Governor:** Sir Reginald S. Champion.

The British colony and protectorate of Aden is situated on the volcanic southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, along the Gulf of Aden. The colony (port) of Aden was annexed to Britain in 1839 and was part of the Bombay Presidency until 1932, when it became a separate province with the chief commissioner responsible to the Indian government. In 1937 it was transferred from Indian to Imperial control as a Crown colony. It is administered by a governor and commander in chief aided by an Executive Council. The sultans who rule their respective territories in the protectorate are responsible to him.

Aden colony is essentially a transshipment point and bunkering station and the commercial center for the Yemen and the African coast opposite. Aden airport is a station on the Khartoum-Karachi air route. Agriculture is unimportant except for some coffee and tobacco, and manufactures are limited to salt, cigarettes and native dhows.

BAHREIN ISLANDS—Status: Protectorate and Sheikdom.

These islands form an archipelago off Arabia's east coast and are nominally an independent sheikdom, ruled by Sheik Sir Salman bin Hamad al Fhalifah, but are actually a protectorate of Great Britain, which is represented by a political agent. They are the center of the Persian Gulf pearl fisheries and the site of an airport on the London-Australia route. The concession for exploitation of petroleum deposits, discovered in 1932, is held by an affiliate of U. S.-owned interests. Output in 1943 was 6,000,000 barrels. Agriculture is of some importance. Most of the trade of the Saudi Arabian provinces of Nejd and Hasa pass through Bahrein. Chief exports are rice, cotton goods, pearls, coffee and tea. The capital and principal port is Manama (pop. 25,000) on Bahrein, the principal island.

BORNEO**STATE OF NORTH BORNEO—Status: Colony.****Capital:** Sandakan (population 13,826).**Governor:** E. F. Twining.**Foreign trade (1940):** exports, £2,386,000; imports, £1,186,000. **Chief export:** rubber.**Agricultural products:** rubber, rice, corn.**Forest products:** timber, cutch, rattans.

The State of North Borneo, constituting the extreme northern portion of the island of Borneo, consists largely of highlands and occasional open valleys and plateaus. The territory was a British protectorate administered under a royal charter by the British North Borneo Company from 1881

until July 15, 1946, when it assumed the status of a Crown colony. It was occupied by Japanese troops from 1942 until 1945. Labuan (pop. 7,500; area, 30 sq. mi.), a small island off the North Borneo coast, was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Straits Settlements to that of North Borneo in 1946.

The population is comprised largely of aboriginal tribesmen living on a very primitive level of culture and social organization. Mineral resources are believed to be considerable, but the colony's income is based on agricultural and jungle produce.

The climate of North Borneo is tropical, with a mean annual temperature range of only 3°, although extremes of 64° and 91° have been recorded. The total rainfall varies between 60 and 180 inches annually and is heaviest in the last three months.

BRUNEI—Status: Protectorate.

Capital: Brunei (population 12,000).

Sultan: Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wad-dia.

British Resident: W. J. Peel.

Foreign trade (1940): exports, £1,122,680; imports, £453,502. **Chief export:** petroleum.

Agricultural products: rice, rubber.

Brunei lies on the northwestern coast of Borneo, entirely surrounded by Sarawak. It was placed under British protection in 1888, and in 1906 a treaty was concluded whereby the native sultan agreed to hand over administration of the state to a British resident. Japanese troops occupied Brunei from 1942 until 1945.

Most of the inhabitants are Malays. The bulk of the population lives in and around the capital, situated on the Brunei River 9 miles from its mouth. The interior is largely forested and contains rich timber.

Brunei's climate is comparable to that of North Borneo, except that the wet season is longer, often lasting until March.

SARAWAK—Status: Colony.

Capital: Kuching (population 34,000).

Governor: Sir Charles Arden Clarke.

Chief export: petroleum.

Agricultural products: rice, sago, pepper, rubber.

Minerals: petroleum, gold, silver, coal.

Sarawak extends along the northwestern coast of Borneo for about 500 miles. In 1841 part of the present territory was granted by the sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke. The state, enlarged by additional concessions made between 1861 and 1905, continued to be ruled by members of the Brooke family until the Japanese occupation in Dec., 1941. A British protectorate since 1888, Sarawak became a Crown colony July 15, 1946, through agreement between the British government and the then ruling rajah, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke.

The colony is mountainous and very well watered; inland communication is largely by water. Most of the inhabitants are Malays, Dayaks and Chinese. The principal mineral is petroleum, which was discovered at Miri in 1909 and subsequently worked by Sarawak Oilfields, Ltd. There are also important forest resources. Under the enlightened rule of the Brookes, Sarawak had been developed into a highly organized community prior to the Japanese invasion.

Sarawak's climate, though tropical, is healthful; the temperature seldom rises above 90° and falls to 70° at night. Average annual rainfall at Kuching is 160 inches.

Burma (Self-governing colony)

Area: 261,749 square miles.

Population (est. 1941): 16,823,798 (Burmans, 60%; Shans, 7%; Chins, 2%; Kachins, 1%; Indians, 6%; Chinese, 1%; Indo-Burmans, 1%; others, 22%).

Density per square mile: 64.3.

Governor: Sir Hubert Rance.

Premier: Thakin Nu.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Rangoon, 501,219 (capital, chief port); Mandalay, 150,000 (river port, upper Burma); Moulmein, 70,000 (seaport); (census 1931) Bassein, 45,662 (river port).

Monetary unit: Burmese rupee.

Languages: Burmese, English.

Religions (1931): Buddhist, 84.3%; Animist, 5.2%; Mohammedan, 4%; Hindu, 4%; Christian, 2.3%; others, .2%.

HISTORY. In the 18th century, the Burmese stoutly resisted the efforts of British, Dutch and Portuguese traders to establish posts on the Bay of Bengal. The British, operating from India, were persistent and by 1886 were able through military force to annex Burma to India. On April 1, 1937, the British separated Burma from India and set it up as a Crown colony with its own legislature and a British governor.

For hundreds of years a battlefield of petty princes, Burma became a key battleground in World War II largely because the 800-mile Burma Road was the Allies' vital supply line to China. The Japanese invaded the country in Dec., 1941, and by May, 1942, had occupied most of it, cutting the road. In Aug., 1942, the Japanese set up a puppet government under Dr. Ba Maw.

After one of the most difficult campaigns of the war, Allied forces liberated most of Burma prior to the Japanese surrender on Aug. 14, 1945. Civil government was resumed in Oct., 1945, but the native nationalist feeling continued strong, and British control was maintained only with difficulty. U. Aung San, who had led Burmese patriots against the Japanese in 1945, emerged as the strongest native political leader. At the elections of April 9, 1947, his Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League won a majority; Aung San thereupon declared

that Burma would sever its connections with the British Empire.

GOVERNMENT. According to an Anglo-Burmese agreement signed Jan. 27, 1947, the Constituent Assembly elected in April, 1947, was to determine the future constitution of Burma. The Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League won a majority in the elections, and it appeared likely in mid-1947 that the Assembly would declare Burma a republic bearing a relationship to Britain analogous to that of Eire.

The interim government was headed by the Crown-appointed governor assisted by an appointed Executive Council (cabinet) which carried on the day-to-day administration of the country. On July 21, 1947, assassins broke into a meeting of the Executive Council and killed Aung San and six other ministers. A new council was formed headed by Thakin Nu, a close associate of Aung San.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Burma had 27,015 schools in 1940, with enrollment of 851,922. More than half these institutions, however, are monastic schools. Because of the many Buddhist village schools, the percentage of wholly illiterate men is small. There is a university at Rangoon with 2,365 students.

The natives in general are Mongolian; the Burmese are the most advanced. British Indians, settled in the delta region, supply most of the coolie labor, while the Chinese constitute the artisan and merchant class. Buddhism, the national religion, profoundly affects the national character; every village has its pagoda and monk.

Burma is essentially agricultural, with crop growing concentrated in the delta and river valleys. It is a leading producer of rice, the staple food, which occupies two-thirds of the cultivated area. Production in 1944-45 was 230,000,000 bushels. Crops grown in the dry zone in upper Burma include millet, cotton, groundnuts and sesamum. Other crops include tobacco, fruit, vegetables and cereals. About 1½ million acres are under irrigation. The number of rubber plantations has increased. The principal domestic animals are water buffalo, used as a beast of burden in the delta, and small humped oxen, which predominate in other areas.

Shortly before World War II, there were 1,019 factories with 86,400 workers. Leading industries include silk weaving and dyeing, rice husking, oil refining and wood carving.

The whole Burmese economy was disrupted during the Japanese occupation, and rehabilitation has made slow progress, hampered by lack of heavy material, consumer's goods and transport, and in some areas by extreme lawlessness.

Exports in 1940-41 totaled £41,535,000, and imports £22,162,500. Rice accounted for approximately two-fifths of the exports; others included lead, tin, petroleum, other minerals and teak. Imports included coal, iron and steel. More than one-third of the export trade and half the import trade was with India.

Revenue in 1941-42 was estimated at £12,847,500; expenditure, £13,710,000. The public debt was £38,510,560.

The principal commercial arteries are the Irrawaddy, navigable for 900 miles to Bhamo, and its tributaries. Regular steamer service is maintained to Bhamo. Railways designed to supplement river transport totaled 2,060 miles in 1940, all state-owned. There are no rail connections with India or any other country. The length of improved roads was 6,811 miles in 1940. In addition, the Burma Road connects Lashio, a rail terminus in northern Burma, with Kunming, China.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Slightly smaller than Texas, Burma is divided into three natural regions: the Arakan Yoma, a long, narrow mountain range forming the barrier between Burma and India; the Shan Plateau in the east, extending southward into Tenasserim; and the Central Basin running down to the flat, fertile delta of the Irrawaddy in the south. This delta contains a network of inter-communicating canals and nine principal mouths.

Mineral resources are considerable but, in many cases, undeveloped. Production by the Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., in 1939, was 7,396,000 barrels. Other minerals include lead, silver, tin, zinc, nickel, cobalt, copper, gold, iron ore, molybdenum, coal, rubies, sapphires and jade.

More than half of Burma is forested, with government reserves totaling 31,637 square miles. Teak, valuable for naval construction, is the main timber product. Its cutting is strictly controlled. Fisheries are exploited both along the coast and inland.

Burma forms part of the Asiatic monsoon region, but its climate is modified by the topography. There are three seasons: (1) cool and rainless (November through February); (2) hot and rainless (March through May) and (3) rainy (June through October). At Rangoon the annual temperature range is only 10°; at Mandalay, about 20°. Annual rainfall at Rangoon is about 100 inches; at Mandalay, 33.4 inches.

CEYLON—Status: Self-governing colony.

Capital: Colombo (population 284,155).

Governor: Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, 713,600,000 rupees; imports, 585,200,000 rupees. Chief exports: tea, rubber.

Agricultural products: tea (exports 1945: 114,614 tons), rubber (1946: 106,000 short tons), rice, copra.

The island of Ceylon lies in the Indian Ocean, separated from India on the north-west by the Gulf of Manaar and Polk Strait. It was visited in 1505 by the Portuguese, who later settled there but were ousted in the middle of the 17th century by the Dutch. An English force took over the island in 1796, and it became a Crown colony in 1798. Under a constitution granted in 1946, Ceylon became a self-governing colony with a bicameral legislature, a prime minister and a cabinet appointed by the governor but responsible to the legislature except with regard to defense and foreign affairs. On June 18, 1947, Ceylon was offered dominion status.

The Royal Navy has an extensive base at Trincomalee, and during World War II the headquarters of the Southeast Asia Command were at Kandy. The Maldive Islands, about 450 miles to the southwest, are a dependency.

Ceylon's heterogeneous population included, in 1943, 4,113,000 Sinhalese, 1,527,000 Tamils, 389,000 Moors, 40,000 Burghers (descendants of early Dutch settlers) and Eurasians, and 11,000 Europeans. Ceylon has one of the highest birth rates in the world. The principal religions are Buddhism (about 60 percent), Hinduism (about 20 percent) and Christianity (about 10 percent).

Ceylon's prosperity depends upon agriculture; tea and rubber, the main products, are grown largely on plantations.

During World War II, Ceylon was compelled not only to grow many of the foodstuffs formerly imported but to increase its exports on a vast scale. A steel-rolling plant was established in 1941, as well as other factories for new products.

A distinctive feature of Ceylon's climate is the monsoon, which appears in May and October-November. Colombo's temperature does not vary much from the high 80's.

CYPRUS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nicosia (population 28,186).

Governor: Lord Winstler.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, £3,532,787; imports, £5,330,260. Chief exports: foodstuffs, copper concentrates.

Agricultural products: barley, wheat, potatoes, wine, fruit.

Minerals: copper ore (concentrates), pyrite ore.

Cyprus, third largest island in the Mediterranean, is roughly equidistant from Asia Minor to the north and Syria to the east. The site of early Phoenician and Greek colonies, it passed in 1571 from the rule of Venice to that of the Ottoman Empire, under which it remained until 1878, when it was ceded to Great Britain for administrative purposes. On the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey in World War I (Nov. 5, 1914), the island was formally annexed to Great Britain.

The governor is advised by a nominated Executive Council, but he alone possesses the lawmaking power.

Jewish refugees who attempted illegal entry into Palestine during 1946 and 1947 were shipped to Cyprus by the British for internment.

The people are mainly Greeks and Turks, although there is an Armenian colony and a distinct, though small, Latin colony. More than 80 percent of the population is Christian. Agriculture is the principal industry. Sponge fishing is also important, as well as copper mining.

The mean annual temperature is about 69°; annual rainfall averages about 19 inches. A cool, wet season lasts from October to March.

HONG KONG—Status: Colony.

Capital: Victoria (population 447,829).

Governor: Sir Alexander Grantham.

Foreign trade (1946): exports (in Hong Kong dollars), \$765,634,950; imports, \$933,474,552. Chief export (and import): food and provisions.

Agricultural products: rice, sugar cane.

Major industries: shipbuilding, rope making, cement, sugar refining, textiles.

The colony of Hong Kong comprises the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters' Island, and the Kowloon peninsula and the New Territories on the adjoining mainland. The island of Hong Kong, located at the mouth of the Canton River about 90 miles southeast of Canton, was ceded to Britain in 1841. Stonecutters' Island and Kowloon were annexed in 1860, and the New Territories, which are mainly agricultural lands, were leased from China in 1898 for 99 years. Hong Kong was attacked by Japanese troops Dec. 7, 1941, and surrendered the following Christmas Day. It remained under Japanese occupation until Sept., 1945.

Possessing an excellent natural harbor 17 miles in extent, the only safe deep-sea anchorage between Shanghai and Indo-China, Hong Kong is the entrepôt for trade throughout southern China and the western Pacific. Re-exports normally constitute about two-thirds of the imports and nine-tenths of the exports. The colony is also an important British military and naval base.

The cities of Victoria and Kowloon contain the greater part of the population, which is overwhelmingly Chinese. Besides those Chinese engaged in agriculture or industry, a large population lives in sampans or junks either in Victoria Harbour or neighboring bays, supporting itself by fishing or by laboring on the wharves. About 20 percent of the total area of Hong Kong is under cultivation, mostly in the New Territories. Manufacture of consumer's goods, both for local consumption and for export, is also important.

Hong Kong has an agreeable climate, although violent typhoons sometimes descend upon the colony. The average annual temperature is 72°, ranging from 59° in February to 82° in July. The summer is the rainy season.

MAYLAYAN UNION and SINGAPORE—Status: Protectorates and Crown Colony.

Capital: Singapore (pop. 1937: 520,164).

Governor General: Malcolm MacDonald.

Governor of Malayan Union: Sir Gerard Edward Gent.

Governor of Singapore: Sir Franklin Gimson.

Chief export: rubber.

Agricultural products: rubber (1946: 403,207 long tons), rice, coconuts.

Minerals: tin ore, iron ore, tungsten, bauxite, manganese ore.

Forest products: timber, gutta-percha, areca nuts.

British Malaya consists of semi-dependent states occupying most of the Malay Peninsula and the island of Singapore off the peninsula's southern tip, together with several smaller islands. The native states were brought under British administration by a process of commercial and political exploitation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Singapore, founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, had been developed into the principal British naval base in the Far East prior to World War II. Japanese troops invaded the Malayan States in December, 1941, and captured Singapore February 15, 1942.

By Orders in Council effective April 1, 1946, the Malayan Union was formed from the former "Federated Malay States"—Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Negri Sembilan—the former "Unfederated Malay States"—Johore, Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis—and all parts of the former "Straits Settlements" except Singapore—thus including Penang and Malacca. The small island of Labuan, off Borneo, was transferred to jurisdiction of North Borneo. The Crown colony of Singapore, comprising the island of Singapore and its dependencies—the Cocos or Keeling Islands, and Christmas Island—remains outside the Malayan Union. The new plan met vigorous opposition, and on July 24, 1947, a British white paper proposed the replacement of the Malayan Union with a Federation of Malaya which would have a federal legislature. British interference in native state affairs would be limited to defense and foreign affairs, although the native sultans would still accept British advice. The governor would be replaced by a high commissioner.

Rubber and tin form the basis of the area's prosperity. Over 60 percent of the cultivable area is devoted to the growing of rubber, and prewar production accounted for 40 percent of the world supply. Production in 1947 was on a prewar level. In 1940 Malaya produced 33.2 percent of the world's output of tin.

The climate of Singapore, principal city of the area, is hot and humid, with practically no seasonal change; mean average temperature is 80°. The average number of rainy days is about 173.

India

On Aug. 15, 1947, there emerged on the vast subcontinent of India two sovereign independent nations—Union of India with a majority of Hindus, and Pakistan with a majority of Moslems—each a self-governing dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations, linked to Britain only by a common allegiance to the Crown. Extended communal disturbances, particularly in the Punjab, marked the transfer of power.

History of India Prior to Partition

The Aryans or Hindus who invaded India between 2400 and 1500 B. C. from the northwest found a land already well civilized. Buddhism, founded in the 6th century B. C., had spread through northern India. The first exact date in Indian history is 327 B. C., the year that Alexander the Great invaded India. Meanwhile India continued to be divided into scores of rival states.

In 1526, Mohammedan invaders founded the great Mogul empire, centered on Delhi, which lasted at least in name until 1857. Akbar the Great (1542–1605) strengthened this empire and became the ruler of a greater portion of India than had ever before acknowledged the suzerainty of one man. The long reign of his great-grandson, Aurangzeb (1658–1707) represents both the culmination of Mogul power and the beginning of its decay.

Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese explorer, visited India first in 1498, and for the next hundred years the Portuguese had a virtual monopoly on trade with the subcontinent. Meanwhile, the English founded the East India Company, which set up its first factory at Surat in 1612 and began expanding its influence, fighting against the Indian rulers and the French, Dutch and Portuguese traders simultaneously.

Bombay, taken from the Portuguese, became the seat of English rule in 1687. The defeat of French and Mohammedan armies by Lord Clive in the decade ending in 1760 laid the foundation of the British Empire in India. From then until 1858, when the administration of India was formally transferred to the British Crown following the great mutiny of native troops in 1857, the East India Company was constantly occupied with the suppression of native nationalists and the extension of British rule.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF INDIA PRIOR TO 1947

NOTE: Status of each province and state and agency after partition in Aug. 1947 is indicated by numeral in parentheses following name: (1) Union of India; (2) Pakistan; (3) Independent; not declared for either dominion; (4) Partitioned between Union of India and Pakistan; (5) Not settled.

Political subdivision	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1941
Provinces	865,446	295,808,722
Ajmer-Merwara (1)	2,400	583,693
Andamans and Nicobars (1)	3,143	33,768
Assam (1)*	54,951	10,204,733
Baluchistan (2)	54,456	501,631
Bengal (4)	77,442	60,306,525
Bihar (1)	69,745	36,340,151
Bombay (1)	76,443	20,849,840
Central Provinces and Berar (1)	98,575	16,813,584
Coorg (1)	1,593	168,726
Delhi (1)	574	917,939
Madras (1)	126,166	49,341,810
North-West Frontier Province (2)	14,263	3,038,067
Orissa (1)	32,198	8,728,544
Panth Piploda (1)	25	5,267
Punjab (4)	99,089	28,418,819
Sind (2)	48,136	4,535,008
United Provinces (1)	106,247	55,020,617

Political subdivision	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1941
States and Agencies	715,964	93,189,233
Assam (1)	12,408	725,655
Baluchistan (5)	79,546	356,204
Baroda (1)	8,236	2,855,010
Bengal (1)	9,408	2,144,829
Central India (1)	52,047	7,506,427
Chhattisgarh (1)	37,687	4,050,000
Cochin (1)	1,493	1,422,875
Deccan (and Kolhapur) (1)	10,870	2,785,428
Gujarat (1)	7,352	1,458,702
Gwalior (1)	26,008	4,006,159
Hyderabad (3)	82,313	16,338,534
Kashmir (including Feudatories) (3, 5)	82,258	4,021,616
Madras (1)	1,602	498,754
Mysore (1)	29,458	7,329,140
North-West Frontier (5)	24,986	2,377,599
Orissa (1)	18,151	3,023,731
Punjab (5)	38,146	5,503,554
Punjab Hill (1)	11,375	1,090,644
Rajputana (1)	132,559	13,670,208
Sikkim (3)	2,745	121,520
Travancore (1)	7,662	6,070,018
United Provinces (1)	1,760	928,470
Western India (1)	37,894	4,904,156
Total	1,581,410	388,997,955

*Sylhet district to Pakistan.

After World War I, in which even the Mohammedan states of India sent troops to fight beside the Allies, Indian nationalist unrest rose to new heights under the leadership of a little Hindu lawyer, Mohandas K. Gandhi, called Mahatma Gandhi. His tactics, of a politico-religious nature, called for non-violent revolts against British authority. He soon became the leading spirit of the all-India Congress Party, which was the spearhead of Indian revolt against British rule. In 1919 the British gave added responsibility to Indian officials, and by an act passed in 1935 India was given a federal form of government and a measure of self-rule.

During the 1940's the policy of both the wartime coalition government of Britain and later the Labor Government envisaged an unpartitioned India as a self-governing federal dominion including both British India and the native states. In 1942, with the Japanese pressing hard on the eastern borders of India, the British war cabinet decided to send Sir Stafford Cripps to India to try to reach a political settlement with nationalist leaders. The mission failed. Shortly thereafter the Congress Party took the position that the British must quit India. In August 1942, fearing mass civil disobedience, the Government of India carried out widespread arrests of

Congress leaders including Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the Congress Party. Sections of the nationalist movement, mostly under the leadership of the socialist wing, went underground.

Gandhi was released in May, 1944, and other leaders later. Negotiations for a settlement were resumed and they proved fruitless until the British Labor Government sent a cabinet mission to India in 1946 consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, A. V. Alexander and Cripps. The mission obtained the agreement of the Congress Party and Mohammed Ali Jinnah's Moslem League to a long-term plan for a constitution based on three separate groups of provinces with a minimal center. However, agreement was not reached on an interim government and the Moslem League later reverted to its position of unconditional partition. Finally, in February, 1947, the Labor Government announced its determination to transfer power to "responsible Indian hands" by June, 1948, even if a constitution had not been worked out by that time.

With the appointment at the same time of Lord Mountbatten as Governor General, events moved swiftly. By early June, 1947, agreement was reached on the partitioning of India along religious lines (a plan pre-

vously opposed by the predominant Hindus and by Britain) and on the splitting of the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, which the Moslems had claimed in their entirety.

The Indian Independence Act, passed quickly by both houses of the British Parliament, received royal assent on July 18, 1947, and on Aug. 15 the Indian Empire, united under British rule for almost a century, passed into history.

INDIA PRIOR TO PARTITION

DEFENSE. The Indian Army in 1940 had 248,953 regulars and 42,773 reserves. By the end of World War II the strength rose to 2,115,737. Indian units, usually segregated by race and creed, served with distinction in Italy and Burma during World War II. Units of the Royal Indian Navy served throughout the world under Allied command.

Upon the transfer of power to the two dominions in 1947, a rough division of the Indian armed forces was made into Moslem and non-Moslem forces, and each dominion took over operational control of its own units. A more thorough division by voluntary transfer on a communal basis took place later, after the staffs of the respective dominion forces were set up. Both governments placed high-ranking British officers in command of their respective armies, air forces and navies. British troops were quickly evacuated from India after the transfer of power, and each dominion took over responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

EDUCATION. In 1943 British India had 153,380 recognized primary schools for males with 8,566,838 students, and 22,654 for girls with 3,027,420 students. There were 13,536 secondary schools for males with 2,324,618 students, and 1,955 for females with 413,159 students. There also were 15,742 unrecognized schools, those not conforming to government standards, with 464,693 students; and several thousand special schools. British India had 15 universities in 1941 with enrollment of 109,098 men and 5,006 women.

AGRICULTURE. Even in good crop years, India has not been quite self-sufficient in food production. In 1942, about 260,000,000 acres were cultivated, about 20 percent by irrigation. A third of the cropland (1945-46: 79,885,000 acres) is devoted to rice, of which India grows a quarter of the world total. Cotton, grown especially in Bombay and the Central Provinces, is the big money crop. In this, India ranks second to the United States and grows about 15 percent of the world total. In Bengal is grown a large share of the world's jute. A universal crop in India is the mixture of groundnuts, sesame, rape, mustard and linseed, which yields seeds for vegetable oil. The 1945-46 pepper crop amounted to 15,100 long tons.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Crop	Year	Short tons
Barley	1943	582,014
Cotton	1945	688,000
Jute	1946	800,000
Rice	1945-46	26,249,000
Rubber	1945	17,500
Sugar cane	1945-46	5,387,000
Tea	1943	275,000
Wheat	1945	12,605,000

Cattle are used for plowing and hauling throughout India, except in the delta tracts, where water buffalo do the work, and in the Indus Valley, where the camel predominates. The 1940 livestock census (excluding the United Provinces and Orissa) showed 130,757,765 cattle and oxen, 35,760,493 water buffalo, 961,563 camels, 49,717,044 goats, 1,710,965 horses, 1,734,679 mules and asses and 45,107,062 sheep.

MANUFACTURING. India, whose factories doubled in number from 1922-42, is among the eight leading industrial countries of the world. Cotton textiles comprise the biggest industry—401 mills in 1945 produced 802,500 short tons of yarn and 4,687,000,000 yards of cloth. In 1940, a total of 303,777 persons worked in 108 jute mills. In 1943 the total number of factories was 13,209, with 2,436,312 workers. Plants making or processing food, chemicals, tea, iron and steel are of especial importance. The Tata Iron and Steel Works in Bihar have an annual capacity of over 1,000,000 tons of pig iron. Indian pig iron production in 1945 totaled 1,494,000 short tons.

TRADE. Exports in 1945-46 were £171,000,000, imports £153,000,000, and re-exports £13,000,000. About 56 percent of the imports came from the British Commonwealth, which took 42 percent of the exports. Leading exports were jute yarns and manufactures, tea, cotton yarns and manufactures, and raw and waste jute.

COMMUNICATIONS. In 1939-40, total tonnage of vessels in foreign trade handled at ports in British India was 20,936,550, of which about 65 percent was British. Tonnage handled in the inter-port trade totaled 27,282,326. Rail mileage in 1943 was 40,925, mostly Imperial State Lines. Passengers carried in 1942-43 totaled 622,333,110; freight, 95,253,000 tons. Highway mileage in 1942 totaled 347,132, of which 261,340 were unsurfaced. Licensed cars and taxis in British India in 1940 numbered 94,788.

MINERALS. India's most valuable mineral is coal, deposited throughout most of the subcontinent. Manganese ore is mined in the Central Provinces, and gold in Orissa. Assam and the Punjab produce oil. Other minerals include iron ore, crude chromite, monazite, diamonds, magnesite, zircon, silver, graphite, gypsum, tungsten ore and sapphires.

PRODUCTION OF MAJOR MINERALS

Mineral	Year	Amount
Coal	1945	29,119,000 tons
Gold	1945	170,000 oz.
Iron ore	1943	2,700,000 tons
Manganese ore	1943	668,800 tons
Petroleum	1944	2,500,000 bbl.

TOPOGRAPHY. India, which has extreme dimensions both north-south and east-west of about 1,900 miles, is roughly a great triangle. The apex points south. The base, in the north, is the Himalayas, south of which lie extensive plains drained by the Ganges, Sutlej-Indus and Brahmaputra river systems. The great Indo-Gangetic plain extends from the Bay of Bengal on the east to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west. It is the richest and most densely settled part of the subcontinent, containing more than half of the population. Another distinct natural region is the Deccan, a plateau of 2,000 to 3,000 feet elevation, occupying the southern or peninsular portion of the subcontinent. In several regions, the Deccan is quite mountainous.

Part of the new Union of India are several groups of islands—the Laccadives (14 islands totaling about 80 sq. mi.) in the Arabian Sea; and the Andamans (204

islands totaling 2,508 sq. mi.) and the Nicobars (19 islands totaling 635 sq. mi.) in the Bay of Bengal.

India's three great river systems, all rising in the Himalayas, have extensive deltas. The Ganges flows south and then east for 1,500 miles across the northern plain to the Bay of Bengal; its delta begins 220 miles from the sea. The Indus, starting in Tibet, flows northwest for several hundred miles before turning southwest toward the Arabian Sea; it is important for irrigating arid areas in western India (now Pakistan). The Brahmaputra, also rising in Tibet, flows eastward first and then south into India and the Bay of Bengal.

CLIMATE. India's climate varies from temperate in the north to tropical in the south, where temperatures are almost constant the year around. During the November-February cool season, northern India has a climate like that of the Riviera. From March to June steadily rising temperatures reach a peak sometimes as high as 115°, and then comes the southwest monsoon. Rainfall is heavy in most of India, averaging 50 to 60 inches in Assam and Bengal, and reaching 500 inches in the Garo hills of Assam. Northwest India receives the least rainfall.

Union of India (Dominion)

Area: 1,050,000 sq. mi.*

Population: 295,000,000* (Hindu [predominant], Moslem, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist).

Governor General: Rear Admiral Earl Mountbatten of Burma.

Prime Minister: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Principal cities (census 1941): Calcutta, 2,108,891 (chief port); Bombay, 1,489,883 (seaport; cotton and textiles); Madras, 777,481 (seaport); Ahmedabad, 591,267 (manufacturing); Delhi, 521,849 (capital); Cawnpore, 487,324 (textiles, leather); Amritsar, 391,010 (Sikh holy city).

Monetary unit: Rupee.

Principal languages: Hindustani tongues, Bengali, Punjabi, Bihari, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu.

*Unofficial estimate based on 1941 census; no definitive statistics available in 1947.

The Union of India is a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth, with actual administration of the government in the hands of the prime minister and his cabinet, who are responsible to the Constituent Assembly. The latter body, popularly elected, is to draft a constitution for the Union which will determine its future status. It is likely that the Assembly will choose a republican form of government rather than continued dominion status. The provinces of British India remaining within the Union continue to have representative forms of government under dominion-appointed governors

As a successor state to India, the Union comprises a large proportion of pre-1947 India, including most of the British Indian provinces, other areas under the administration of British India, and most of the 560-odd native states. Unavoidably, large Moslem and Sikh minorities are contained within its borders—a factor which led to widespread rioting and inter-dominion migration after the transfer of power in August, 1947.

The new dominion is one of the largest and richest nations in the world, containing most of India's industrial wealth and natural resources, together with most of India's large cities.

Most of the roads, railways, seaports and airfields went to the Union of India. It will also be left with much of the known mineral resources of the subcontinent with the exception of chromite. It has almost all the factories of the major industries. The largest dams remain in the new Union, though there are greater potential sources of hydroelectric power in Pakistan. The Union has large food resources but will have a deficit for some time.

The first cabinet was headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who also held the portfolios for Foreign Affairs and Scientific Research. The next most important figure in the cabinet was Vallabhbhai Patel, Minister for Home, States, Information and Broadcasting.

Pakistan (Dominion)

Area: 290,000 sq. mi.*
Population: 70,000,000* (Moslem [predominant], Hindu, Sikh).

Governor General: Mohammed Ali Jinnah.

Prime Minister: Liaquat Ali Khan.

Principal cities (census 1941): Lahore, 671,659 (Punjabi manufacturing center); Karachi, 359,492 (capital); Dacca, 213,218 (rice, jute); Rawalpindi, 181,169 (military center); Multan, 142,768 (Punjabi trading center).

Principal languages: Bengali, Punjabi, Hindu-stani tongues.

*Unofficial estimate based on 1941 census; definitive statistics were not available in 1947.

As one of the two successor states to India, Pakistan has a status and interim government similar to that of the Union of India.

The new dominion consists of two large sectors of India about 1,000 miles apart, separated by the Union of India: in the northwest, Sind, British Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, western Punjab and a few small native states; in the northeast, eastern Bengal and the Sylhet district of Assam. It contains large communal minorities of Hindus and Sikhs.

Pakistan, poor in industry and natural resources, is primarily an agricultural nation. The Punjab contains important wheat areas, and eastern Bengal is rich in jute, rice and tea. The most important manufacturing area is in the vicinity of Lahore in the Punjab. Karachi, the chief port, is the distribution center for north India. Pakistan contains the valley of the Indus in the west and part of the Ganges delta in the east. To the northwest, it controls the strategic mountain passes into Afghanistan.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

Unlike British India, the 560-odd native states and subdivisions, with about 45 percent of the area and one-quarter of the population of India as a whole, were united to Britain only through the suzerainty of the King-Emperor, whose control was limited to broader matters affecting India as a whole. With the promulgation of the Indian Independence Act, British supremacy lapsed, and these states were left free to determine their future course. Most of them, with British encouragement, chose to enter into relations with the Union of India (and a few with Pakistan) similar to those which prevailed with Britain. Thus, the dominion governments assumed responsibility for defense, foreign affairs and communications, but the states otherwise retained their sovereignty. Most of them are represented in the respective Constituent Assemblies. The principal native states or divisions thereof declining to enter either dominion in late 1947 were Hyderabad, Kashmir, Kalat and Bahawalpur.

Palestine (British Mandate)

Area: 10,159 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 1,912,110.

Density per square mile: 188.2.

British High Commissioner: Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Jerusalem, 164,440 (capital, religious center); Tel Aviv, 183,200 (Jewish communal center); Haifa, 145,430 (chief port); Jaffa, 101,580 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Palestinian pound (£P).

Languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic.

Religions (est. 1946): Mohammedan, 59.7%; Jewish, 31.7%; Christian, 7.5%; others, 1.1%.

HISTORY. The history of troubled Palestine, cradle of two great world religions, is mostly a chronicle of invasion, conquest and confusing divisions. To the ancient Hebrews it was known as the "Land of Canaan"; the name Palestine is derived from that part of the country inhabited by the Philistines of Biblical times. About 1000 B.C. the Hebrews succeeded in establishing a single monarchy, which later split up into two kingdoms—Judah and Israel. The country was subsequently invaded and overcome by many peoples, including the Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans and Byzantines. In A.D. 634-36, Palestine was wrested from the Byzantine Empire by the Arabs. Frankish Crusaders captured Jerusalem in 1099 and set up a feudal kingdom which endured until the defeat of the Franks by Saladin (1187) and the restoration of Moslem rule. In 1516 suzerainty over the area was transferred from the Mamelukes of Egypt to the Turks. It remained part of the Ottoman Empire until World War I, when British forces under General Allenby defeated the Turks and captured Jerusalem (Dec. 9, 1917). The League of Nations mandate awarded to Britain was put in force Sept. 29, 1923.

Meanwhile, a movement had been founded in 1897 by Theodor Herzl to create a Jewish homeland in Palestine, and a considerable number of Jewish immigrants had entered the country prior to World War I. On Nov. 2, 1917, official British recognition was given both to the growing Arab nationalist movement and to the Zionist aspirations by the issuance of the so-called Balfour Declaration, which read:

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of that object, it being understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in any other country."

The declaration was attacked by the Arabs. Throughout the period between the

two World Wars, outbreaks of violence and open revolt occurred. Jewish immigration continued, especially after the rise of Hitler. A British royal commission report approved by the British Government July 7, 1937, recommended the partition of Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state separated by a mandated area in the vicinity of Jerusalem and at Nazareth. The Arabs opposed the proposal, advocating instead the establishment of an independent Palestine with full minority rights for the Jews. In May, 1939, the British Government issued a White Paper declaring the establishment of a Jewish state contrary to British obligations to the Arabs and promising, after a transitory period of ten years, the establishment of an independent Palestine in which Arabs and Jews would share authority in government. During the next five years, 75,000 Jews were to be allowed to enter Palestine. These proposals did not satisfy either party, and the League Mandates Commission questioned their validity, but the outbreak of World War II overshadowed all other issues.

Arab-Jewish cooperation in the war effort introduced a period of order, but the end of European hostilities in 1945 brought a renewal of friction and the formation of the Arab League in that year served to demarcate lines of opposition. By 1946, there were many acts of terrorism by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, an illegal army, and the Stern Gang, both of which were repudiated by the Jewish Agency for Palestine. In July, 1946, a proposal was made in London for a federalized Palestine consisting of Arab, Jewish and British districts and subject to a British-controlled central government. This so-called "Morrison Plan" had British support, but was unacceptable to President Truman and was attacked by Arabs and Jews alike.

Attempts to bring Jewish immigrants into Palestine illegally were intensified during 1947, and terrorism grew apace. Meanwhile, on Feb. 14, 1947, the Attlee government referred the whole problem to the United Nations for advice. The majority report of a special U.N. investigating committee recommended to the General Assembly in Sept., 1947, that Palestine be partitioned into Arab and Jewish states which would be independent politically but united economically. Jerusalem would be under international trusteeship. The minority recommended a federal unitary state similar to that proposed by Britain in Feb., 1947 and rejected by both sides.

GOVERNMENT. Palestine is administered by Great Britain under a mandate of the League of Nations. The civil administration is headed by the British High Commissioner, who is also commander in chief and may exercise extraordinary powers in the event of emergency. The Jewish community enjoys a great amount of autonomy

in its internal affairs through an Elected Assembly and a General Council (*Va'ad Leumi*). The Rabbinical Council has jurisdiction in matters of Jewish personal status, and the Jewish Agency for Palestine is the recognized body in all matters pertaining to the Jewish National Home. It also supervises Jewish immigration. The Moslem Supreme Council controls Moslem religious affairs. Arab politics is largely dominated by the Arab Higher Committee.

Palestine is garrisoned by two British infantry divisions, two airborne brigades, the Trans-Jordan Arab Legion and units of the Royal Air Force. There is also a police force of about 6,000, approximately half British and a quarter Moslems. The remainder are Palestine Christians and Jews.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education in Palestine is neither compulsory nor universal. The public system consists of Government Arab schools and of Jewish schools administered by the Jewish General Council but subject to Government inspection. In 1942-43 the Arab system had 412 schools (13 with secondary sections) with 56,635 scholars; the Jewish public schools numbered 488 with 66,829 scholars. There were 259 private Jewish schools with 23,662 pupils and 342 other private schools with 30,947 pupils. Enrollment at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem was 657 in 1941-42.

From 1922 until 1944 the estimated increase in the population was 987,576; the estimated increase among Jews was 444,912, among Moslems 472,100 and among Christians 64,083. Four-fifths of the increase in the Jewish population was attributable to immigration, while the increase in the Moslem population was attributable to the high birth rate. A large proportion of the Palestine Christians are Arabs.

Palestine is the Holy Land for Jew and Christian alike and, to some extent, for the Moslems, whose Mosque of Omar stands in Jerusalem. In addition to Jerusalem, historic towns include: Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus; Nazareth, in Galilee, His boyhood home; Jericho, famous in both the Old and New Testaments; Hebron, one of the oldest inhabited cities in the world; the ancient town of Beersheba; Acre, near Mt. Carmel; and Askalon, on the coast.

Agriculture remains Palestine's chief industry. The maritime plain, the Plain of Esdraelon, and the northern Jordan Valley are the principal agricultural areas. In 1944 about 380,000 acres were in Jewish possession, of which 48.2 percent had been purchased by the Jewish National Fund for perpetual lease to Jewish settlers. Most of the Jewish rural settlements are located in the maritime plain, the Plain of Esdraelon and upper and lower Galilee. Citrus cultivation, confined largely to the maritime plain, normally furnishes the major

export crop. However the industry was disorganized by World War II, with exports dropping from about 15,000,000 cases before 1939 to about 2,425,000 in 1943-44, but recovering to 5,666,468 cases in 1945-46. Other important crops include olives, rice, fresh fruits and vegetables, figs, tobacco, wheat, barley, maize, sesame and potatoes. The dairy industry has made rapid progress in recent years, especially on Jewish farms.

Palestinian industry has also developed substantially during the past 15 to 20 years. In addition to the manufacture of consumer's goods for home consumption, articles prepared for export include Dead Sea chemicals, glass, shoes and soap. During World War II, Palestine became one of the world's leading diamond cutting centers. Exports in 1945 reached 141,384 carats valued at £6,049,557. Refineries and storage tanks of the Iraq Petroleum Co., are located at Haifa, a terminus of the pipeline from the Iraq oilfields.

Exports (1946) were £24,500,000 and imports £70,400,000. The U. S. was the principal destination of exports (£5,081,000), followed by Egypt (£4,875,000), Britain (£4,371,000) and Greece (£2,175,000). Britain was the principal supplier (£14,209,000), followed by Iraq (£10,482,000, mainly petroleum), U. S. (£5,774,000), Turkey (£5,171,000) and Canada (£3,875,000). The principal articles of export were citrus fruit and juices, edible oils, asphalt, fuel oils, polished diamonds and glass. Leading import items aside from petroleum included grain, livestock, milk powder and fish.

COMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE. Palestine railways (1942) included 302 miles of broad gauge and 111 miles of narrow gauge (Hejaz railway). All-weather roads (1942) totaled 1,590 miles and seasonal roads 950 miles. In 1945, 3,140 private cars were licensed, and there were 22,833 telephone subscribers.

The Palestinian pound (£P) is at par with the pound sterling. Revenue (1946-47) was estimated at £19,781,000; expenditure, £20,484,000. The public debt (1944) was £3,600,000, and currency in circulation (1946) £45,800,000.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Palestine is a plateau traversed from north to south by mountains and broken by great depressions, also running from north to south. The Maritime plain is remarkably fertile. The Jordan, the only important river, rises in Syria and flows south along the Trans-Jordan border through Hule marshes and lake, and the Sea of Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) into the Dead Sea, 1,286 feet below sea level.

Mineral resources are limited. The chief minerals of commercial importance are potash (1945: 98,645 short tons), gypsum,

sulfur, limestone and rock salt. The Dead Sea contains many valuable dissolved salts, and petroleum and bitumen exudations are found around its southern end.

There are few forested areas, and wood is a major import in normal years. The catch of fish was 4,680 tons in 1945.

Summers are hot and dry in Palestine, with occasional maximum temperatures of 100°, although 80°-90° is the more normal maximum. In the Jordan valley, noted for its climatic extremes, the thermometer occasionally reaches 130°; it may range from freezing point to 80° within 24 hours. The mean annual temperature at Jerusalem is 62.8°, with February the coolest month (47.2° mean) and August the hottest (76.3° mean). Rainfall throughout Palestine occurs chiefly in autumn and spring; the mean annual average is 28 inches along the coast and 26 inches in Jerusalem.

OCEANIA

Australia, Commonwealth of (Dominion)

Area: 2,974,581 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 7,466,456.

Density per square mile: 2.5.

Governor General: William John McKell.

Prime Minister: Joseph Benedict Chifley.

Principal cities (est. 1943): Sydney, 1,398,000 (seaport, wool market); Melbourne, 1,170,000 (seaport, wool, wheat); Brisbane, 370,500 (seaport, industrial center); Adelaide, 362,500 (seaport); Perth, 263,000 (western seaport); Canberra, 12,200 (capital).

Monetary unit: Australian pound (£A).

Language: English.

Religions (census 1933): Anglican, 38.6%; Roman Catholic, 17.5%; Presbyterian, 10.7%; Methodist, 10.3%; other Christians, 9.1%; others, 13.8%.

HISTORY. Australia was the last continent to be discovered. The first Europeans to land were the Dutch, who sailed into the Gulf of Carpentaria in March, 1606. Later in the same year, Luis Vas de Torres, a Spaniard, sailed through the strait subsequently named for him, and may have touched at several points on the north coast. In 1642 Abel Tasman (for whom Tasmania was named) sailed from west to east along the southern shore and proved that Australia was not a part of the Antarctic continent. The continent was named New Holland, and it was so called until about 1850.

In 1770 Captain James Cook, after visiting New Zealand, sailed to the east coast of New Holland and landed south of the present city of Sydney. His account of the country led to its being claimed and settled by Great Britain.

The first settlement, made in 1788 at Botany Bay, was founded as a penal station for criminals from England. Transporta-

tion of criminals was virtually suspended in 1839, and Australia had comparatively few white settlers until gold was discovered in Victoria in 1851, after which immigrants poured in. By 1860 all the states (then separate colonies) except Western Australia had been granted responsible government.

On January 1, 1901, the six Australian states united to form the Commonwealth of Australia. The Commonwealth supported Great Britain wholeheartedly in World War I, sending 329,883 troops abroad, all volunteers, of whom 59,258 were killed, died or were missing. The financial drain on a nation of less than 6,000,000 population was extremely heavy.

The Commonwealth again declared war on Germany September 3, 1939; and in 1940-42, Australian troops distinguished themselves in the African, Balkan, Crete and Malayan campaigns. With the Japanese invasion of Southeast Asia and New Guinea in late 1941 and early 1942, Australia was threatened with invasion for the first time in 150 years. The Commonwealth became a vast base for U.S. troops, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur set up his headquarters there on March 17, 1942.

In the general elections held August 21, 1943, Prime Minister John Curtin's Labour Government was confirmed in office. Curtin died July 5, 1945, and was succeeded by Joseph B. Chifey. The Crown's appointment, on Commonwealth recommendation, of the Hon. William J. McKell, a local Labour politician, to the office of Governor General on Jan. 31, 1947, to succeed the Duke of Gloucester, was bitterly criticized by the opposition and marked a further loosening of Australia's ties with Empire.

GOVERNMENT. Australia, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is a federal union of six states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania) and two territories (Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory). The Constitution is modeled to some extent on that of the United States. Federal legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses—the Senate with 36 members (six for each state) and the House of Representatives, with 74 members elected on a population basis. Executive power nominally is exercised by the King, acting through the Governor General, who is appointed by him. Actually, however, the Commonwealth is administered by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet members, who are responsible to the House of Representatives and must enjoy its confidence. The House of Representatives continues its sessions for three years from the date of its first meeting, unless sooner dissolved. Senators are chosen for six years, but the Senate may be dissolved in the event of prolonged disagreement with the House. The party

alignment in the House after the elections held Sept. 28, 1946, was as follows (pre-election alignment in parentheses): Labour 43 (49); Liberal 17 (15); Country 12 (10); Independent Labour 2 (0).

Each of the states is headed by a governor appointed by the Imperial Government who is advised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet; the latter actually administer the government. As in the U. S., the state governments retain the powers not specifically delegated to the federal government. The Northern Territory is administered by the federal government.

Federal judicial power is vested in a Federal Supreme Court of six justices, appointed by the Governor General in Council. Each state has its own judicial system.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Normal primary education is provided free by the states. In 1941 there were 9,535 state schools with average attendance of 732,116; 1,863 private schools with average attendance of 256,500; 101 technical schools with total enrollment of 108,232; and 8 universities with enrollment of 10,761.

Australia is the world's chief producer of wool, and sheep farming is the Commonwealth's most important single industry. About 55 percent of Australia's total area is suitable (mining excepted) only for pastoral pursuits. In 1945 there were 106,000,000 sheep, 14,130,000 cattle, 1,630,000 hogs and 1,360,000 horses. The production of wool in 1946 amounted to 879,000,000 pounds; butter production in 1945 was 136,533 tons and cheese, 35,331 tons. Meat production averages 1,000,000 long tons a year (1945: 904,814).

The most important crop is wheat; the areas of heaviest production are in South Australia and New South Wales, but production in Western Australia is rapidly increasing. Total output in 1945-46 was 4,328,400 tons. Production of oats (1944-45) was 225,000 tons, barley (1943-44) 190,000 tons, maize (1944-45) 170,000 tons. Sugar and cotton are grown in Queensland and New South Wales, tobacco in northeast Victoria, and vines chiefly in South Australia and Victoria.

Australian industry has made rapid progress, with the value of industrial output tripling between 1915 and 1940. Manufacturing is concentrated in or near the capital cities and is mainly concerned with primary production such as the processing of pastoral products, although heavy industrial goods are being manufactured in increasing volume. New South Wales is the leading industrial state. Power for industry is derived almost entirely from coal. In 1943-44 there were 731,044 workers producing net output valued at £A366,235,000.

Exports in 1945-46 were valued at £A189,493,125 and imports at £194,575,000. In 1944-45, exports went chiefly to the United

Kingdom (£52,119,000), United States (£30,766,000) and India (£15,800,000); imports came mainly from the United States (£72,877,000), United Kingdom (£61,692,000) and India (£16,147,000). Leading exports normally are wool, gold, butter and wheat. Leading imports include automobiles and parts, petroleum, cotton and linen piece goods, electrical machinery and appliances, and paper.

The principal ports are Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. Railway mileage (1945) totaled 27,144; roads (1941) about 455,000 miles. Civil aviation is under Commonwealth control. In 1946 there were 31,301 route miles open; 18,695,311 miles were flown and 620,666 passengers carried.

Revenue (actual 1945-46) amounted to £356,875,000; (estimated 1946-47) £385,000,000; expenditure (actual 1945-46), ordinary £132,000,000, defense £378,000,000; (estimated 1946-47), ordinary £223,000,000, defense and postwar charges £221,000,000. The public debt (Mar. 31, 1946) £2,818,000,000.

NATURAL FEATURES AND RESOURCES. Australia is approximately equal in area to the United States and is more than three-fourths the size of Europe. Much of the continent is an arid plain with neither high mountains nor large forests. The coast line is unusually regular, but two great peninsulas jut out toward New Guinea in the north—Cape York Peninsula and Arnhem Land. Between them lies the Gulf of Carpentaria. A wide bay, the Great Australian Bight, cuts into the south coast. Along the east coast, ranges of mountains run from north to south, reaching their highest point in Mt. Kosciusko (7,352 ft.). West of the mountains are three plains, one drained by the Murray and Darling Rivers which flow into the sea southeast of Adelaide, the second draining into Lake Eyre, a salt lake, and the third—a tropical plain—bordering the Gulf of Carpentaria. The western half of the continent is occupied by a desert plateau which rises into barren, rolling hills near the west coast. It includes the Great Victoria Desert, to the south, and the Great Sandy Desert to the north. The island of Tasmania (26,215 sq. mi.), lying off the southeastern coast, is largely a plateau.

Australia possesses considerable mineral resources. The value of mineral output (1943-44) was £27,459,375. Most important is gold (1945 output: 635,000 ounces). Second in importance is coal, mined near Sydney, near Brisbane and in eastern Tasmania (1945 output: 14,328,000 tons). The Broken Hill mines in New South Wales are one of the most valuable silver-lead-zinc areas in the world. Silver production in 1945 was approximately 9,400,000 fine ounces; lead, 177,000 short tons; and zinc, 93,800 tons. Other important minerals include tin (1945: 2,800 tons), copper (1944: 31,360 tons) and iron ore.

Forest products include timber (rough sawn), eucalyptus oil, sandalwood oil, tan bark and yacca gum. Sea products include bêche-de-mer, oysters, pearls, pearl shell, tortoise shell and agar-agar.

CLIMATE. The northern third of the country lies within the torrid zone and the remainder within the south temperate zone. The coolest portion of the mainland (Victoria) is not unlike Spain and south Italy. The average temperature for Australia as a whole is 70°, and the northern coastal areas average 82°. Only in the center of the continent does the annual range of temperature exceed 30°. Large areas of the continent receive less than 10 inches of rain. The eastern highlands and Victoria are the best-watered regions.

PAPUA (British New Guinea)—Status: Territory under Australian administration.

Administrator: Hubert L. Murray.

Capital: Port Moresby (population 2,628).

Chief exports: rubber, gold.

Agricultural products: coconuts, rubber, copra.

Minerals: gold, silver.

Comprising the southeastern part of the island of New Guinea, with the islands of the D'Entrecasteaux, Louisiade and adjoining groups, Papua was annexed by Queensland in 1883 and by the British Crown in 1888. It came under the control of the Australian Commonwealth in 1901 and became the Territory of Papua in 1906. Japan invaded Papua in early 1942, but with the capture of Buna in December, 1942, Australian control was restored.

In 1940 there were 1,822 Europeans in the territory. About 280,000 acres of land have been leased, chiefly by planters, and more than 62,000 acres are cultivated.

OCEANIA

FIJI—Status: Colony.

Capital: Suva (population 15,522).

Foreign trade (1945): exports, \$7,892,500; imports, \$9,515,700. **Chief exports:** gold, sugar.

Agricultural products: sugar (exports 1946: 106,473 long tons), copra, bananas, molasses.

Mineral: gold (1946: 68,859 oz.).

Fiji colony consists of an archipelago of from 200 to 250 islands in the South Pacific Ocean about 1,740 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia. The larger islands, including Viti Levu (4,053 sq. mi.) and Vanua Levu (2,130 sq. mi.) are mountainous and of volcanic origin. The archipelago was ceded to Great Britain by the native ruler in 1874.

The population (1946) included 117,501 Fijians and 120,063 British Indians. Importation of the latter to work the sugar plantations has led to important social and economic changes. There has been almost no intermarriage between Fijians and Indians, and considerable ill feeling has developed between them.

During World War II, the archipelago was an important air and naval station on the route from the U. S. west coast and Hawaii to Australia and New Zealand.

Fiji has a pleasant climate, with the temperature seldom leaving the 60°-90° range; rainfall is heavy in the southeastern three quarters of the archipelago, averaging 10-12 ft. annually, but is almost nil in the northwestern quarter.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

The islands in these groups (including the Gilbert group; the Ellice group; Ocean Island [the seat of administration], Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands; and the Phoenix group) were proclaimed a British protectorate in 1892 and annexed as a colony in 1915. The colony is administered by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific through a Resident Commissioner. The most important product is high-grade phosphate, produced on Ocean Island (1941: 347,664 tons). Ownership of Canton and Enderbury islands in the Phoenix group was long disputed by Great Britain and the United States until 1938, when an agreement for "use in common" was reached by the two governments. Several of the Gilbert islands were occupied by Japanese forces in World War II, and Tarawa was the scene of one of the fiercest battles in U. S. Marine Corps history in Nov., 1943, when it was retaken from the Japanese.

NAURU—Status: Joint Mandate.

This small island (8 sq. mi.), an important source of phosphate, was annexed by Germany in 1888 and was placed under joint Australian, New Zealand and British mandate after World War I. It lies about 2,215 miles northeast of Sydney and to the northeast of the Solomon Islands.

NEW GUINEA, Territory of—Status: Under United Nations trusteeship.

Seat of administration: Port Moresby.

Administrator: J. K. Murray.

Chief export: gold.

Agricultural products: coconuts, cacao.

Minerals: gold, silver, platinum.

The northern section of eastern New Guinea (about 93,000 sq. mi.) was mandated in 1920 by the League of Nations to the government of the Commonwealth of Australia, together with the Bismarck archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland and adjacent islands), the Admiralty Islands with several outlying groups, and the northern Solomon Islands (Bougainville and Buka). It was placed under United Nations trusteeship Dec. 13, 1946, but Australia continues to be the administering power. The administrator advises the governor general of Australia, who can legislate

by ordinance. Indirect rule by native chiefs has been continued. Japanese troops occupied much of the territory 1942-45.

New Zealand (Dominion)

Area: 103,415 square miles (104,241 including outlying and annexed islands).

Population (1945): 1,746,319 (1936: European, 94.3%; Maori and half-caste, 5.2%; others [Chinese, Syrian, etc.], .5%).

Density per square mile: 16.8.

Governor General: Sir Bernard Freyberg.

Prime Minister: Peter Fraser.

Principal cities (census 1945): Auckland (greater), 256,426 (seaport and naval base); Wellington (greater), 175,189 (capital); Christchurch, 112,525 (cereals, stock raising); Dunedin City, 65,487 (textiles, meat freezing).

Monetary unit: New Zealand pound (£NZ).

Language: English.

Religions (census 1936): Church of England, 39.75%; Presbyterian, 23.44%; Roman Catholic, 13.13%; Methodist, 8.05%; Baptist, 1.57%; others, 14.06%.

HISTORY. New Zealand, about 1,250 miles east of Australia, consists of two main islands and a number of smaller outlying islands so scattered that they range from the tropical to the antarctic. The islands, which have approximately the area of Italy, were discovered and named New Zealand in 1642 by Abel Tasman, a Dutch navigator. Captain James Cook explored them in 1769 and after him came many other sailors, sealers, whalers and traders. English missionaries landed in 1814 but made slow progress. On Jan. 22, 1840, to head off a possible French move to claim New Zealand, Britain formally annexed it. The New Zealand Company was formed the same year and immediately began to send out its first colonists.

New Zealand was granted self-government in 1852, a full parliamentary system and ministries in 1856 and dominion status on Sept. 26, 1907. Meanwhile from 1861 to 1871 there was fierce intermittent fighting with the native Maoris. Gold was first discovered in 1853 and a permanent mining field established in 1861.

New Zealand's Labour Party came to power in 1935 for the first time, with Michael J. Savage as Prime Minister. The party began a program of liberal economic and social measures and it was again successful in the 1938 elections.

When Savage died in 1940, he was succeeded by Peter Fraser, who formed a special war cabinet (New Zealand had joined Britain in the war against the Axis in September, 1939). In World War II, New Zealand troops fought in Egypt, Greece, Crete, North Africa, Sicily and Italy, and the islands served as a major base for U. S. troops in the Pacific war.

GOVERNMENT. New Zealand is a self-governing dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The British Crown is represented by a Governor General named by the King after consultation with the New Zealand government. Parliament has two houses—the thirty-six-member Legislative Council named for seven years by the Governor General with the advice of the Cabinet; and the eighty-member House of Representatives, popularly elected for three years. The House elected on Nov. 27, 1946, had 42 Labour members and 38 National party members. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet chosen from the members of the majority party in the House and headed by the Prime Minister.

Military service was voluntary until July 22, 1940, when compulsory service was instituted. Service outside the Dominion, hitherto voluntary, also became obligatory during World War II. At full mobilization, New Zealand had 157,000 men in the armed forces and 124,000 in the Home Guard. Almost one-third of the whole male population of military age served overseas. Naval forces include 2 cruisers, 4 corvettes and a number of mine sweepers.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. State education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. More than half the Maoris attend the regular public schools; the remainder attend missionary and native village schools. In 1944, there were 2,090 state elementary schools with 204,060 students, and 172 secondary schools with 36,940 students. University students in 1946 numbered 10,700. About 6 percent of the national budget is expended on education.

New Zealand's advanced social security system, financed principally by a 5 percent tax on wages, salaries and firm incomes, gives benefits for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity and hospitalization, widows, orphans, poor families and chronic invalids. The Dominion's death rate is among the world's lowest.

Primarily a grazing country, New Zealand is one of the world's largest exporters of mutton, lamb, wool, butter and cheese. In 1945, livestock included 33,974,612 sheep, 4,590,926 cattle (including 1,678,943 dairy cows) and 593,828 hogs. Wool production for 1944-45 was 186,000 tons (greasy). Scientific dairy management is well advanced. In 1944 New Zealand had 19,750,000 acres under cultivation, 90 percent of it in sown grasses. Outside of grass, the chief crop is wheat—5,438,000 bushels in 1946. Others are oats, barley, potatoes, onions, tobacco, fruits and vegetables.

In 1943-44 there were 6,202 factories, with 117,864 workers and output valued at £NZ175,686,689. The chief industries are freezing of meat and making of butter, cheese and condensed milk. Others of ma-

for importance are electricity generation, saw milling and clothing manufacture.

Exports (1946) totalled £99,406,366 and imports £71,634,000. Principal exports were butter (£19,841,000), greasy wool (£17,898,000), frozen lamb (£13,748,000), other wool (£8,695,000) and cheese (£8,695,000). Leading imports included cotton and linen goods, electrical equipment, machinery, drugs and chemicals, and silk and synthetic fiber goods. Chief customers were the United Kingdom (£69,156,000), U. S. (£9,700,000) and Australia (£3,627,000). Principal suppliers were United Kingdom (£34,195,000), U. S. (£11,793,000) and Australia (£10,420,000).

The merchant marine in 1944 included 455 vessels of 84,159 net tons. Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 3,684, all but 180 miles government-owned. Highway mileage in 1945 was 58,096.

Governmental revenue for 1946-47 was estimated at £100,382,000 and expenditure at £99,465,000. Revenue from the social security fund was estimated at £38,038,000 and expenditure at £35,788,000. The public debt in March, 1946, totaled £624,511,590. A member of the sterling bloc, New Zealand had overseas funds amounting to £84,938,245 on March 31, 1947.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. New Zealand's two main components are North Island and South Island, separated by Cook Strait, which varies from sixteen to 190 miles in width. North Island (44,281 sq. mi.) is 515 miles long and volcanic in its south central part. It contains many hot springs and beautiful geysers. In the southern part of North Island is Lake Taupo (238 sq. mi.), in the center of a pumice-covered plateau.

South Island (58,092 sq. mi.) has the Southern Alps along its west coast, with Mt. Cook (12,349 feet) the highest point in New Zealand.

Principal minerals and 1944 production figures are: coal, 3,086,567 tons; gold, 142,287 ounces; silver, 328,281 ounces. Other minerals of importance include tungsten, pumice, silica sand, asbestos, scheelite, iron ore and phosphate. About 20 percent of the total area is forested; 324,473,000 board feet of lumber were cut in 1942.

Flounder, snapper and tarakihi account for 75 percent of New Zealand's fishery industry. There also are extensive oyster beds. The once important whaling industry declined sharply with development of pelagic whaling.

Numerous rushing streams give New Zealand a great volume of hydroelectric power. South Island has available about 4,000,000 horsepower, and North Island 800,000. About 95 percent of the population has access to power.

The ocean tempers New Zealand's cli-

mate, which otherwise might have great variation. The range of mean temperatures is small (at Auckland, 66.3° in January, 51.2° in July; at Wellington, 60.9° in January, 47.2° in July). Rainfall is moderate except on the western slope of the Southern Alps; it averages 45.3 inches annually at Auckland and 47.5 inches at Wellington and is heaviest in winter.

DEPENDENCIES. The Auckland Islands (234 sq. mi.) and Campbell Island (44 sq. mi.) are the principal outlying islands, which have a total area of 307 square miles. They are included within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847. The Aucklands and Campbell are uninhabited. Six hundred miles north of the Aucklands are the volcanic Kermadec Islands (13 sq. mi.), annexed in 1887.

In Polynesia a number of inhabited islands were brought under New Zealand's control in 1901. Rarotonga and Mangaia in the Cook group total 84 square miles. Niue (or Savage Island) (115 sq. mi.) is the largest island outside the Cook group. New Zealand also administers the Ross Dependency, an antarctic region claimed by Great Britain in 1923, and the Union (or Tokelau) Islands, transferred in 1925 from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony.

WESTERN SAMOA—Status: Under United Nations Trusteeship.

Area: 1,133 square miles.

Population (1945): 68,197.

Administrator: F. W. Voelcker.

Capital: Apia (population 1,400).

Foreign trade (1943): exports, \$282,991; imports, \$605,911.

Principal products: copra, cacao, bananas, tropical fruits, rubber.

The former German Samoan Islands were occupied by Imperial troops in the opening weeks of World War I and were mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations in 1920 as the Territory of Western Samoa. The administrator is assisted by a Legislative Council and a consultative Native Council. There are 9 islands, of which the largest and most populous are Savaii (703 sq. mi.) and Upolu (430 sq. mi.). They are largely mountainous but fertile. The inhabitants are Polynesian Christians.

Outlying Territories

SOLOMON ISLANDS—Status: Protectorate.

This British protectorate, lying east of New Guinea, includes the islands of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Santa Isabel, Choiseul and numerous smaller islands. Bougainville, one of the group, is under Australian mandate. The islands, which came under British protection late in the 19th century, were the scene of several important U. S. naval and military victories during World War II.

There are no native states, and administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner assisted by a nominated Advisory Council. The most important products are copra, coconuts and rubber.

TONGA (FRIENDLY ISLANDS)—Status: Protected state.

This native Polynesian kingdom in the Pacific came under British protection through the Anglo-German agreement of November 14, 1899. The native queen is advised by a British Agent; the 22-member native Legislative Council is partly elected and partly nominated. The only important products are copra and bananas.

Bulgaria (Republic)

(Blgariya)

Area: 42,741 square miles (including Southern Dobruja).

Population (census 1946): 7,020,863 (1934: Bulgarian, 86.7%; Turkish, 10.1%; Gypsy, 1.3%; others, 1.9%).

Density per square mile: 164.2.

Chief of State: Vasil Kolarov.

Premier: Georgi Dimitrov.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Sofia, 410,000 (capital); (census 1934), Philippopolis (Plovdiv), 99,883 (commercial center); Varna, 69,944 (Black Sea port); Ruschuk, 49,447 (chief Danube port); Burgas, 36,230 (Black Sea port).

Monetary unit: Lev.

Languages: Bulgarian, Turkish.

Religions: Greek Orthodox, 84.4%; Mohammedan, 13.5%; Jewish, .8%; Roman Catholic, .8%; others, .5%.

HISTORY. Bulgaria, with a strife-ridden political past, is an agrarian country about the size of Virginia. It sided timidly with Germany in World Wars I and II, hoping to win territory. Instead it lost in both wars, and 1947 found it firmly within the Soviet sphere of influence.

The first Bulgarians, a tribe of wild horsemen akin to the Huns, crossed the Danube from the north in A.D. 679, and took the province of Moesia from the Roman Empire. They adopted a Slav dialect and Slavic customs and twice conquered most of the Balkan peninsula between 893 and 1280. After the Serbs subjected their kingdom in 1330, the Bulgars gradually fell prey to the Turks, and from 1396 to 1878, Bulgaria was a Turkish province. In 1878, after the Turks had ruthlessly suppressed a Bulgar revolt, Russia forced Turkey to give the country its independence; but the European powers, fearing that Bulgaria might become a Russian dependency, intervened. By the Treaty of Berlin (July, 1878), Bulgaria became autonomous under Turkish sovereignty, with the province of Eastern Rumelia under a Christian governor.

In 1887 Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was elected ruler; on Oct. 5, 1908, he declared Bulgaria (and Rumelia) an independent kingdom and was proclaimed Tsar.

In the First Balkan War (1912-13), Bulgaria joined its neighbor states and defeated Turkey; then it bickered with Serbia and Greece over division of Macedonia and was defeated by them in the Second Balkan War, which lasted one month—June-July, 1913.

Still coveting Macedonia, Bulgaria joined Germany in World War I and lost. On Oct. 3, 1918, Tsar Ferdinand abdicated in favor of his son, who became Tsar Boris III. The Treaty of Neuilly the next year disarmed Bulgaria, reduced it to its 1878 size, and levied a heavy indemnity. Internal disorder, underground intrigue and Agrarian-Communist agitation marked the next fifteen years.

Boris assumed dictatorial powers in 1934-35. When Hitler awarded his nation Southern Dobruja, taken from Rumania in 1940, the weak but land-hungry Boris joined the Nazis in the war the next year and occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. Later, with the fortunes of war swinging inexorably against them, the Germans tried to force Boris to send his troops against the Russians. Boris resisted and died under mysterious circumstances on Aug. 28, 1943.

Simeon II, the infant son of Boris, became the nominal ruler under a regent, and Bulgaria began to make desperate gestures of friendship to the Allies. Three days after Russia declared war on Bulgaria on Sept. 5, 1944, Bulgaria declared war on Germany. Russian troops streamed in the next day, and under an informal armistice a coalition "Fatherland Front" cabinet was set up under Kimon Georgiev.

The Fatherland Front regime represented the Communist, Zveno, Agrarian and Social Democratic parties, but real power was in the hands of the Communists, who had active Soviet support and were ably led by Georgi Dimitrov, a veteran party leader and former secretary-general of the Comintern.

This Government initiated extensive social and economic reforms, instituted a ruthless purge of war criminals and suppressed all political groups which failed to subscribe to its policies. Despite repeated promises at Big Three conferences that democratic liberties would be safeguarded and free elections held, the elections of Nov. 18, 1945, and Oct. 27, 1946, were conducted in typical Communist manner, with the Fatherland Front securing overwhelming majorities, according to official figures.

After the plebiscite of Sept. 8, 1946, which resulted in overthrow of the monarchy, and the Oct. 27 elections, the Com-

munist quickly moved to take over the Government officially and to reduce the democratic opposition to complete impotence. Dimitrov replaced Zveno leader, Georgiev as Premier on Nov. 22, 1946.

Communist coercion and intimidation of the opposition was climaxed on June 6, 1947 by the arrest and subsequent trial for treason of Nikola Petkov, secretary general of the Agrarian Party and chief Opposition leader.

GOVERNMENT. After the plebiscite of Sept. 8, 1946, the prerogatives of the crown were assumed provisionally by the praesidium of the national assembly, whose chairman occupies temporarily the position of chief of state. The unicameral National Assembly elected Oct. 27, 1946, is to adopt a constitution for the Republic. The party standing in the Assembly is as follows: Fatherland Front 366 (including 279 Communists); Opposition 99.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. Under the treaty signed at Paris, Feb. 10, 1947, Bulgaria's boundaries are those which existed Jan. 1, 1941, thus including Southern Dobruja. Bulgaria is to pay reparations in the amount of \$45,000,000 to Greece and \$25,000,000 to Yugoslavia and is to make compensation for damage to Allied property in Bulgaria at the rate of 75 percent of the cost of replacement. The treaty became effective upon ratification by the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States in Sept., 1947.

DEFENSE. The 1947 treaty fixed the strength of the armed forces as follows: army 55,000; anti-aircraft artillery 1,800; navy 3,500; and air force 5,200 men and 90 aircraft, none of them bombers. The army was purged of all anti-Communist officers late in 1946 and is being reorganized along Soviet lines by Red Army instructors. The treaty provided that Soviet occupation troops, estimated at 85,000 in mid-1947, were to be withdrawn not later than 90 days after the effective date of the treaty.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Though elementary education is compulsory and free between 7 and 14, the census of 1934 showed 20.4 percent of the males and 42.8 percent of the females illiterate. Schools in 1939 included 252 kindergartens, 4,743 primary schools and 2,044 high schools with a total enrollment of 969,599. The only university (Sofia) had an enrollment of 6,030.

Most of the population is Greek Orthodox. Clergy of all faiths are paid by the state. The national language, Bulgarian, is closely related to Russian; both employ the Cyrillic alphabet.

Bulgaria is predominantly agrarian, with 80 percent of the population engaged in agriculture. Because of the mountainous character of the country, however, only about 43 percent of the land is tilled or

used for pasture. Most landholdings are small, and primitive methods of cultivation predominate. More than half the cultivated area is devoted to cereals, including wheat (production in 1946, about 1,600,000 tons), corn, barley, oats and rye. Other crops are tobacco (1946: 37,965 tons), alfalfa, cotton, flax, potatoes and sugar. There are extensive vineyards in the southern valleys. Production of silkwork cocoons is highly developed. In 1945 Bulgaria had 470,000 horses, 1,370,000 cattle, 7,050,000 sheep, 715,000 goats, 840,000 hogs and 6,600,000 poultry.

Industries of Bulgaria are of minor importance and with three exceptions—preparation of tobacco leaf, distillation of attar of roses, and flour milling—are confined to domestic markets. Immediately prior to World War II there were 3,400 industrial organizations with 75,000 workers.

Foreign trade necessarily consists of the exchange of agricultural products for cheap manufactures. Exports in 1939 amounted to \$73,450,000, led by leaf tobacco, 41 percent; grapes, 7.6 percent; eggs, 8.4 percent; wheat, 7.3 percent; corn; prunes; swine and attar of roses. Imports in 1939 were \$62,398,000, led by machinery and parts, wool and wool thread, automobiles and parts, cotton (raw), cotton thread and textiles, iron and manufactures, raw skins, sheet iron and drugs. Germany's prewar place in Bulgarian foreign trade has been taken by the Soviet Union, which has suppressed publication of most postwar trade statistics.

Although the Danube is navigable along the northern border, only a comparatively small percentage of prewar Danube ship tonnage was Bulgarian. Railroad mileage, all nationalized, totaled 2,211 in 1939; highway mileage was 19,638.

Government revenues and expenditures for the year 1946 were estimated to balance at 42,910,000,000 leva. The leading items of expense were defense (more than 20 percent), servicing of the public debt, and public works. The already precarious financial position of the government has been aggravated by Red Army occupation costs and reparations to Russia.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Two mountain ranges and two great valleys mark Bulgaria's topography. The Balkan belt crosses the center of the country, almost due east-west, rising to a height of 7,800 feet. The Rhodope range breaks off from the Balkans in the west, curves and then straightens out to run nearly parallel along the southern border. Between the two ranges is the valley of the Maritsa, Bulgaria's principal river. Between the Balkan range and the Danube, which forms most of the northern boundary with Rumania, is the Danubian tableland, traversed by several short rivers.

Southern Dobruja, a fertile region of 2,900 square miles below the Danube delta, is an area of low hills, fens and sandy steppes.

Soft coal is Bulgaria's only important mineral; most of the mines are state-owned. The prewar production was approximately 2,000,000 tons annually. Other mineral products include aluminum and rock salt.

About 30 percent of the country is forested, but a large part is unproductive scrub, and most of the valuable woods are virtually inaccessible. Wood imports usually exceed exports.

Bulgaria's climate is characterized by cold winters and warm summers approaching the subtropical in the south. Rain and snowfall average twenty to forty inches a year. Temperatures at Sofia average 28° in January and 69° in July.

Chile (Republic)

(República de Chile)

Area: 290,085 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 5,389,554 (est. 1938: white, 30%; mestizo, 65%; Indian, 5%).

Density per square mile: 18.6.

President: Gabriel González Videla.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Santiago, 952,075 (capital); Valparaíso, 209,945 (chief port); Concepción, 85,813 (farming center); Viña del Mar, 65,916 (resort center); Talca, 50,964 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Chile has had a relatively tranquil history amid South America's long record of revolution and strife. Its first contact with Europeans came in 1536, when Diego de Almagro, an associate of Pizarro, led an unsuccessful invasion from Peru. Five years later another Spaniard, Pedro de Valdivia, founded Santiago. On Sept. 18, 1810, Chile rebelled against Spanish rule, but independence was not won completely until 1818, when Bernardo O'Higgins and José de San Martín finally crushed the Spanish armies.

Chile, which has never lost a war, fought with Bolivia and Peru in 1879-83 and won the province of Antofagasta, Bolivia's only outlet to the Pacific, as well as extensive areas from Peru. In World War I, Chile was neutral. The overthrow in 1931 of Colonel Carlos Ibáñez, who had seized power in 1927, was followed by a brief chaotic period in which seven presidents tumbled in and out of office, but Dr. Arturo Alessandri (1932-38) did much to restore Chile's political and economic order.

Pedro Aguirre Cerda, victor in the 1938 elections, initiated an extensive socialist program before his death on Nov. 25, 1941. The term of Juan Antonio Ríos, elected as Radical candidate of the Popular Front in

1942, was marked by political dissension and labor difficulties. Under both external and internal pressure, the latter notably from its strong Communist party, Chile finally broke relations with the Axis on Jan. 20, 1943, but did not declare war on Japan until Feb. 14, 1945.

Meanwhile, well before he died on June 27, 1946, Ríos was forced by serious illness to turn over his powers to Alfredo Duhalde, Senate president. As a result of the special election of Sept. 4, 1946, Gabriel González Videla, candidate of a leftist-center coalition, became president, Nov. 3, 1946.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The nation elects a president every six years, a Senate of forty-five members every eight years (one half renewable every four years) and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members every four years. The president is assisted by a cabinet responsible to him but subject to impeachment by Congress, which also may override a presidential veto by two-thirds vote. All literate male citizens over twenty-one may vote in elections.

Military service is compulsory, beginning at twenty with an initial training period of nine months, after which a civilian is on reserve until the age of forty-five. In 1947 the army was unofficially estimated at 23,500. In 1945, about 30 percent of the Chilean budget went to the military. The navy, normally 8,000 men strong, had in 1947 one old battleship of 28,000 tons, two old cruisers, eight destroyers, nine submarines and two coast defense craft. The air force, with 200 planes and 3,000 men in 1940, expanded during World War II.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, free and compulsory between 7 and 15, is directed by the central government. In 1943, illiteracy was estimated at 24 percent, third lowest in Latin America. School enrollment in 1946 was only slightly under 600,000. There are five universities, including the State University of Chile. About 20 percent of the budget is devoted to education.

The base of the white population is Spanish, although there are some German, English, Irish and Scotch. Roman Catholicism is the dominant religion, but church and state were separated in 1925.

Chilean agriculture is mostly confined to its temperate central valley, similar to that of California. The available productive land is extremely limited, and most of it must be irrigated. Wheat is the leading crop, followed by potatoes, oats, barley, corn, string beans and fruits. Grapes, next to wheat in acreage, produced 93,000,000 gallons of wine in 1946. Feudal-type estates, averaging 2,500 acres, predominate. Cattle in 1944 totaled 2,805,713. The livestock industry does not supply local needs, but wool is used in Chilean textile mills, and wool and hides are exported.

The volume of Chile's foreign trade, which increased sharply during World War II, continued its upward trend in 1945. Imports totaled \$155,900,000 as against exports of \$204,500,000. Copper, nitrate and iodine made up 70 percent of exports, followed by wool, rice, beans, hemp and malt barley. By value, the United States took 55.3 percent of exports, Argentina 9.2 percent, Brazil 3.5 percent and Cuba 2.5 percent. The United States supplied 42.2 percent of imports by value, followed by Argentina (20.5 percent) and Peru (15.8 percent).

Although Chile dreams of great industrial development and has all the necessary raw materials except coal and tin, progress continues slowly. Except for mineral processing, most manufacturing is of low-priced consumer's goods, particularly textiles. A large steel industry was established in 1946, however, with production expected to begin in 1949. In 1940 there were 4,034 factories with 123,091 workers.

Highway mileage totals approximately 30,000, about a third of which is improved. Rail mileage is 5,434, partly electrified. Civil aviation is highly developed in the interior, and several international lines serve the country. Regular air service to New York City was inaugurated in 1946. The 1940 merchant marine totaled 106 vessels of 160,232 gross tons.

Deficit financing continues to be a serious problem. The revised 1946 budget put revenue estimates at 5,882,900,000 pesos and expenditures at 5,878,300,000 pesos, but the actual deficit in 1945 was 210,000,000 pesos and the accumulated deficit on Jan. 1, 1946, was 586,800,000 pesos. At the beginning of 1946, the national debt was 6,665,000,000 pesos. U. S. investments in 1942, mostly in mining and manufacturing, were \$413,983,000. British investments were estimated at \$49,207,126 on Dec. 31, 1946.

The basis of the country's economy is its mineral resources in the northern desert provinces of Atacama, Antofagasta and Tarapacá, where the only natural nitrate in the world is found. Some 60 percent of the world's iodine is obtained as a by-product of nitrate processing. Chile's world monopoly in nitrate, however, declined in importance with development of the synthetic product.

The world's largest copper reserve, estimated at 134 billion pounds, is in Chile, and also more than 900 million tons of high grade iron ore. The reserve of Chilean coal, noted for quantity rather than quality, exceeds two billion tons.

Mineral production in 1945 was as follows: coal, 2,255,000 short tons; copper, 518,200 short tons; silver (1944), 1,090,000 oz.; mercury, 45 short tons; iron ore, 1,040,000 short tons; manganese ore (1944), 79,900 short tons; and gold, 180,000 oz. Nitrate production (1945-46) was 1,765,000 short

tons. Cobalt, zinc, tungsten and molybdenum also are produced. Oil was produced in Tierra del Fuego first in Dec., 1945.

Forests, estimated to cover 35 million acres in the southern provinces, yield a variety of commercial wood, including conifer, laurel and magnolia. Fishery products include cod, eel, oysters, sawfish, sardines and tuna. Whale-oil production in 1945 was 3,800 short tons.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A narrow, mountainous land, Chile is 2,661 miles in length, and varies from 46 to 250 miles in width; one-third of its area is covered by the towering ranges of the Andes. In the north is the mineral-rich Atacama Desert, between the coast mountains and the Andes. In the center is a 700-mile-long valley, thickly populated, between the Andes and the coastal plateau. In the south, the Andes border on the ocean.

At the southern tip of Chile's mainland is Punta Arenas, the southernmost city in the world, and beyond that lies the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego, an island divided between Chile and Argentina. Chile's short rivers are useful only for irrigation and as sources of electric power. The country has many ports, but most of the tonnage must be handled by lighters.

In Chile's extreme north the days are hot, the nights warm on the coast and cool in the interior. Central Chile's climate is comparable to that of southern California, and southward in the lake regions the climate is similar to that of the U. S. Pacific Northwest. In the extreme south, fogs and storms keep the mean temperature low. Santiago has extreme recorded temperature ranges of 25° and 96°; only rarely does snow fall.

China (Republic)

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo)

Area: 3,858,900 square miles.*

Population (est. 1945): 461,000,000.*

Density per square mile: 119.2.

President: Chiang Kai-shek.

Premier: Gen. Chang Chun.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Shanghai, 4,274,486† (chief port, industrial and financial center); Peiping (Peking), 1,672,438 (political, educational center); Tientsin, 1,707,670 (commercial center); Canton (1945), 1,115,000 (southern seaport); Chungking, 1,002,787 (wartime capital); Nanking, 856,364 (capital).

Monetary unit: Chinese dollar.

Language: Chinese.

Religions: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Christianity.

*Including Province of Formosa (Taiwan) and Manchuria; excluding Outer Mongolia. †Est. 1947.

HISTORY. China, second in size and first in population among the countries of the

world, was the first victim of the aggressions that led to World War II. Japan seized Manchuria in 1931-32 and invaded China proper in 1937. In the years that followed, China suffered untold destruction and lost millions of lives through military action or starvation.

China was not only fighting a powerful external enemy; it was also torn by internal dissensions between the Chiang Kai-shek government and the Communists of the north. When 1945 finally brought victory over Japan, China still suffered cruelly. The war's wake brought on new famines and a renewal of the old internal struggle. In 1947 the central government and the Communists continued a sporadic but bloody civil war, after U. S. efforts to bring the sides together had failed.

China is ancient and wise, but backward. Its recorded history is among the world's oldest. By 2000 B.C., Chinese were living in the Hwang Ho basin, and they had achieved an advanced stage of civilization by 1200 B.C. The great philosophers, Lao-tse, Confucius, Mo Ti and Mencius lived during the Chou dynasty (about 1122 to 249 B.C.). The warring feudal states were first united under Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti, during whose reign (246-210 B.C.) work was begun on the Great Wall. Under the Han dynasty (206 B.C. to A.D. 220) China prospered and opened trade with the West.

The T'ang dynasty (618-907) has often been called the golden age of Chinese history. Painting, sculpture and poetry flourished under royal patronage, and printing made its earliest known appearance.

The Mings, last of the native rulers (1368-1644), overthrew the Mongol or Yuan dynasty (1280-1368) established by Kublai Khan, whose dominions extended into eastern Europe. The weakening Mings in turn were overthrown in 1644 by invaders from the north, the Manchus.

The Chinese closely restricted foreign activities, and by the end of the 18th century only Canton (and the Portuguese port of Macao) were open to European merchants. Following the Anglo-Chinese war of 1839-42, however, several treaty ports were opened and Hong Kong was ceded to Britain. Treaties signed after further hostilities (1856-60) weakened Chinese sovereignty and removed foreigners from Chinese jurisdiction. The disastrous Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95 was followed by a scramble for Chinese leases and concessions by European powers which resulted in the nationalist Boxer Rebellion (1900), suppressed by an international force.

The death of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi in 1908 and the accession of the infant emperor Hsüan T'ung (Pu-Yi) were followed by a nation-wide rebellion led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who became first Presi-

dent of the Provisional Chinese Republic in 1911. The Manchus abdicated on Feb. 12, 1912. Dr. Sun resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-k'ai, who suppressed the republicans but was forced by a serious rising in 1915-16 to abandon his intention of declaring himself Emperor. Yuan's death in June, 1916, was followed by years of civil war between rival militarists and Dr. Sun's republicans. The death in 1925 of Dr. Sun, who had controlled only the Canton area in opposition to the recognized regime, was followed by a revival of the Kuomintang party, which practically deified him. Nationalist forces, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and advised originally by Communist experts, soon occupied most of China, setting up a Kuomintang regime in 1928. Internal strife continued, however; Chiang broke with the Communists.

An alleged explosion on the South Manchurian Railway on Sept. 18, 1931, brought invasion of Manchuria by Japanese forces, who installed the last Manchu emperor, Henry Pu-Yi, as nominal ruler of the puppet state of "Manchukuo." Japanese efforts to take China's northern provinces in July, 1937, were resisted by Chiang Kai-shek, who meanwhile had succeeded in uniting most of China behind him. Within two years, however, Japan seized most of the ports and railways. The Kuomintang government retreated first to Hankow and then to Chungking, while in "Occupied China" the Japanese set up a puppet government at Nanking headed by Wang Ching-wei. In 1943 Chiang became political as well as military leader of "Free China."

When the Japanese surrendered in 1945, a treaty was signed with the Soviet Union providing for Soviet withdrawal from Manchuria, joint Chinese-Soviet control of Manchurian railways for 30 years, a joint Chinese-Soviet naval base at Port Arthur and a free port at Dairen. The surrender touched off a race between Nationalist and Communist forces for control of important centers in North China and Manchuria. Agreement was reached for the establishment of a Political Consultative Council representing all groups on Oct. 10, 1945, but fighting broke out again early in 1946 with the Communists controlling northern and central Manchuria and northern China.

The struggle continued during most of 1946 and into 1947. Meanwhile, the efforts of Gen. George C. Marshall, special U. S. envoy, to bring about agreement between the warring factions proved fruitless, and he left China Jan. 7, 1947. The last of the 1,900 U. S. Marines in China departed in June.

After trying repeatedly to secure Communist participation, President Chiang on Nov. 15, 1946, convened a National Assembly representative of all other political groups for the purpose of drafting a Constitution. This instrument, democratic in

nature, was approved Dec. 25, 1946, to take effect a year later.

Following inter-party negotiations, a new Cabinet was announced on Apr. 23, 1947, which included representatives of all parties participating in the Assembly. Earlier, on April 17, Chiang had announced the formation of a multi-party State Council, to be the policy-making body until Dec. 25, 1947; he hailed it as constituting "another step in the transition from Kuomintang tutelage to constitutional government."

GOVERNMENT. Under China's new Constitution, the highest state organ is the National Assembly, which meets once each three years and is the "sovereign organ of the people." Its members are elected for 6-year terms on the basis of territorial and professional representation. The Assembly elects the President and Vice President of the Republic for 6-year terms. The organs of government are five in number—the Executive Yüan (cabinet), whose members, headed by the Premier, are appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Legislative Yüan; the Legislative Yüan, which exercises legislative functions when the Assembly is not in session and has ultimate control over the cabinet; the Control Yüan, broadly corresponding to an "upper house," which has general supervisory and censorial functions; the Judicial Yüan, the highest court of justice; and the Examination Yüan, which controls civil service.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is one or two years. The President is supreme commander of all forces. In mid-1947 the national army had about 250 divisions and from four to five million men, of whom only about 1,500,000 were combat effectives. The small air force had about 550 planes. With a U. S. donation of small warships, the navy on Dec. 31, 1946, had about 60 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 38,000 and 25,000 personnel. Further expansion was planned, including the acquisition of several cruisers. In 1947 about 80 percent of the budget was tabbed for military purposes.

The separate Communist armies in Manchuria and north China were estimated in mid-1947 to number from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 in organized units. They were equipped with considerable captured Japanese matériel.

EDUCATION. Recent years have seen marked progress toward mass education. Excluding schools in former occupied areas, there were in 1946 about 145 institutions of higher learning with an enrollment of 78,000; in 1945 there were 3,455 secondary schools with an enrollment of 1,101,087, and 265,417 primary schools with about 18,000,000 pupils. Education is nominally compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12.

The mass education and literacy movement has been accompanied by the replacement of the old classical or "dead" Chinese language with the popular vernacular (Pai-hua) of the Mandarin dialect, employing perhaps 1,000 of the most essential of the many thousands of Chinese ideographs.

POPULATION AND RELIGION. Estimates of China's population vary and are only calculated guesses. The population is quite unevenly distributed, with most of it in the following five areas: the central portion of the northern plain (Shantung); the Yangtze Kiang delta; a coastal belt extending southward from the Yangtze delta to the Canton delta; the Hupeh basin centered around Hankow; and the isolated Red basin of Szechwan, far to the west. Most Chinese who are not Christians or Moslems practice one of the three native religions—Confucianism, Buddhism or Taoism. Almost 10 percent of the population is estimated to be Moslem; there are also many Roman Catholics and Protestants.

AGRICULTURE. In China, nearly 80 percent of the population depend on the land for livelihood. Subsistence crops are necessarily emphasized, but China is still not self-sufficient in food. Cultivation is intensive, holdings are small, and irrigation is widely practiced. The three most important food crops—rice (1941-42: 2,326,840,000 bushels), wheat (1941: 720,000,000 bushels) and millet—occupy about 70 percent of the cultivated area. The range of crops is wide. In the north, wheat, barley, corn, sorghum, millet and other cereals, beans and peas predominate, whereas in the south, rice, sugar and indigo are most important. The Yangtze basin, one of the most favored agricultural regions in the world, is China's premier granary. Tea, the chief beverage, is grown mainly in the central uplands, coastal ranges and Szechwan.

Silkworm culture is practiced widely, especially in the lower Yangtze valley. Cotton, the major purely industrial crop, runs from 2,500,000 to 4,000,000 bales a year. Soybeans are of ever-increasing importance. Other crops include fibers, tobacco, vegetable oils, cane sugar and many medicinal plants and spices.

The urgent need for subsistence crops has confined grazing grounds for sheep and cattle to the dry northwest and to mountain pastures. However, such animals as goats, poultry and especially pigs are raised everywhere.

INDUSTRY. Industrially, China is still in its infancy. Development has been mainly in the erection of textile mills, silk and flour mills, match factories, tanneries and some steel and cement mills. The production of consumer's goods far exceeds that of producer's goods, which must still be imported. Much of the industry which had

been developed in the lower Yangtze valley and the Shanghai area was moved westward in 1938 and 1939 to escape Japanese capture.

Industrial rehabilitation proceeded slowly in 1947 because of the high cost of labor and materials, high interest rates, power shortages and the unsettled political situation.

TRADE. Definitive postwar foreign trade statistics were not available in 1947. The export program was seriously handicapped by disrupted transportation facilities, continued civil war and heavy currency inflation. The unfavorable balance of trade in 1946 was unprecedented.

COMMUNICATIONS. Exploitation of many of China's natural resources has been handicapped by the lack of internal communications. There is an extensive system of inland waterways and canals, however, and in central and south China most of the freight is carried by water.

The modern highway system now totals about 80,000 miles. The railway system, totaling about 13,000 miles, is concentrated in the lower Yangtze basin and in north China and Manchuria. More than one-third of the Manchurian mileage was wrecked or wholly inoperative because of Communist activity in 1947. The principal port, Shanghai, at the mouth of the Yangtze, normally accounts for about 50 percent of the total maritime customs revenue, and is the Far East's major port.

FINANCE. The national budget in 1946 was announced as 2,524,900,000 Chinese dollars and the deficit as 677,100,000,000 Chinese dollars. The actual expenditures and deficit were still greater, and inflation was widespread. From 1938 to Aug., 1945, the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States extended loans to China totaling £58,047,000 and \$870,000,000. In addition, lend-lease assistance from March 11, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1945, amounted to \$1,335,632,000. From V-J Day until Sept. 30, 1946, assistance totaled \$1,564,698,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. China has about 1¼ times the area of the continental United States. Its coast line is roughly a semi-circle, about 2,150 miles long. The greater part of the country is mountainous, and only in the lower reaches of the Hwang Ho and Yangtze Kiang are there extensive low plains. The principal mountain ranges are the Tien Shan, to the northwest; the Kunlun chain, which attains a maximum height of 23,885 feet, running south of the Takla Makan and Gobi Deserts; and the Trans-Himalaya, connecting the Kunlun with the borders of China and Tibet. Manchuria is largely an undulating plain connected with the north China plain by a narrow lowland corridor. Inner Mongolia contains the relatively fertile southern and eastern portions of the Gobi. The large

island of Hainan (13,500 sq. mi.) lies off the southern coast.

HYDROGRAPHY. China proper consists of three great river systems. The northern part of the country is drained by the Hwang Ho (Yellow), 2,700 miles long and mostly unnavigable. The central part is drained by the Yangtze Kiang, the fifth longest river in the world (3,100 mi.). The Si Kiang in the south is about 1,650 miles long and navigable for a considerable distance. In addition, the Amur forms part of the northeastern boundary.

MINERALS. Iron ore, far less plentiful than coal, is mined principally in the lower Yangtze valley and in north China. Tin, mined in Yunnan and southwest Szechwan, is the major export mineral. Of some rarer minerals, notably antimony and tungsten, China is normally the world's leading producer. Lead, zinc, silver, mercury and gold are also mined. Mineral production in 1944 in short tons was: coal, 6,020,000; antimony, 6,600; tungsten, 9,906; tin, 1,500 (1945).

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. China urgently needs reforestation. Most remaining forests are on inaccessible mountain slopes. Bamboo is cultivated in groves throughout the country south of the Tsinling mountains. Both sea and river fisheries are rich and varied, and fresh or salted fish is a staple food in many districts. The coastal fisheries of Shantung, Chekiang and Kwantung are especially valuable.

CLIMATE. There are great diversities of climate. North China has the coldest winters in the world for its latitude (23.5° average in January at Peiping). The Yangtze valley is warmer, with winter temperatures more like those of Britain, while the south has warm subtropical winters. Summer temperatures are uniformly hot throughout China (about 79° in July at Peiping and 82° at Hong Kong). South China receives regular rainfall averaging from 40 to 60 inches annually, but in the north rainfall is irregular and not as heavy; droughts and floods are common.

Manchuria includes the three north-eastern provinces of China—Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang, which before the Japanese invasion of 1931 were governed apart from China proper. A separate state (Manchukuo) set up under Japanese sponsorship was never recognized by China, the United States or Britain. The regime was a transparent screen for Japanese control exercised by the Kwantung army. The Japanese hold on Manchuria was broken by the Red Army invasion of August, 1945.

The decision reached at the Cairo conference (1943) that Manchuria should revert to Chinese possession was confirmed by the Chinese-Soviet treaty signed Aug. 14, 1945. Soon after the Japanese surrender, Chinese Communist troops moved into the country and continued to control most of northern and central Manchuria after the Soviet evacuation. By early 1947, Chinese Government troops held only the southern coast line, except Port Arthur and Dairen, and a salient between Changchun and Harbin.

As a result of extensive Japanese development, Manchuria became probably the richest industrial area in China, containing about two-thirds of her heavy industry and half her railway mileage. Industrial activity in 1947, however, was still retarded by the wide-scale Soviet removal of key industrial equipment.

Manchuria is also a rich agricultural region with a cultivable area estimated at 70,000,000 acres. Lumber from the forests of the East Manchurian Highlands ordinarily supplies the needs not only of the Manchurian plain but also of North China.

FORMOSA (TAIWAN).—Status: Province (Part of Republic of China).

Area: 13,836 square miles.

Population (1946): 6,250,703.

Capital: Taihoku (pop. 1940: 326,407).

Chief exports (almost entirely to China after World War II): sugar, rice, bananas.

Agricultural products: sugar cane, rice (1946: 54,000,000 bushels), sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, tea.

Industries: sugar refining, canning, cement, chemicals, wood, paper.

Minerals: gold, coal (1942: 1,084,104 metric tons), petroleum, silver, sulfur.

Formosa is a large island in the western Pacific, separated from China to the west by the Taiwan straits (narrowest point, 90 mi.). The Pescadores (Bokoto) (about 77 sq. mi.) and other outlying islands became administratively a part of Formosa under Japanese rule. Formosa, ceded to Japan in 1895 after the Chinese-Japanese War, remained Japanese until restored to China in 1945. Dr. Wai Tao-ming, former Ambassador to U. S., became its first Governor when the island became a province in May, 1947.

Most of the inhabitants are of Chinese

Chinese Outer Territories

MANCHURIA.—Status: Integral part of Republic of China, partially occupied by Chinese Communist forces in 1947.

Area: 503,143 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 43,233,954.

Chief exports: soya beans, bean cake, coal, millet, sorghum, corn.

Agricultural crops (1940, in short tons): soya beans, 4,200,000; sorghum, 4,850,000; millet, 4,300,000; maize, 3,400,000; wheat, 890,000; rice (1946) 15,000,000 bushels.

Industries: iron and steel, machinery, textiles, food processing, chemicals.

Minerals: coal, iron ore, gold, lead ore, manganese ore.

stock. There are also about 150,000 aboriginal tribesmen in the mountainous interior and (in 1940) 308,845 Japanese. Sugar cane, grown under the plantation system, is the most prosperous of the island's developments, but production in 1946 was less than 10 per cent of normal. Formosa is one of the world's chief sources of camphor, and government monopolies of camphor, salt, opium and tobacco have been established. Forest resources are enormous. Railway mileage (1939) totaled 2,503, and roads 10,000.

TIBET—Status: Under nominal Chinese suzerainty but politically independent.

Area: 469,294 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 3,772,061.

Capital: Lhasa (est. 50,000).

Ruler: The 14th Dalai Lama (Lingerh Lamutan-chu).

Exports: wool, live animals, salt hides, borax, tea, musk.

Agricultural products: barley, fruits, pulse, vegetables.

Minerals: borax, salt, coal, gold.

Tibet, north and northwest of the Himalayas, is the highest country in the world, averaging 16,000 feet in elevation and having many peaks ranging up to more than 25,000 feet. Chinese suzerainty over Tibet was established in the 18th century. The area was invaded by a British expeditionary force in 1904, but the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907 recognized China's influence and stipulated that neither Russia nor Britain should interfere in Tibet's affairs.

Chinese representatives were expelled in 1911-12, but in recent years Chinese-Tibetan relations have improved. The government is a theocracy, ruled by the Dalai Lama, who acts through a regent or minister appointed from among chief lamas.

The religion and the predominant factor in Tibet's social system is Lamaism, a form of Buddhism modified by animism and primitive magic. Education is in the control of the many monasteries, some of which have more than 1,000 monks. A large number of the population are lamas, mostly celibates. Both polyandry and polygyny are practiced. Some agriculture and herding is possible in the valleys.

SINKIANG (CHINESE TURKESTAN)—Status: Chinese province.

Area: 705,969 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 3,870,954.

Capital: Urumchi (Tihwa) (50,000).

Governor: Masud Sabri.

Chief exports: wool, cotton, furs, skins, sheep, cattle, horses.

Agricultural products: wheat, corn, rice, cotton, sorghum, beans, fruit.

Minerals: jade, gold.

Largest and most remote of China's provinces, Sinkiang experienced violent Mo-

hammadan uprisings after 1932. The Chinese governor, Gen. Shen Shih-tsal, re-established order in 1937 with Soviet support. In 1943, Russian troops withdrew, taking with them all their economic installations. The province now has considerable local autonomy.

Chinese constitute about 5 percent of the population; there are 14 other ethnic groups, mostly Turki tribes of the Sunni Moslem faith. The Mongol tribes are Lama Buddhists. There are vast stretches of desert and arid land, and the limited area under cultivation is mostly in oases and river valleys. The northern slopes of the Tien Shan range, which divides the province from east to west, provide rich summer grazing lands. There were in 1943, 11,720,000 sheep, 870,000 horses, 1,500,000 cattle and 90,000 camels.

Almost all of the limited foreign trade is conducted with Russia. Some caravan trade is carried on over the high passes which separate Sinkiang from India. There are no railroads, but 2,440 miles of road were built during 1932-42. An air route from Chungking to Moscow crosses the province, with stops at Urumchi and Hami. The largest towns are Shufu (Kashgar) (80,000) and Soche (Yarkand) (75,000), both near the western border. About 84 percent of the population lives in the western side of the province, adjacent to the Soviet Union and separated from China by desert.

Colombia (Republic)

(República de Colombia)

Area: 439,714 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 10,701,816 (mestizo, 68%; white, 20%; Indian, 7%; Negro, 5%).

Density per square mile: 24.3.

President: Mariano Ospina Pérez.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Bogotá, 425,240 (capital); Medellín, 211,560 (mining); Barranquilla, 197,830 (chief port); Cali, 130,180 (coffee, mining).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Colombia, nearly nine times the size of New York state, is the only country in South America with frontage on both the Pacific and the Caribbean. Its northern coast was one of the first parts of the Americas to be visited by Spanish explorers. Darien, the first permanent European settlement on the American mainland, was founded in 1510, Santa Marta in 1525, and Bogotá in 1538.

New Granada, as Colombia was called until 1861, was comparatively neglected during the Spanish colonial era. After winning independence from Spain during a fourteen-year struggle ending in 1824,

the country established a republic in 1831, including the area that now is Panamá. Intermittent civil war plagued Colombia until 1903, when Panamá, with United States backing, seceded from the republic. Since then, there have been no serious revolutions. The century-old boundary dispute with Peru over Leticia almost led to war in 1931, but a settlement was arranged through the League of Nations in 1934-35.

The administration of Alfonso López, Liberal president in 1934-38, introduced constitutional and labor reforms and the removal of state protection for the Roman Catholic Church. After an intervening Conservative regime, López won the presidency again in 1942 but resigned on Aug. 7, 1945, ostensibly because of Liberal party dissension. The provisional president, Alberto Lleras Camargo, was also a Liberal, but when the Liberal party split again in the elections of May 5, 1946, Mariano Ospina Pérez, a Conservative, won. The Congress remained Liberal, however.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Colombia's president, who appoints his own cabinet, is elected every four years and is not eligible to succeed himself immediately. The Senate—the upper house of Congress—is elected for four years by direct vote. The House of Representatives is directly elected for two years. All male citizens over twenty-one may vote. The judicial power is vested in the twelve-member Supreme Court in Bogotá, and there is a Superior Court of three or more judges in each judicial district.

A term of military service is compulsory for men between twenty-one and thirty. The strength of the army in 1947 was unofficially reported at 11,000. With 1,500 personnel, the navy has two modern destroyers, three sea-going gunboats, three patrol craft, four river gunboats and several motor launches. U. S. lend-lease military goods received in 1942-45 totaled \$6,566,951, including 113 planes and various weapons and vehicles.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is free and technically compulsory in Colombia, whose last published illiteracy figure was 48.4 percent. By law, 10 percent of the national budget goes for education. In 1944, 10,788 primary schools reported enrollments totaling 698,561 students; 1,820 secondary and vocational schools, 120,570 students (128 primary and 260 intermediate schools did not report). In addition to the National University, founded at Bogotá in 1572, there are four departmental universities and several private ones.

Because of the former isolation of the interior, the language and manners in Bogotá are more purely Castilian than anywhere else in South America. The white race retains its social and economic

dominance over Indians and Negroes, but race mixture is steadily reducing its numbers. In recent years, notably since adoption of a new labor code in 1944, the working classes have made important gains, including minimum wages, vacations and holidays, accident and sickness benefits, and the protected right of union organization.

Most of the people live by farming and cattle herding, but only a small part of the land is cultivated, and that by primitive means. Colombia's coffee, by far its principal crop, is a mild variety that does not compete with Brazilian types. Production in 1945-46 was 5,478,000 bags of 132 pounds each. Other crops include bananas, coconuts, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, cotton, cacao, beans, rice, tropical fruits and, in the temperate regions on plateaus and in mountain valleys, cereals and potatoes. Cattle in 1945 were estimated at 12,334,000 head.

In 1941, textiles, tobacco products, beverages and other output of Colombia's 1,569 factories had a total value of more than 225 million pesos. To protect trade balances, exports and imports are state-controlled. Imports for 1945 were valued at 281,182,399 pesos as against exports of 246,175,441 pesos. The United States supplied about 64 percent of the imports and took 62 percent of the exports. Coffee was by far the leading export, followed by oil, platinum and gold.

Difficult terrain makes Colombia's rail and road building costly. Rail mileage, including many short feeder lines, was put at 2,056 in 1945; and highway mileage at 42,700, about 18 percent improved. Air transit, however, is well advanced, with seven lines serving the country in 1946 and with tri-weekly service to the United States. Plans were made during 1946 for unification of the national air and merchant marine services with those of Venezuela and Ecuador.

Colombia's proposed 1947 budget provided for expenditures of 291,695,159 pesos. The national debt on May 31, 1946, amounted to 420,279,960 pesos. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were £7,126,589 and U. S. direct investments in 1940 were \$111,616,000.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Through the western half of the country, three great Andes ranges run north and south, merging into one range at the Ecuadorean border. The eastern half is a low, jungle-covered plain, drained by spurs of the Amazon and Orinoco and inhabited mostly by uncivilized Indians.

Colombia's mountain ranges have many lofty, snow-capped peaks, including Mt. Huila, 18,700 feet, and Mt. Tolima, 18,438 feet. The fertile plateau and valley of the

eastern range is the most densely populated part of the country.

Rich in minerals, Colombia has the fifth largest oil industry in Latin America. Production in 1946 was 22,118,000 barrels. The country is also rich in platinum and has world-famous emerald mines at Muzo in the eastern Andes. Mineral production in 1945 included 35,100 fine ounces of crude platinum, 507,000 ounces of gold and 170,000 ounces of silver.

Colombian forests, covering a large part of the country from the western Andes to the eastern plain, are a great but little exploited source of wealth. Products include vanilla, quinine, ipecac, sarsaparilla, gums and balsams, tanning agents, dyewoods, hardwoods and rubber.

Alligators along many of the large rivers are hunted for hides. The rivers and lakes abound with fish and turtles, a source of commercial tortoise shell.

Although Colombia lies almost entirely in the north torrid zone, its climate is tempered by prevailing winds and high altitudes in the western, mountainous area. High temperatures and excessive moisture prevail in the lower areas, along the coast and in the larger river valleys. The dry season occurs in summer.

Costa Rica (Republic)

(República de Costa Rica)

Area: approximately 23,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 725,149 (white and mestizo, 97%; Negro, 2%; Indian, 1%).

Density per square mile: 31.5.

President: Teodoro Picado Michalski.

Principal city (est. 1944): San José, 77,182 (capital and only large city).

Monetary unit: Colón.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Costa Rica, discovered and probably named by Columbus in 1502, is distinguished in modern times as the most orderly and democratic of all the Central American nations. A Spanish province as early as 1530, it proclaimed its independence in 1821, and was a member of the Central American Union from 1823 to 1838. Aside from boundary disputes with Panamá and Nicaragua, Costa Rica's modern history has been comparatively tranquil. President Alfredo González was forced from office by a coup d'état in 1917, and his successor, Federico Pinco, was overthrown in 1919, but since then Costa Rican internal affairs have been peaceful. President Picado's National Republican party maintained its dominance in the 1946 congressional elections.

The President is elected popularly for

four years, and is not eligible for re-election until after one term has intervened. The one-house Constitutional Congress of forty-four members is elected for four years, half the membership being renewed every two years. Military service is voluntary. There is an army of 500 men, a police force of 1,000, and 700 coast guards.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Costa Rica's illiteracy rate of approximately 15 percent is the lowest in Central America, with elementary education free and compulsory. In 1944, a total of 786 primary schools had 76,727 students; 50 intermediate schools, more than 7,000 students; and the National University at San José, more than 800. Since 1944, English has been taught in all primary schools.

Coffee, bananas, abacá fiber and cacao are the basic products of Costa Rican agriculture, which is characterized by the prevalence of small land holdings. Cotton, sugar cane, tobacco, corn, beans, rice and potatoes are subsidiary crops. Cattle are raised mainly for dairying.

Manufacturing is virtually limited to locally-consumed products, chiefly furniture, fine woodwork and tobacco.

Coffee normally represents 65 percent of the country's export trade, about two-thirds of which goes to the United States. Bananas, cacao and abacá fiber are the other main exports. Principal imports are cotton, oil, machinery, rail equipment, autos and iron products. Exports in 1945 totaled \$11,611,709 (84.5 percent to the U. S.) and imports, \$26,948,122 (70.7 percent from the U. S.). In 1942 the rail system totaled approximately 450 miles; improved highways, 771 miles.

In recent years Costa Rican expenditures have exceeded revenues, and the general government financial position is unfavorable. The deficit for 1946 was 15,703,902 colones. In 1945 the public debt totaled 223,000,000 colones.

Gold (1945 exports: \$96,659) is the most valuable mineral, although silver, manganese, mercury and sulfur also exist. Oil indications have been found in the south. The mountain slopes yield such forest products as balsa, cedar, dyewood, mahogany and rosewood. The fisheries along the coast are valuable; tuna, shark-livers and live turtles are important products.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Costa Rica is elevated tableland, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, with sharp slopes to the Caribbean and Pacific. Cocos Island, about 300 miles off the Pacific Coast, is under Costa Rican sovereignty; although it is mostly tropical jungle, it is of potential strategic importance in the defenses of the Panama Canal.

The weather is cool and refreshing in the Costa Rican highlands, with average

temperatures of 68°, and San José is increasing in importance as a tourist resort. Along the coasts, the mean annual temperature is about 82°. The rainy season is usually from April or May to December.

Cuba (Republic)

(República de Cuba)

Area: 44,217 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 5,051,850 (white and mulatto, 75%; Negro, 24%; Mongoloid, 1%).

Density per square mile: 114.3.

President: Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín.

Principal cities (census 1943): Havana, 659,883 (capital, industrial center); Santiago de Cuba (1946 est.) 152,000 (seaport, mining); Marianao, 120,163 (suburb of Havana); Camagüey (1946 est.) 87,009 (cattle, sugar); Matanzas, 54,844 (seaport, sugar).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. The history of Cuba, largest of the many Caribbean islands, began for white men with discovery by Columbus on his first voyage in 1492. It was a Spanish colony until 1898, except for brief British occupancy in 1762-63. Open war raged between Cuban rebels and Spanish troops from 1867 to 1878. Fighting broke out again in 1895, and when the United States threatened to intervene, Spain felt its national dignity had been wounded. Strained relations between Spain and the U. S. led to war when the U. S. battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor in Feb., 1898. At the end of the brief Spanish-American War, Spain gave up Cuba.

Until creation of the Cuban republic in 1902, the island was ruled by United States military authorities. For the first thirty-two years of the republic's life, the United States held the right to intervene in any crisis—a right which was invoked during insurrections in 1906, 1912 and 1917.

Corruption bedeviled Cuba after World War I, particularly during the eight-year presidency of Gerardo Machado, who was ousted in a 1933 revolution. Five different presidents tried to rule in the next few months; out of this political whirligig came the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista, who climbed almost overnight from army sergeant to army commander-in-chief. In 1940 Batista legalized his reign by being elected to a four-year presidential term. He was succeeded in 1944 by Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín, backed by the Republicans and his own Auténtico party. Batista forces kept control of Congress until 1946, when Grau, with a socialistic program, won dominance in the House of Representatives.

GOVERNMENT. Cuba's president is elected for a 4-year term by direct popular vote,

in which women take part. The Cabinet, though named by the president, is responsible to the Congress—a 54-member Senate and a 134-member House, both elected for four years. Much Cuban lawmaking is done through presidential decree, reviewable by the Supreme Court.

Compulsory military service was established in 1942. The army numbers about 15,000; the navy, 2,700, manning some twenty small coastal craft. The air force has 50 combat planes. Two U. S. air bases and one naval base built in World War II at a cost of more than \$30,000,000 were turned over to Cuba in 1946. However, the United States retained its long-held naval base at Guantánamo.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory from 7 to 14. Schools numbered about 5,400 in 1946, enrolling some 520,000 pupils. Literacy was estimated at close to 70 percent.

Recent social legislation has effected a 44-hour week, a month's vacation for each eleven months worked, and compulsory maternity and accident insurance. The proportion of unionized workers is the highest in Latin America.

Half of the employed are engaged in agriculture, which normally accounts for more than 90 percent of the exports. Often jolted by fluctuations in the price of sugar, of which it produced 4,476,000 short tons in 1946, Cuba is now seeking to vary its agricultural production. About two-thirds of the cultivated area is devoted to sugar cane, and Cuba is the second largest producer of sugar in the world. Other important crops are tobacco (1945-46: 84,700,000 lbs.); coffee (1945-46: 383,403 bags); cacao, fruits, vegetables, henequen, corn, pineapples and beans. The livestock and dairy industry has progressed greatly in the last two decades.

Manufactured products include sugar, molasses, syrup, brandy, rum, alcohol, cigars, cigarettes, cigar boxes, sponges, cement, cordage, salt, dressed hides, dairy products and canned goods. The leading industry is the processing of sugar cane and its products. Plans were announced in 1946 for plastic and rayon plants.

Exports in 1945 totaled about \$409,925,000 (\$427,058,296 in 1944), and imports in 1945 came to \$238,935,000 (\$208,643,434 in 1944). In value, sugar accounted for about 80 percent of the exports, and tobacco 8 percent. The U. S. furnished 76.8 percent of imports and absorbed 78.6 percent of exports.

Railways in 1945 were estimated at 4,880 miles, plus 7,035 miles of private lines on sugar estates. In 1942 there were 2,390 miles of improved highway, and about 2,000 miles of unimproved roads. Domestic airlines are operated by the Cuban National

Aviation Company, a Pan American subsidiary.

The preliminary estimate of the 1947 budget, regular and extraordinary, was 190,000,000 pesos, the highest in Cuban history. Actual revenue in 1945 was 177,126,189 pesos. The public debt on Aug. 31, 1944, totaled 178,547,600 pesos. Extra-budgetary expenditures have been heavy recently. American direct investments in 1940 came to \$559,797,000, and British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, £26,779,505.

TOPOGRAPHY, NATURAL RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Long, narrow Cuba has maximum dimensions of 730 by 160 miles, and is approximately the same size as Pennsylvania. It has mountainous areas in the southeast, central area and west, but the rest is flat or rolling. The coastline of more than 2,100 miles is indented by many large bays. Cuba's numerous short rivers are of slight importance commercially.

Rich mineral beds, mostly in the eastern province of Oriente, include iron, copper, manganese, chromium and nickel. Iron ore reserves, estimated at 3,500,000,000 tons, are 90 percent held by U. S. steel interests. Virtually all mineral exports go to the United States.

Cuba has an estimated 3,500,000 acres of wooded land, with valuable cabinet woods, such as cedar and mahogany, as well as fibers, resins and oils. Lobsters, oysters, crabs and shrimp are major sea food products. About 1,000,000 lbs. of lobster valued at \$585,811 were exported in 1945.

The tempering influence of the trade winds on the island's tropical climate makes Havana's average temperature 77°, with a range of only 10° (71° to 81°). The dry season lasts from November to April, and the warmer wet season occurs thereafter. Mean annual rainfall at Havana is about 50 inches.

Czechoslovakia (Republic)

(Československa Republika)

Area: 49,321 square miles. (Excluding Ruthenia)

Population (census 1930): 14,001,200 (Czech, 69.4%; German, 23.6%; Magyar, 5%; Ruthenian, .7%; Polish, .6%; others, .7%).

Density per square mile: 283.9.

President: Eduard Beneš.

Premier: Klement Gottwald.

Principal cities (census 1930): Prague (Praha), 848,823 (capital, industrial center); Brunn (Brno), 264,925 (textiles); Ostrava (formerly Moravská Ostrava), 125,347 (iron and steel); Bratislava, 123,852 (Danube port); Pilsen (Plzeň), 114,704 (Skoda steel works).

Monetary unit: Koruna.

Religions (1930): Roman Catholic, 73.54%; Protestant, 7.67%; Czechoslovak Church, 5.39%; Greek Catholic, 3.97%; Jewish, 2.42%; others, 7.01%.

HISTORY. Born as a nation out of World War I, Czechoslovakia was among the first to be hit by the German aggressions that led to World War II. The country, about the size of Louisiana, was wiped off the map by appeasement and partition in 1938-39, and at its rebirth in 1945 was well under the shadow of Russia, with Communists strong in the government. By 1947, however, Czechoslovakia had made by far the greatest progress in economic reconstruction of all Soviet satellites, preserving at the same time most of the democratic liberties which are an integral part of Czechoslovak tradition. The Soviet influence on its foreign policy was demonstrated by its failure to join preliminary discussions for the "Marshall Plan."

It was probably about the 5th century A.D., that the ancestors of the Czechs and Slovaks settled in the region of modern Czechoslovakia. Slovakia passed under Magyar domination, but the Czechs founded the kingdom of Bohemia, which was among the most powerful in Europe for centuries. German encroachment began in the 12th century and was furthered by the election in 1526 of a Hapsburg as Bohemian king. After the Czechs rebelled in 1618 and were defeated at the Battle of White Mountain in 1620, they were ruled for the next 300 years by the Hapsburgs as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In World War I, Czech patriots, notably Thomas G. Masaryk, went abroad to promote sympathy for Czech independence, while Czech legions fought against the Central Powers. On Oct. 28, 1918, Czechoslovakia proclaimed itself a republic; shortly thereafter Masaryk was unanimously elected first president.

Between World Wars I and II, Czechoslovakia supported the League of Nations, formed the Little Entente with Yugoslavia and Rumania, and cooperated closely with France. President Masaryk resigned in 1935, two years before his death at the age of eighty-seven, and was succeeded by Dr. Eduard Beneš.

Meanwhile, the German plan of aggression was under way. Czechoslovakia's German minority, led by Konrad Henlein, began demanding autonomy. The government granted many concessions which, of course, were not enough to suit the Germans. The beginning of the end came at the Munich conference on Sept. 30, 1938, when France and Britain agreed that the Nazis could take the Czech Sudetenland on the German border. Dr. Beneš resigned on October 5, and Czechoslovakia became a federal union in the German orbit. The Poles, in the meantime, had grabbed Czechoslovakia's Teschen area, and Hungary had taken areas in Slovakia and Ruthenia. In March, 1939, the Nazis set up Slovakia as a puppet state, declared Bohemia and Moravia to be Nazi protector-

ates, and gave Hungary the remainder of Ruthenia. Both Slovakia and Bohemia-Moravia were occupied by German troops.

Czechoslovakia suffered cruelly under Nazi occupation. By sabotage and slowdowns, the Czech patriots and workers hindered the Germans, and on May 27, 1942, the German administrator, Reinhard Heydrich ("The Hangman") was fatally wounded. The Nazis responded savagely. The village of Lidice was destroyed completely, and all its men were shot.

Meanwhile, Dr. Beneš had organized a government-in-exile in London in 1940, with Jan Srámek as Premier and himself as President. It was recognized by France, Britain and the U. S. Soon after the government returned to Czechoslovakia in April, 1945, Ruthenia, the easternmost province, was ceded to Russia. A 300-member constituent assembly elected May 26, 1946, began to draft a new constitution.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Of Bohemia-Moravia's 231 seats in the Constituent Assembly, the Communists hold 93, National Socialists 55, Christian Democrats 46 and Social Democrats 37. Slovakia's 69 seats are divided as follows: Christian Democrats 43, Communists 21, Freedom party 3 and Labor party 2.

On July 3, 1946, Communist Premier Klement Gottwald formed a 26-member coalition cabinet in which Communists held nine places, with representation also going to the National Socialists, Slovak Christian Democrats, Czech Christian Democrats and Social Democrats.

The new army, based on a cadre of Czech units which fought with the Red Army during World War II, is being trained and equipped by the Soviet Union with organization and armament on the Russian pattern. Its estimated strength is 160,000, including police units.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is extremely low in Bohemia, higher in Slovakia. In 1946, there were 14,817 elementary schools with 1,528,081 students; 261 secondary schools with 101,730 students; 1,205 vocational schools with 284,122 students; and 15 universities with 56,631 students.

One of the country's greatest problems is the ethnic variety of its population. In view of the traitorous role played by German and Hungarian minorities in the disintegration of Czechoslovakia, the government decided to remove them from the country. In sharp contrast to its prewar policy, the government determined to make Czechoslovakia an exclusive national state for Czechs and Slovaks. Each race is to have local autonomy, and no national minorities will be tolerated.

Economic nationalization is progressing rapidly. Decrees issued on Oct. 24, 1945, ordered the nationalization of nearly all

industrial corporations with more than 500 employees. All national resources, public utilities, transport, commercial banks and insurance companies became state property. About 2,000 industrial concerns had been nationalized by mid-1947, and organized into 250 national corporations. Redistribution of large estates had already been accomplished following World War I by the 1919 Land Reform Law, which made it illegal for one person to own more than 370 acres of arable land. The social insurance system covers accident, sickness, disability, old age and death.

According to the last census, 34.64 percent of the employable population was engaged in agriculture, 34.94 percent in industry, 7.43 percent in commerce, 5.53 percent in transportation and 4.86 percent in public service and the professions.

In 1945 about 41 percent of the total area was arable, 31 percent forest, and 15 percent meadows and pastures. Sugar beets (1945: 3,657,479 tons), wheat (1945: 1,121,726 tons), corn and high-grade barley and hops for beer-brewing are cultivated in the low-lying areas. In more elevated regions the cultivation of potatoes (1945: 6,747,140 tons), rye (1945: 1,032,728 tons) and oats predominates. Higher lands are also used for growing fodder crops or for grazing. Livestock in 1945 included 3,933,024 cattle, 2,181,284 hogs, 1,306,929 goats and 13,785,076 poultry.

The highly developed position of Czech industry is important in foreign trade, since production far exceeds domestic needs. Agricultural products, led by sugar, provide raw materials for important industries. The beer industry has attained world-wide repute, and there are also spirits, malt and foodstuffs industries. Abundance of coal and presence of iron ore give the country a big metallurgical industry. Output of steel in 1946 was estimated at 1,850,000 short tons; of pig iron, 1,050,000 short tons. The Skoda steel works at Pilsen are one of the largest in Europe. Other industries are glass, porcelain and pottery making, while large forest areas provide raw material for the timber, paper and cellulose industries. Also highly developed are the textile industries, including cotton, wool, flax and jute production, and the shoe industry. The famous Bat'a shoe factories are at Zlín.

Exports in 1946 were valued at 14,345,000,000 koruny and imports at 10,239,000,000 koruny (excluding UNRRA shipments). Leading exports were finished products (62%) and foodstuffs and beverages (21%). The chief customers were Switzerland (14.7%), U.S.S.R. (11.9%), Sweden (8.0%) and the United States (7.5%). The chief suppliers were Switzerland (10.6%), U.S.S.R. (9.5%), Sweden (8.9%) and Britain (8.8%).

The disadvantages of Czechoslovakia's landlocked position are offset somewhat by a well-developed system of internal communications. Czech railroads, totaling 8,197 miles in 1945, form a direct connection between the systems of eastern and western Europe, making the country an important communications center. Highway mileage in 1945 totaled 43,623.

Navigable streams in 1946 totaled 1,156 miles in Bohemia-Moravia, and 111 miles in Slovakia. Internal waterways and rivers connect Czechoslovakia with the Black Sea and the North Sea.

Government expenditures in 1947 were estimated at 76,300,000,000 koruny as against revenues of 48,200,000,000 koruny, thus leaving a heavy deficit, ascribed in official circles to large-scale rehabilitation requirements. About 16.5 percent of the revenue was expected to come from nationalized enterprises. The national debt on Dec. 31, 1945, was 97,641,000,000 koruny.

Most important of Czechoslovakia's varied minerals are pit coal and lignite, with the principal coal fields in the Ostrava-Karvinná area, connected with the Polish fields of Upper Silesia. Production in 1946 was 15,585,000 short tons of hard coal and 21,460,000 short tons of lignite. Other minerals are antimony, gold, magnesite, oil, silver and zinc.

The estimated production of iron ore in 1945 was 307,897 tons, but much ore is imported to meet the demands of Czechoslovakia's flourishing iron and steel industry. Excellent porcelain raw materials, particularly kaolin, are obtained in western Bohemia and southern Moravia, with an annual yield of about 400,000 tons.

Czechoslovakia is one-third wooded and is one of the richest forest lands in Europe, with a high production of lumber.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A long and narrow country, with a length of 594 miles from east to west and a width varying from 45 to 175 miles, Czechoslovakia lies athwart the great central European watershed between the Baltic, Black and North Seas. Mountains make several of its boundaries—the Carpathians by Poland on the northeast, the Bohmerwald by Austria on the southwest, and the Erzgebirge and the Sudetens by Germany on the northwest and north. Many of the valleys are made fertile by the Danube, Elbe and Vltava (Moldau) rivers and their tributaries. Navigation on the Elbe and Danube is usually stopped by ice for six to eight weeks each year.

At Prague, in Bohemia, the average annual temperature is 48.2° (29.6° in January; 66.2° in July) and the average annual rainfall is 19.6 inches. The corresponding figures for Presov, in eastern Slovakia, are 46.8° and 25.6 inches. Heavy winter snowfall is common in the highlands.

Denmark (Kingdom)

(Kongeriget Danmark)

Area: 16,575 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 4,024,000 (almost entirely Danish).

Density per square mile: 242.7.

Sovereign: King Frederick IX.

Prime Minister: Knud Kristensen.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Copenhagen, 731,707 (capital); Aarhus, 107,393 (shipping, commercial center); Odense, 92,436 (meat, dairy products); Aalborg, 60,880 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Krone.

Language: Danish.

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran (state).

HISTORY. Denmark—comprising a peninsula and 500 islands in the Baltic Sea—is a vast produce farm, less than half the size of Indiana. Because of its rich production of meat, butter and eggs, it suffered almost no material damage from German occupation in World War II. Needing the Danish food, the Nazis permitted the Danish farmers to continue producing, and when the war was over and much of Europe was a starving ruin, Denmark emerged as a land of comparative plenty, although plagued in 1947 by lack of foreign exchange.

A tiny nation today, Denmark once was powerful and feared. After conversion of the Danes to Christianity in the 9th and 10th centuries, Canute the Great, king of Denmark, conquered England in 1015. In the 12th and 13th centuries, under Kings Valdemar I and II, Denmark reached the zenith of its power. By the terms of the Union of Kalmar in 1397, the nation was united with Norway and Sweden. Sweden left the Union in 1520, but Denmark and Norway remained united until 1814. In the Napoleonic Wars Denmark picked the wrong side; when Napoleon was defeated, Norway was given to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain in 1814. Denmark lost again in 1864 when, after a war with Austria and Prussia, it lost Holstein, Schleswig and Lauenburg to Prussia.

The country, which had become a liberal constitutional monarchy in 1849, stayed neutral in World War I, after which a plebiscite returned to it a part of North Schleswig. In 1917 Denmark sold the Virgin Islands to the United States for \$25,000,000.

The Social Democrats, moderately socialistic, dominated Danish politics in 1924-26 and 1929-40 during an era marked by active participation in the League of Nations and close harmony with Norway and Sweden.

On May 31, 1939, eager for peace, Denmark signed a ten-year non-aggression pact with Germany. Less than a year later, on April 9, 1940, Germany invaded neutral Denmark. The British countered by occupying the Faeroe Islands and Iceland. Iceland

declared its complete independence from Denmark in 1944, thus breaking a union which had existed since 1280.

To save the country from destruction, King Christian X accepted the German occupation without armed resistance, and the Danish policy became one of passive resistance against Hitler's attempts to form a "model protectorate." During 1944-45, the Danish underground became increasingly active and effective. The cabinet and parliament (Rigsdag) were considered suspended after Aug. 29, 1943, when the Danes refused to accede to German demands that saboteurs be tried in German courts.

Following the German surrender in 1945, the Danes quickly took over their government again with Social Democrat Vilhelm Buhl as premier. Buhl resigned when his party lost ground in the national elections of Oct. 30, 1945, and the King designated Liberal leader Knud Kristensen to form a new all-Liberal cabinet in Nov., 1945.

King Christian X—revered symbol of Danish resistance in World War II—died April 20, 1947, and was succeeded by his elder son, Frederick.

Frederick IX, of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Denmark's 49th king, was born March 11, 1899, son of the late King and of Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. In 1935 he married Princess Ingrid of Sweden, by whom he has three daughters. Succession is limited to the male line, and the heir presumptive is his brother, Prince Knud, born in 1900. The King's uncle is King Haakon VII of Norway.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitutional act of 1915, amended in 1920, Denmark is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Legislative authority rests jointly with the king and the two-house Rigsdag. The 149-member Folketing (lower house) is popularly elected every four years but can be dissolved by the king at will. Members of the Landsting (upper house) are elected for eight years—56 by popular vote and 19 by the outgoing Landsting. The cabinet, presided over by the king, who designates the premier, is the highest executive power, dealing with all new bills and important measures.

The party lineup in the Folketing is Social Democrat 48, Liberal 38, Conservative 26, Communist 18, Radical Liberal 11, others 8.

Military service is compulsory. The army, numbering about 10,000, is being re-equipped with British assistance. One infantry brigade of 4,000 men is stationed in the British zone of Germany. At the beginning of 1947, the navy had two destroyers nearing completion, three torpedo boats and six under construction, two submarines, two frigates, a corvette and other smaller craft. Personnel numbers 4,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Under the Danish system, schooling is compulsory from 7 to 14 and, for the most part, free. The famous popular high schools (*folkehøjskoler*) for adults number about 55, all private but assisted by the state. The Royal University of Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has about 6,000 students and that of Aarhus about 500. Elementary schools in 1944 had about 450,000; middle and secondary schools in 1940 had 67,064.

Almost the entire population belongs to the Lutheran Church, which is the established religion of the state, but there is complete religious toleration.

Social legislation is well advanced and provides for medical aid, poor relief, child welfare and workmen's compensation. The National Insurance Act requires everyone from 21 to 60 to belong to an approved sickness benefit society, to which the state also contributes. The cooperative movement is also well organized.

Approximately ninety percent of the land is productive and about three-quarters is actually farmed. Agrarian reform laws have operated to bring about a large number of small holdings. About two-fifths of the cultivated area is devoted to cereals, led by barley, mixed grain, oats, rye and wheat. Root crops (fodder), potatoes and sugar beets also are important. The principal source of exports and of the nation's wealth is dairy farming and the production of bacon, milk (1946: 5,043,000 short tons), butter (1946: 155,314 tons), pork (1945: 293,000 tons), beef and veal (1945: 127,000 tons) and eggs (1945: 55,000 tons). Livestock in 1944 included 3,185,823 cattle, 1,555,176 milk cows and 2,032,623 pigs. Farming keeps pace with scientific advances.

Denmark produces primarily for home consumption, though some industrial products, such as Diesel motors, are large exports. In 1944 there were 6,717 industrial establishments with 195,097 workers and an output valued at 4,791,711,000 kr. The largest industries were food-processing and iron and metal. Others were chemical and pharmaceutical, wood and paper, clothing, textiles, machinery, beverages and leather.

The per capita rate of Denmark's foreign commerce is exceptionally high. Exports in 1946 totaled 1,611,000,000 kr. (1945: 904,000,000 kr.) and imports, 2,836,000,000 kr. (1945: 696,000,000 kr.). Leading exports were industrial products (26.8%), butter (21.8%), bacon (10.7%), fish (9.6%) and meat (9.1%). Leading imports are coal and coke, oilcake (for fodder) and petroleum. Britain is Denmark's leading customer and source of imports. The unfavorable balance of trade in 1946 forced the nation to curtail needed imports in 1947 and to concentrate upon new export markets to obtain foreign exchange abroad.

Before World War II the Danish merchant marine, fourth largest in the world on a per capita basis, totaled 2,705 vessels of 1,175,000 tons. Wartime losses were estimated at 518,000 tons. Regular communications with foreign countries are mainly westward by sea. There are Swedish ferry services from Copenhagen to Malmö and from Helsingör (Elsinore) to Helsingborg. The main land route to the rest of the continent is the railway via Padborg and Schleswig to Hamburg. Railway mileage totals about 3,050, nearly half nationalized. Train-ferry services for inter-island communication are highly organized. Motor transport also is well advanced, with about 35,000 miles of roads.

Ordinary government expenditures for 1946-47 were estimated at 1,570,400,000 kr. and receipts at 1,230,500,000 kr. The capital account was estimated to balance at 1,481,000,000 kr. The public debt on Sept. 30, 1946, totaled 4,442,400,000 kr.

Mineral resources are negligible, although some coal, granite and kaolin are found on the island of Bornholm. Large quantities of coal and coke must be imported; industrial production was retarded by shortages in late 1946 and early 1947. Peat bogs supply an important source of fuel. Forest resources are unimportant.

The fishing industry, centered at Copenhagen but carried on also in the shallow fiords and in the deeper waters of the Baltic, North Sea and Skagerrak, is a basic part of the Danish economy. The 1944 catch of 165,000 tons was valued at 150,000,000 kr. Normally, about two-thirds of the catch is exported, usually fresh, ice-packed, or live.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Denmark, only three miles from Sweden at the closest point, consists of the Jutland peninsula and the islands in the Baltic. The largest islands are Zealand, the site of Copenhagen; Fünen; and far to the east, Bornholm. The narrow waters to the north are called Skagerrak; and to the east, Kattegat.

The terrain of the whole kingdom is low but not flat. Its highest point is about 500 feet, and there are many lakes, ponds and short rivers. Sand dunes line the western Jutland coast almost without a break.

Denmark's climate is like that of eastern England, but with colder winters and warmer summers. The average annual temperature is 45.2° (61° in July; 32° in January). Average rainfall is 24 inches; thunderstorms are frequent in summer.

Outlying Territories

FAEROE ISLANDS—Status: Administratively a county of Denmark, represented in the Rigsdag. Area: 540 square miles.

Population (1938): 26,000.

Capital: Thorshavn (population 3,611).

Government: Danish-appointed governor and locally elected assembly.

Principal products: cod, whale oil, cod liver oil, wool, fertilizers, skins and leather.

This group of 21 islands, lying in the North Atlantic about 200 miles northwest of the Shetland Islands, joined Denmark in 1386 and has since been part of the Danish kingdom. The islands were occupied by British troops during World War II, after the German occupation of Denmark. The principal pursuits are fishing and sheep grazing. The predominant *Sjálvstýrisflokkur*, or Home Rule party, heads a movement seeking autonomy. Those favoring independence won a slight majority in a plebiscite held Sept. 14, 1946, but subsequent elections gave pro-Danes a majority. Hence, negotiations were begun in April, 1947, to work out a system of local autonomy under continued Danish rule.

GREENLAND—Status: Colony.

Area: 839,782 square miles. (almost 85 percent glacier).

Population: Natives, 17,600; Danes, 600.

Government: Two inspectorates (Godthaab and Godhavn) supervised by the director for Greenland in Copenhagen; no self-government.

Principal products: cryolite (1944: 17,562 tons; 1945 exports to U. S.: 20,106 tons), fish, hides and skins, whale and fish oil, marble.

Greenland, the world's largest island, was colonized in 985-86 by Eric the Red. Danish sovereignty, which covered only the west coast, was extended over the whole island in 1917. In 1941 the United States signed an agreement with the Danish minister in Washington, placing it under U. S. protection during World War II but maintaining Danish sovereignty. U. S. weather stations were built on the island during the war. Greenland is the only source of natural cryolite, important in the manufacture of aluminum. Trade (except cryolite) is a Crown monopoly.

Dominican Republic

(República Dominicana)

Area: 19,327 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 2,089,448 (mestizo and mulatto, 70%; white, 15%; Negro, 15%).

Density per square mile: 108.1.

President: Rafael Leónidas Trujillo y Molina.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Ciudad Trujillo, 131,271 (capital; sugar); (est. 1945): Santiago de los Caballeros, 54,113 (tobacco); San Pedro de Macoris, 22,728 (sugar port); Puerto Plata, 15,610 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Dominican peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The Dominican Republic (formerly Santo Do-

mingo) occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island which Columbus named La Española (now Hispaniola) when he discovered it on his first voyage in 1492. The other third is occupied by the republic of Haiti. The capital, Ciudad Trujillo, founded in 1496, is the oldest white settlement in the Western Hemisphere.

The Dominican Republic was variously under Spanish, French and Haitian domination until it established its independence in 1865 and then plunged into a notoriously unstable political history. U. S. Marines occupied it from 1916 to 1924, when a new constitution was adopted. Since 1930 the constitution has meant little. In that year Rafael Leónidas Trujillo y Molina, an army general, was elected president. He swiftly put down all opposition and became a virtual dictator. President most of the time since 1930, Trujillo has given his country an "orderly" regime with improved irrigation, roads, sanitation and schools, but the people have a minimum of personal liberty. Trujillo was elected with little opposition for another term in May, 1947.

The president is supposed to be elected every five years by popular vote, in which women take part, and he is eligible to be re-elected indefinitely. The 19-member Senate and the 40-member Chamber of Deputies are also elected for five years. Each of the eighteen provinces has an appointed governor. There is a 4,000-man army, a small air force and several coast patrol craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory from 7 to 14. However, the illiteracy rate was at least 60 percent in 1946, when there were approximately 2,000 schools, with enrollment of more than 210,000. The government began construction of a university city in 1946.

Primarily agricultural, the country produces sugar (1946: 505,709 short tons), coffee (1944-45: 56,100,000 lb.), tobacco (1946: 31,060 short tons), cacao, bananas, rice, corn, cassava, beans and sweet potatoes. The raising of hogs and cattle has been expanded recently, and the government is attempting to diversify crops to lessen the republic's dependence on sugar exports. Sugar refining, largely U. S. controlled, is the only important manufacture.

Exports, mostly sugar, were valued at 43,564,113 pesos in 1945; imports in 1945 were valued at 18,125,622 pesos. Cacao, coffee, molasses and tobacco are other chief exports. The main imports, mostly from the U. S., are cotton goods, iron and steel products, chemicals and machinery.

Transit facilities include about 170 miles of public railway, more than 600 miles of sugar plantation railway, and more than 2,000 miles of highway.

The 1946 budget estimated expenditures at \$22,598,644 and revenues at \$26,333,644.

Mineral resources are limited and production is negligible. Exports in 1945 included 20,000 grams in gold, and 3,585 short tons of gypsum. The more readily accessible timberland has been thoroughly exploited, producing mahogany, *lignum vitae* and pine.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Crossed from northwest to southeast by a mountain range with maximum elevations exceeding 10,000 feet, the country has fertile, well-watered land on the northeast side, where nearly two-thirds of the population lives. The southwest part is arid and with poor soil except around Ciudad Trujillo. The country has many good harbors.

There is little range in temperature, with mean January average of 74°, and August average of 81°. The elevated interior is cooler than the coastlands. Rainfall occurs mostly from May to November.

Ecuador (Republic)

(República del Ecuador)

Area: 104,510 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 3,241,311 (60% pure Indian, 25% mestizo, 15% white).

Density per square mile: 31.0.

President: Carlos Julio Arosemena.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Quito,* 211,174 (capital); Guayaquil, 172,948 (chief port); Cuenca, 52,519 (trading center); Riobamba, 27,459 (sugar, cereals).

Monetary unit: Sucre.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

*1947 census.

HISTORY. Mostly forested and mountainous and a little larger than Colorado, Ecuador has a long history replete with the forceful rule of dictators. The Spanish under Francisco Pizarro conquered the land in 1532 by defeating the Inca Atahualpa. The first revolt against Spain occurred in 1809, but the victory was not complete until the Battle of Pichincha on May 24, 1822. Ecuador then joined Venezuela and Colombia in a confederacy founded by Simón Bolívar and known as Colombia, but withdrew amicably and became independent in 1830. The country's subsequent history has been largely one of dictatorships, notably under Juan José Flores, Gabriel García Moreno and Eloy Alfaro. Since 1900, administrations have fallen, usually by force, on the average of every two years. Shortly before the 1944 elections, President Carlos Arroyo del Río was forcibly replaced by José Velasco Ibarra, recalled from exile in Argentina. Velasco Ibarra, confirmed in office by the voters later in the same year, followed the

old pattern by assuming the role of dictator in 1946 and suppressing opposition. In Aug., 1947, Col. Carlos Mancheno seized control of the government in a bloodless revolution and deposed Ibarra. Mancheno, in turn, was replaced by Ventimiglia, when opposing forces began to make headway ten days later. Arosemena took over for a one-year term when conditions became settled.

For more than a hundred years, Ecuador disputed its boundary with Peru, frequently resorting to arms. After hostilities started again in 1941, both nations submitted to mediation, and when the decision was made final in 1944, Ecuador lost most of the disputed area.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1945 constitution, Ecuador elects a president for four years by direct vote, and he is ineligible for further service until at least one term intervenes. The congress is unicameral, elected for two years. There are 17 provinces and one territory, the Galápagos Islands, 650 miles off the coast.

Military service is compulsory at eighteen. The army numbers 10,000 and 40,000 reserves. A 1,030-ton training ship and several smaller craft make up the navy. There is an aviation school at Guayaquil and a naval school at Salinas. To strengthen defenses of the Panama Canal, the U. S. built a base on Galápagos during World War II; it reverted to Ecuador in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free, compulsory and under state control, but illiteracy is very high—an estimated 62 percent in 1945. School enrollment in 1944 was put at less than 300,000 in about 2,700 primary and 40 secondary schools. Ecuador has universities at Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca.

Although agriculture is the basis of Ecuador's economy, less than 12,000,000 acres are devoted to it. Cacao, the chief crop (1945: 86,000 short tons) is grown in the coastal regions and lower river valleys, along with coffee, bananas, rice, sugar cane, tobacco and cotton. The plateaus and mountain valleys are used for grazing and dairying, and raising cereals and potatoes. Ecuador's main manufactured product is the Panama hat, made of Toquilla straw; 1946 exports were valued at \$4,861,000.

Total imports in 1946 were \$31,538,640, of which about 60 percent was supplied by the U. S.; exports were valued at \$36,003,800, of which the U. S. took 37 percent. Chief exports were rice (41%), cacao (14.4%), straw hats (13.5%), metals, coffee and petroleum.

Railway mileage in 1945 was 765, all nationalized. The principal road connects the chief port, Guayaquil, with Quito. Highway mileage was 4,280, of which 2,730 were termed all-weather.

The 1946 budget was estimated at \$21,170,000. American direct investments in 1940 were \$5,107,000; British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were \$3,807,340. U. S. Export-Import bank loans totaled \$16,800,000 as of June 30, 1946, with \$5,800,000 outstanding. The national debt on Dec. 31, 1945, was \$45,534,000.

Ecuador mined 70,280 troy oz. of gold and 220,878 oz. of silver in 1945. Copper and lead also are mined. In 1945, 2,622,724 barrels of petroleum were produced; average production in 1946 was 6,485 barrels daily. The country is the world's chief source of light, strong balsa wood, and exported 8,100 short tons in 1945, but exports have declined steadily since 1943. In the same year 2,170 short tons of rubber were produced. Dye wood, cinchona bark, kapok and vegetable ivory are other forest products.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Two high and parallel ranges of the Andes, traversing Ecuador from north to south, are topped by tall volcanic peaks including Chimborazo (20,702 feet) and Cotopaxi (19,498). The region between the mountains and the coast is rich but extremely hot and swampy; beyond the mountains to the east is the rainy, forested and tropical Amazon plain, largely uninhabited.

Though Ecuador, as its name implies, lies on the equator, its climate ranges from tropical and temperate to the Arctic conditions of its snow-capped peaks. Temperatures on the coast average 83°; on the Andean plateau, about 46° to 70°. The rainy season extends from December through April or May.

Egypt (Kingdom)

(Misr)

Area: approximately 383,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 17,620,000 (Egyptian, 95.4%; Arabian, 1.7%; Greek, .6%; others, 2.3%).

Density per square mile: 46.0.

Sovereign: King Farouk I.

Premier: Mahmoud Fahmy el-Nokrashy Pasha.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Cairo, 1,455,400 (capital); Alexandria, 756,000 (chief port); Port Said, 132,000 (Suez Canal terminus); Tanta, 105,000 (railroad center, Nile delta); Mansûra, 79,000 (cotton).

Monetary unit: Egyptian pound (£E).

Language: Arabic.

Religions: Mohammedan, 91%; Christian (mostly Copt and Greek Orthodox), 7%; others, 2%.

HISTORY. Egypt, half again the size of Texas, and the largest and most influential of the Arab states, has been an object of big-power controversy for centuries. In modern times its ambitions for complete

and unfettered independence have been frustrated by the British, who were forced to use Egyptian bases to protect their Suez Canal lifeline. British troops were evacuated from Cairo and Alexandria in 1946, but Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty broke down late in 1946 after British refusal to recognize Egyptian sovereignty over Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Egypt brought the problem before the United Nations Security Council in 1947.

Egyptian history dates back to about 4000 B.C., when the kingdoms of upper and lower Egypt, already highly civilized, were united. Egypt's "Golden Age" coincided with the 18th and 19th dynasties (16th to 13th centuries B.C.), during which the empire was established. Persia conquered Egypt in 525 B.C.; Alexander the Great subdued it in 332 B.C., and then the dynasty of the Ptolemies ruled the land until 30 B.C., when Cleopatra, last of the line, committed suicide and Egypt became a Roman province. From 641 to 1517 the Arab caliphs ruled Egypt, and then the Turks took it and made it part of their Ottoman Empire. Napoleon's armies occupied the country from 1798 to 1801. In 1805, Mohammed Ali, leader of a band of Albanian soldiers, became Pasha of Egypt, founding the present line of rulers. After completion of the Suez Canal in 1869, the French and British took increasing interest in Egyptian affairs.

British troops occupied Egypt in 1882, and British resident agents became its actual administrators, though it remained under nominal Turkish sovereignty. On Dec. 18, 1914, this fiction was ended and Egypt became a British protectorate.

Pressure by Egyptian nationalists forced Britain to declare Egypt an independent, sovereign state on Feb. 28, 1922, although the British reserved rights for the protection of the Suez Canal and the defense of Egypt. On Aug. 26, 1936, by an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance, all British troops and officials were to be withdrawn, except from the Suez Canal zone. When World War II started, Egypt remained neutral. But it early became a strategic base for allied forces, both because of its key location for countering German offenses in North Africa and because of the vital importance of the Suez Canal. British imperial troops finally ended the Nazi threat to Suez in 1942 in a decisive battle at El Alamein, west of Alexandria.

In March, 1942, the Wafd (Nationalist) party won the elections and controlled the government until its cabinet was dismissed by the king in October, 1944. Ahmed Maher Pasha, leader of the Saadist party (an offshoot of the Wafdists), formed a coalition cabinet of all parties except the Wafd. He was assassinated on Feb. 24, 1945, while reading a declaration of

war against the Axis. Mahmoud Fahmy el-Nokrashy Pasha, the Saadist foreign minister, succeeded him. He gave way to Ismail Sidky Pasha on Feb. 15, 1946, but returned to power with a Saadist-Liberal cabinet on Dec. 10, 1946.

Egypt's ruler, King Farouk I, born Feb. 11, 1920, succeeded his father, Fuad I, on April 28, 1936. He was married on Jan. 20, 1938, to Farida Zulfikar, granddaughter of a former prime minister. Their children are Princess Ferial, born in 1938; Princess Fawzieh, 1940, and Princess Fadia, 1943. Since succession is limited to the male line, the heir presumptive is Prince Mohammed Ali, born in 1875, a first cousin to the king.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Egypt is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. The bicameral Parliament has a Senate of 147 members, two-fifths of whom are appointed by the king and the rest popularly elected for 10 years (half renewable every five years); and a Chamber of Deputies of 264 members popularly elected by universal male suffrage for five years unless sooner dissolved by the king. The king acts through a cabinet appointed by him but responsible to Parliament.

Elections for the Chamber of Deputies held Jan. 10, 1945 (boycotted by the Wafd party) gave the Saadists 125 seats, Liberals 74, Wafdist Bloc (dissident Wafdist group) 29, National Party 7 and Independents 29.

The judicial system comprises religious, national and consular courts. Criminal jurisdiction of the consular courts was abolished by the Convention of Montreux (October 15, 1937), but mixed courts, composed of Egyptian and foreign judges, will continue to judge civil cases involving foreigners until October 14, 1949.

Under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 the peacetime strength of British troops in the Suez Canal zone is set at 10,000, with 400 air force personnel, but no limit is set in time of war or international emergency. Military service for Egyptians is compulsory. The Egyptian army, strengthened and modernized during World War II, has about 160,000 men, including police units under military control. The air force has about 150 combat planes, and the navy has several small vessels.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12. In 1943 there were 7,415 elementary and secondary schools with attendance of 1,358,453. The University Mosque of el-Azhar in Cairo (founded A.D. 972) is the chief theological seminary of the Moslem world. The University of Fuad I in Cairo (founded 1908) had 9,109 students in 1943 while the University of Farouk I in Alexandria (founded 1943) had 2,071 students.

The majority of the people are Sunni

Moslems. The Christians are mainly Copts with an admixture of Armenian, Syrian and Maronite sects. The population divides generally into fellahin (peasantry) and townspeople of the same blood, the Bedouin or nomad Arabs of the desert, and the Berbers, who occupy the Nile valley between Aswan and Dongola. The foreigners are chiefly Greeks (whose main center is Alexandria), French, British and Italians.

Egypt has one of the highest birth rates in the world (38.1 per 1,000 population in 1942) and one of the highest death rates. The density of the population in the small inhabited area in the Nile valley and delta is far greater than that of Belgium or Bengal.

Agriculture is the chief industry, engaging more than half the population. Only about 3.5 percent (3,620,850 acres) of the total area is arable, and only about 5,350,000 acres are actually under cultivation, almost entirely in the Nile valley and delta. Irrigation is indispensable to agriculture; the Aswan reservoir above the first cataract of the Nile holds up to 5,500,000,000 cubic meters of water and that of Gebel Aulia, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 2,000,000,000 cubic meters. In the delta and in middle Egypt, where perennial or canal irrigation is possible, two or three crops a year can be grown. The chief cash crop is cotton, of which Egypt is a leading producer. Other crops include fruit, vegetables, dates and grapes. The pastoral industry is relatively unimportant except to the Bedouins in the eastern desert. Buffalo are used to turn water wheels for irrigation.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1945

Crop	Acres	Tons
Maize	2,018,053	1,861,895
Wheat	1,774,550	1,300,365
Barley	372,000	287,760
Rice	664,320	917,300
Sugar cane		
(sugar content)	99,648	183,755
Cotton (ginned)	1,019,316	263,250

Industry includes sugar refining, cotton ginning, cement manufacture, milling and pottery, soap and perfume making. The French-controlled Sugar Company of Egypt holds a monopoly on sugar refining.

Imports in 1945 were \$247,000,000, with Britain the biggest supplier. Exports came to \$187,000,000, with Britain the largest customer. Major exports were cotton and other textiles, vegetable products, food, beverages and tobacco products.

Navigable throughout its course in Egypt, the Nile is used largely as a means of cheap transport for heavy goods. The principal port is Alexandria. Railway mileage in 1943 totaled 4,899. Branch lines link Cairo and Alexandria with Suez and nearly every town in the delta. Highway mileage

is 5,890. Cairo is a major international airport.

The 1945-46 state budget estimate was \$372,330,000, excluding expenditure of about \$257,000,000 for a five-year public works plan, hydroelectric development and a cotton purchase program. The public debt on Jan. 31, 1945, was \$380,870,000, and the foreign assets reserve on June 30, 1946, was \$620,700,000. A member of the sterling bloc, Egypt had a sterling balance on June 30, 1945, of £350,000,000.

The most important minerals are manganese ore and oil (1946: 9,406,041 barrels). Phosphate rock, gold, iron ochres, nickel, sodium carbonate, sulfate talc and tungsten also are mined.

Egypt has no forests. The total value of fishery products in 1944 was £1,772,000, representing a catch of 22,800 short tons. The chief fishing ground is Lake Menzala in the delta, but fish are also caught along the coast of the delta and in the Nile.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Egypt, at the northeast corner of Africa, is a very rough square, with the historic Nile flowing northward through its eastern third. On either side of the Nile valley are desert plateaus, spotted with fertile oases. In the north, toward the Mediterranean, these plateaus are low, while south of Cairo they rise to a maximum of 1,015 feet above sea level. At the head of the Red Sea, off the northeast corner of Egypt, is the triangular Sinai peninsula, lying between the Suez Canal and Palestine.

The Nile delta starts 100 miles south of the Mediterranean and fans out to a sea front of 155 miles between Alexandria and Port Said. From Cairo north, the Nile branches into many streams, the principal of which are the Damietta and the Rosetta, joined by a network of canals.

Except for a narrow belt on the Mediterranean, Egypt lies in an almost rainless area, in which high daytime temperatures fall quickly at night. The mean temperature at Cairo varies between 53° in January and 84° in July; at Alexandria, between 57° in January and 81° in July. South of Cairo, pure desert conditions prevail; at Aswan the mean maximum temperature is 118°.

SUEZ CANAL. The Suez Canal, in Egyptian territory between the Arabian Desert and the Sinai peninsula, is an artificial waterway about 100 miles long between Port Said on the Mediterranean and Suez on the Red Sea. Construction work, directed by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps, was begun April 25, 1859, and the canal was opened Nov. 17, 1869. The cost was 432,807,382 francs. The concession is held by a French company, *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez*, in which the British government holds 295,026 out of a total of 652,932 shares. The

concession expires Nov. 17, 1968, when it will revert to the Egyptian government. On the board of management are one Dutch, 2 Egyptian, 19 French and 10 British directors. In the last normal pre-war year (1938), 6,127 vessels with a net tonnage of 34,249,745 passed through the canal; toll receipts were 1,784,278,091 francs. In 1945, 4,206 vessels with a tonnage of 25,064,966 passed through the canal; toll receipts were £9,911,500.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN—Status: Anglo-Egyptian condominium.

Area: 967,500 square miles.
Population (1942): 6,590,996.
Capital: Khartoum (pop. 1944: 46,311).
Governor general: Sir Robert Howe.
Foreign trade (first half, 1946): imports, £5,787,000; exports, £5,118,000.
Agricultural products: cottonseed, ginned cotton, millet, sesame, wheat, groundnuts.
Minerals: gold, salt.
Forest product: gum arabic.

About one-fourth the size of Europe, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan extends from north to south about 1,200 miles and west to east about 1,000 miles. Before the revolt against Egyptian rule by the Arabized tribes under Mohammed Ahmed (the Mahdi) in 1882–84, the region was known as Egyptian Sudan. Since its reconquest by the Anglo-Egyptian expeditions of 1896–98, it has been known by its present name. A governor general, appointed by the king of Egypt on British recommendation, is assisted by a council of 6 to 8 members.

During the 1946 treaty negotiations, Egypt demanded union of the area with the Egyptian crown, but important Sudanese groups favored complete independence. The aim of the British administration in Sudan was described as the establishment of self-government as a first step toward eventual independence.

The northern region is a continuation of the Libyan Desert. The southern region is fertile, abundantly watered and, in places, heavily forested. It is traversed from north to south by the Nile, all of whose great tributaries are partly or entirely within its borders. The highest elevation is a mountain range parallel to the Red Sea, with heights of 4,000 to over 7,000 feet. The Sudanese tribes, both Arabs and Negroes are, as a general rule, indolent. Sudan is the chief source of gum arabic; the southern forests also are rich in fibers and tannins.

There are two trunk railways, one connecting Sudan with Egypt and the other affording access to the chief port, Port Sudan, on the Red Sea.

The whole country lies within the tropics and has an exceedingly hot climate—greatest in the central area and least in the

desert zone, where the temperature range is large. At Khartoum the mean annual temperature is 80°, with January the coldest and June the hottest month.

Eire (Republic)

Area: 26,601 square miles (not including larger water bodies).

Population (census 1946): 2,953,452 (almost entirely Irish).

Density per square mile: 111.0.

President: Séan T. O'Kelly.

Prime Minister: Éamon de Valera.

Principal cities: Dublin (Baile Atha Cliath) (est. 1945) 502,600 (capital); (est. 1943): Cork, 75,484 (seaport); Kingstown (Dun Laoghaire), 42,105 (seaport); Limerick (Luimneach), 42,070 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Irish pound.

Languages: Gaelic, English.

Religions (1936): Roman Catholic, 93.4%; Protestant Episcopal, 4.8%; Presbyterian, 1%; others, .8%.

HISTORY. Eire—formerly the Irish Free State—is an agrarian state that occupies five-sixths of the island of Ireland west of England, across the Irish Sea. It is one-tenth the size of Texas but has four times as many head of livestock per acre. It is a moist, mild land of lovely lakes, no snakes and rich greenery, and is the country of origin of several million Americans. Eire's fiercely independent people are still subject to some of the tensions tracing back to their revolt against British rule in 1919–21.

About the beginning of the Christian era, Ireland was divided into five kingdoms—Ulster, North Leinster, South Leinster, Munster and Connaught—each with its own ruler, but each subject to the overlord of all Ireland who dwelt at Tara. St. Patrick introduced Christianity in A.D. 432 and became the country's patron saint.

Norse depredations along the coasts, starting in 795, ended in 1014 with Norse defeat at the Battle of Clontarf by forces under Brian. In the middle of the 12th century, the Pope gave all Ireland to the English crown as a papal fief. In 1171 Henry II of England was acknowledged "Lord of Ireland," but native sectional rule continued for centuries, and English control over the whole island was not reasonably absolute until the 17th century. By the Act of Union (1800), England and Ireland became politically united in the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The great potato famine of 1846–48 took many lives and drove millions to emigrate to America.

Several home-rule bills were introduced in the English Parliament in the 19th century, but failed of passage. One was finally approved in 1914, but enforcement

was suspended by the outbreak of World War I. During the war, agitation for freedom was carried on by the nationalist party—Sinn Féin (Ourselves). In 1916 the British quickly suppressed the famous Easter Week rebellion and executed its leaders.

After the 1918 elections, seventy-three of the Sinn Féiners elected to the English Parliament met in Dublin, proclaimed themselves an Irish Parliament, and passed a declaration of independence. The result was war between Irish nationalists and British troops from January, 1919, to May, 1921. A treaty ratified in December, 1921, gave Ireland political status equal to that of Canada. Six Ulster counties, largely Protestant, formed a separate government as Northern Ireland, closely bound to England; the other twenty-six became the Irish Free State. Republican extremists, headed by Eamon de Valera, refused for several years to recognize the treaty.

William Cosgrave, leader of the Sinn Féin's right wing, was president from 1922 to 1932. In the latter year, De Valera's party, Fianna Fáil, won control of the government. Under De Valera's leadership a new constitution was adopted in 1937 making the nation, in effect, a republic with a president replacing the British governor general. The country's former name of "Eire" was restored by the constitution.

The first president of Eire was Dr. Douglas Hyde, with De Valera as prime minister. Throughout World War II, Eire maintained strict neutrality. In the elections of June, 1945, the government candidate, Séan T. O'Kelly, defeated General Séan McKeon and Dr. Patrick McCartan for the presidency.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Eire is a sovereign, independent, democratic state. The oath of allegiance to England's king was abolished in 1933, and in 1945 De Valera described Eire as a republic linked with the British Commonwealth only by the External Relations Act of 1936. The president, directly elected for seven years, names the prime minister on the nomination of the chamber of deputies. Parliament (Oireachtas) has two houses. The chamber of deputies (Dáil Eireann) has 138 members elected by proportional representation for a five-year term. The senate (Seanad Eireann) has 60 members, of whom 11 are named by the prime minister, 6 by the universities, and 43 from vocational panels.

Party representation in Dáil Eireann (elections of May 30, 1944) is as follows: Fianna Fáil 78, Fine Gael 28, Farmer 12, other parties 20.

Military service is voluntary. The army had 11,397 men in 1947, and the air force 62 combat planes. In 1938 Britain gave up its last defense posts in Eire, including

those at Cobh, Berehaven and Lough Swilly.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Elementary education is free and is provided in state schools; secondary education is under private control, notably the religious orders. Technical and agricultural education is under local control, aided by state subsidies. The 5,032 elementary schools in 1943-44 had 464,738 students; 377 secondary schools had 40,040 students. University education is available at the University of Dublin (Trinity College) founded in 1591, with a 1945-46 enrollment of 1,484, and at the National University of Ireland (constituent colleges at Cork, Galway and Dublin), with 4,896.

The majority of the people are English-speaking, although the government has attempted to promote the traditional Gaelic language, which is an essential part of the curriculum for all state schools.

Eire is predominantly an agricultural country, with about 70 percent of the total land area (17,000,000 acres) devoted to crops and pasture. The pastoral industry is the basis of the nation's economy, but recent years have brought a greater diversity in agriculture, marked by large increases in sugar beet and wheat production. Principal crops in 1945 (in U. S. bushels) were wheat 21,394,000, rye 283,000, barley 6,995,000, oats 50,803,000; (in short tons) potatoes 3,343,000, beet sugar 824,000, flax 6,000. Other staple crops are turnips, cabbage, flax and hay. Livestock in 1946 included 4,139,000 cattle, 272,600 sheep and 477,000 hogs. Wool output in 1944 was 7,929 short tons, and butter output in 1946 was 30,868 tons.

The government's self-sufficiency policy, plus financial and tariff inducements, have promoted considerable industrial development since 1928. The leading manufactures, in order of value, are ordinarily beverages, tobacco, wood, paper, clothing, textiles and metals. The hydroelectric plant erected on the Shannon River in County Limerick provides cheap electricity and power for homes and factories.

Exports in 1946 totaled £38,361,000 (1945: £35,236,622), of which 74.2 percent went to Britain; imports were valued at £71,833,912, of which 49.9 percent came from Britain. The major export is cattle; others are bacon, beer, butter, horses, eggs and textiles. The major imports are textiles, coal, wheat, iron, steel, corn, tea, petroleum, clothing and tobacco.

The merchant marine in 1944 had 466 vessels with a net tonnage of 44,650. Almost all transport facilities are nationalized. Railway mileage in 1944 was about 2,500. Main roads in 1945 totaled 9,798 miles, and secondary roads 39,191 miles. Shannon is rapidly developing into a key international airport.

The monetary unit is the Irish pound, which has the same value as the British pound sterling. Eire is part of the sterling bloc; sterling balances outstanding to her on June 30, 1945, amounted to £170,000,000.

Government expenditures for 1947-48 were estimated at £61,119,000, and revenue at £61,131,000. The public debt on March 31, 1945, was £79,541,000, and the gold reserve on June 30, 1946, was £2,600,000.

In 1944 Eire mined 226,600 short tons of coal, some gypsum, and considerable peat from its bogs, but otherwise the mineral resources are negligible, as are those of the forests. In 1946, 1,200,000 tons of coal were imported from Britain. The fishing industry employs about 10,000 men. The 1944 catch, including mackerel, herring, whiting, cod, plaice and shellfish, was valued at \$2,356,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Occupying the entire island except for the six northern counties of Ulster, Eire resembles a basin—a central plain rimmed with mountains, except in the Dublin region. The mountains are low, with the highest peak, Carrantuohill in Kerry County, rising 3,415 feet. Eire's principal river is the Shannon, which begins in the north central area, flows south and southwest for about 240 miles and empties into the Atlantic. About 20 percent of the country is covered by bogs. Among Eire's many lakes are the famous Lakes of Killarney in the southwest county of Kerry.

Eire's moist and mild climate, with annual rainfall running between thirty and forty inches fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, is influenced by the Gulf Stream, which makes the winters warmer than in other places in the same latitude. The mean temperature at Dublin is 41.7° in January and 60.5° in July.

Ethiopia (Kingdom)

(Abyssinia)

Area: 350,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1939): 9,500,000 (Abyssinian, 20%; Galla, 50%; others, 30%).

Density per square mile: 27.

Ruler: Emperor Haile Selassie I.

Prime Minister: Bitwoded Makonnen Endalkatchau.

Principal cities (est. 1939): Addis Ababa, 150,000 (capital); Dire Dawa, 30,000; Harar, 25,000.

Monetary unit: Ethiopian paper dollar.

Languages: Amharic, Arabic.

Religions: Copt (Christian), Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Ethiopia, a land-locked African kingdom more than twice the size of California, was one of the first victims of the Axis aggression that culminated in World

War II. Italy, after creating fake border incidents, invaded the country on Oct. 3, 1935, and Addis Ababa fell on May 5, 1936. Haile Selassie, the emperor, fled the country, and the Italians welded Ethiopia, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea into the colony of Italian East Africa.

World War II brought early liberation; Ethiopia, in fact, was the first of the axis-occupied nations to be retaken by the Allies. British and Ethiopian troops reconquered the country in 1941, with the final Italian surrender occurring on Nov. 27. During a transition period thereafter, the nation was under dual Anglo-Ethiopian control. Under an agreement signed on Jan. 31, 1942, British troops quit the country except for stipulated border areas, but a good deal of British supervision continued for several years thereafter.

With the end of World War II, this supervision ceased, and the country launched a modernization program in agriculture, industry and education. Irredentist claims to the ex-Italian colonies and former Ethiopian provinces, Eritrea and Somaliland, began to be voiced in 1946.

The Ethiopian royal family claims descent from the Queen of Sheba and from Menelek, a son of King Solomon. Christianity was introduced about A.D. 330, and after the Arab conquest of northern Africa in the 7th century, Ethiopia was more or less cut off from the outside world for a thousand years. When Theodore III proclaimed himself emperor in 1853, the country was a conglomeration of autonomous provinces under hereditary chiefs who were usually at war with one another. Menelek II, who ascended the throne in 1889, brought Ethiopia under single rule, and his forces finished off a five-year Italian attempt at invasion with a great massacre at Aduwa on March 1, 1896. Revenge for this massacre was one of Mussolini's great war cries in the 1935-36 invasion.

GOVERNMENT. Ethiopia's ruler, Haile Selassie I, was born on July 17, 1891, crowned king on Oct. 7, 1928, and became emperor on Nov. 2, 1930. His son, the crown prince and heir apparent, is Asfa Wassan, born on July 27, 1916. The emperor directly controls the government, though there now is a Council of Ministers, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All members are appointed by the monarch, however. In wartime, military service is compulsory. The small Ethiopian standing army is being equipped and trained by a British military mission.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The education system is extremely backward. Foreign missions or the government maintain schools in the principal towns, and several secondary schools recently have been set up. The Coptic Church (Christian), with its numerous priests, exercises

a powerful position and owns much Ethiopian land. It became independent of the Coptic Archbishop of Alexandria in 1946. Moslems, numerous in frontier regions, have their religious center at Harar. The towns of Ethiopia are scattered and crudely built.

Ethiopia is generally fertile, predominantly agricultural and pastoral, with many regions yielding two crops a year. The chief crops are maize, wheat, barley, rye, cotton, sugar cane, millet, hemp, vegetables, coffee and teff (the common bread grain). The country's inadequate transport system, however, makes crop growing largely a local industry.

The country grazes several million cattle, and many goats and sheep. Horses and mules are bred extensively as pack animals and mounts. More than 5,000 tons of hides valued at \$6,471,238 were exported during the trade year 1945-46. Exports of sheep and goat skins had a value of \$2,029,313 and \$1,853,059 respectively. There is little manufacturing except for small native industry, although the Italians built some industrial plants during their five-year occupation.

Ethiopia is primarily an importer of consumer's goods and an exporter of raw or semiprocessed materials. For the trade year ended Sept. 10, 1946, exports were valued at U. S. \$29,857,762 (1945: \$14,090,215) and imports at \$21,782,375 (1945: \$15,439,916). The leading exports, aside from bullion and currency, were coffee, cereals, pulse, hides, wheat, flour and sheep skins.

The 486-mile track from Addis Ababa to Djibouti in French Somaliland is Ethiopia's only rail outlet and its principal trade route. Motorable roads, non-existent until about 1925, now include about 1,000 miles built by the government, and 4,340 miles built during the Italian occupation. The long rainy season makes road maintenance difficult, and air traffic has become increasingly important, especially as a means of communication with foreign commercial centers.

Government expenditures in 1943-44 were \$12,622,343, while all revenues totaled about \$11,462,850.

Gold, produced from placer mines worked by natives in the south and west, is Ethiopia's main mineral. Platinum also is mined in fair commercial quantities. Other minerals are rock salt, cinnabar, copper, iron, mercury, mica, potash and sulfur. Oil is believed to exist under Ethiopia's surface, and in 1945 all oil rights were sold to the Sinclair Refining Company of the United States.

Vegetation is dense in the valleys and lowlands, but the plateau is comparatively bare, especially in the north. The forests contain many valuable trees, including the Natal yellow pine.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Over its main plateau-land, Ethiopia has several high mountains; Dashan, the tallest peak, towers to 14,760 feet northeast of Lake Tana. Most of the many rivers are rapid, not navigable, and flow into the Nile. The Blue Nile, or Abbai, rises in the northwest and flows in a great semicircle east, south and northwest before entering Sudan. Its chief reservoir, Lake Tana, lies in the northwestern part of the plateau.

Ethiopia, lying wholly within the tropics, escapes a torrid climate because of its elevation, although the lowlands are hot. The mean annual range of temperature is between 60° and 80°, although Alpine conditions prevail in the higher mountains. The dry season lasts generally from October to June, the wet season from June to September.

Finland (Republic)

(Suomen Tasavalta)

Area: 130,160 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 3,947,702 (Finnish, 88.7%; Swedish, 11%; others [Russian, German, Lapponic], .3%).

Density per square mile: 30.3.

President: Juho K. Paasikivi.

Prime Minister: Mauno Pekkala.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Helsinki, 331,192 (capital); (est. 1939): Tampere, 76,730 (textiles, paper); Turku (Abo), 74,351 (seaport, shipbuilding); Vaasa, 32,695 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Markka (FM).

Languages: Finnish, Swedish.

Religions (1937): Evangelical Lutheran, 97%; Greek Orthodox, 1.7%; Roman Catholic, .02%; others, 1.28%.

HISTORY. Finland is a nation of forests, lakes and fisheries and, most recently, of misfortune in unwanted war. In Nov., 1939, the Russians attacked Finland to enforce territorial demands. Although the sturdy Finns stood off large-scale Red Army assaults for 105 days, they finally lost and ceded to Russia 10 percent of the nation's area, including the Karelian isthmus. Under German pressure and somewhat in a spirit of revenge, the Finns joined the Nazis against Russia in 1941—and lost again. This time Russia took Finland's ice-free Arctic port of Petsamo, nearby nickel mines, and levied a \$300,000,000 indemnity to be paid in goods.

The Finns, a distinctive people of possibly Mongolian origin, first settled their Montana-sized area about A.D. 100. King Eric IX of Sweden conquered them about 1155 and introduced Christianity. Under Swedish rule, which lasted for 650 years, the Finns retained considerable autonomy and were given their own parliament in the 17th century.

Political pressure growing out of the Napoleonic Wars forced Sweden in 1809 to cede Finland to Russia, which gave the Finns a constitution and set them up as a grand duchy. Out of the chaos and complexities of World War I, the Russian revolution of 1917 and a Finnish civil war in 1918 between "Reds" and "Whites" led by Baron Carl G. Mannerheim, Finland emerged as a republic in 1919. A year later Russia ceded to Finland the Petsamo area which it reclaimed in 1944.

For the next twenty years Finland was generally orderly and prosperous except for vigorous suppression of Communists and a bloodless rightist uprising in 1932. The national presidents were K. J. Stahlberg, 1919-25; Lauri Relander, 1925-31; P. E. Svinhufvud, 1931-37; K. Kallio, 1937-40; Risto Ryti, 1940-44; Carl G. Mannerheim, 1944-46 and Juho K. Paasikivi thereafter.

Ryti and Premier Edwin Linkomies, pro-Germans, were forced to resign on Aug. 1, 1944, and were replaced by Mannerheim (who had led Finnish forces in both wars with the U. S. S. R.) and Antti Hackzell, respectively. Finland severed relations with Germany on Sept. 2, signed an armistice and concluded a provisional peace treaty with Britain and Russia on Sept. 19. The United States had not declared war on Finland.

Pro-Russian Juho K. Paasikivi became premier on Nov. 11, 1944, and when Mannerheim resigned because of illness on March 4, 1946, Paasikivi was elected by the Diet to fill the unexpired presidential term. The premiership went to Mauno Pekkala, leader of the new Socialist Unity Party, made up of dissident and left-wing groups advocating cooperation with Communists in a popular democratic bloc.

Since then the Finns, burdened by the heavy reparations load, have made good progress in rehabilitating their war-torn areas and industrial plants. Politically they have steered a cautious but realistic course acceptable to the Soviet Union, in whose orbit the country now must turn. Political liberty has been preserved to a surprising extent despite widely differing factions ranging from extreme left to far right.

GOVERNMENT. Under the 1919 constitution, the 200 Diet members are popularly elected by a proportional representation system for three-year terms. The president, normally chosen for six years by an electoral college of 300 members nominated by the people, acts through his Cabinet headed by the prime minister. Suffrage is universal. Because of the many political parties, government usually is carried on by a coalition, with frequent cabinet changes.

Party standing in the parliamentary elections held in March, 1945, was as follows: Democratic Union (Communists and So-

cialist Unity) 50 seats, Social Democrats 49, Agrarian 49, Conservatives 28, Swedish People's 14, others 10.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The final peace treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, confirmed the de facto cession to the U. S. S. R. of the Petsamo area, Viipuri and the Karelian region and also of the Porkkala-Udd area west of Helsinki for use as a Soviet naval base. Finland is to pay reparations of \$300,000,000 in kind over a period of eight years from Sept. 19, 1944, and is to make two-thirds compensation to United Nations nationals for wartime property loss.

The treaty limits Finnish defense forces to the following strengths: army, 34,400 personnel; navy, 4,500 personnel and a tonnage of 10,000; and air force, 3,000 personnel and 60 aircraft. The possession of bombers, submarines, atomic weapons and motor torpedo boats is prohibited.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is very low (.9% beyond the age of 15). Education is compulsory from 7 to 15. In 1944 there were some 10,700 elementary schools with 326,000 students. In 1945 there were 78 middle schools with 20,700 students, and 163 lyceums with 57,500 students. There were three regular universities, of which Helsinki has the largest enrollment (8,348 in 1945).

About 60 percent of the total population is engaged in agriculture, 17 percent in mining and industry, 3.8 percent in transport, 4.3 percent in commerce, 2 percent in professions and 11 percent in miscellaneous occupations. Considerable progress has been made in social legislation, including workmen's compensation. The cooperative movement is extensive. By a 1927 law, expropriation of large estates was carried out, with compensation to their owners.

Only about 3 percent of the land is under cultivation, and about 5 percent in grass-land. The chief crops (with 1944 production in tons) are oats 346,000, rye 167,000, barley 150,000 and potatoes 640,000. Grazing lands are extensive. Livestock in 1941 included 1,590,000 cattle, 725,000 sheep and 260,000 hogs. In 1946, the yield of cereals was 468,000 metric tons and potatoes 935,000 metric tons.

Before World War II there were 4,422 larger manufacturing establishments with 214,387 workers and an output valued at \$454,955,590. The leading manufactures were wood and paper (about one third the total value), food, luxury items, machinery and textiles. Following the cession of the Karelian isthmus and the city of Viipuri to the U. S. S. R., there remained 3,896 plants whose industrial production was valued at about \$398,000,000.

Finnish exports in 1946 were valued at 23,051,000,000 FM and imports at 24,286,000,000 FM. Principal suppliers by percent-

age, were the U. S. 19.3, Britain 18.1, U.S.S.R. 13.7, and Denmark 10.1. Chief customers were Britain 24.9, U.S.S.R. 20.0, Denmark 11.0 and Sweden 7.2. Leading exports were wood and wood manufactures 42.2, cardboard and paper 29.9, wood pulp 18.5 and textiles 2.8.

The merchant marine in 1946 totaled 513 vessels of 290,445 gross tons. The numerous lakes, many of them joined by canals, are busy transport routes. About 40,000 vessels and 18,000 timber rafts use the canals annually. There were approximately 20,000 miles of highway in 1944 and 17,000 miles of secondary roads. Railway mileage in 1941 totaled approximately 3,000, almost entirely nationalized.

Revenue in 1947 was estimated at 62,-558,000 FM (1946: 55,529,000,000 FM) and expenditures at 62,532,000,000 FM (1946: 55,526,000,000 FM). The consolidated debt in 1946 was 99,436,000,000 FM as compared to 4,074,200,000 FM in Sept., 1939. A U. S. credit of \$35,000,000 was allowed in 1946 by the Export-Import Bank.

Finland has no coal or oil, and many of its ore deposits are remote from transportation. Finland's sulfide ore, with yearly production of about 300,000 tons, is 4 percent copper, 26 percent sulfur and 27 percent iron, with some zinc, cobalt, gold and silver. Limestone, soapstone and red granite deposits are extensive. Wood and peat are the only natural fuels.

More than a third of Finland is covered with high quality timber, the nation's richest natural resource. The value of lumber, pulp and paper exports in 1946 was 10,700,000,000 FM. Sawed timber production totaled 650,000 standards, cellulose 739,000 metric tons and paper 407,000 metric tons.

Fins have fished for centuries, not commercially, but for domestic consumption. The 1938 catch was 24,647 tons, 60 percent Baltic herring.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Finland stretches 700 miles from the Gulf of Finland on the south to Soviet Petsamo, north of the Arctic Circle. Off the southwest coast are the Aland Islands (approximately 300), controlling the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia. Finland has more than 60,000 lakes. Of the 1939 area, 11 percent was lake and 48 percent swampland. Of the few rivers, only the Oulu (Uleå) is navigable to any important extent. Most of the country is tableland 400 to 600 feet above sea level, with a rise to 4,115 feet in the Hailtjokko region of the northwest.

Finland's long severe winters are moderated somewhat along the coast by prevailing southwest winds, but the summer lasts only about two and a half months. Southern Finnish ports are icebound part of the year. Rainfall is light, with the driest months from May to September.

France (Republic)

(République Française)

Area: 212,741 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 40,517,923 (French 94.2%; others, 5.8%).

Density per square mile: 190.4.

President: Vincent Auriol.

Premier: Paul Ramadier.

Principal cities (census 1946): Paris, 2,725,374 (capital); Marseille, 636,264 (chief port); Lyon, 460,748 (silk, metal manufacture); Toulouse, 264,411 (tobacco; commercial center); Bordeaux, 253,751 (seaport; wine); Nice, 211,165 (resort center); Nantes, 200,265 (manufacturing).

Monetary unit: Franc.

Religion (est.): Roman Catholic, 97.5%; Protestant and others, 2.5%.

HISTORY. One of the world's great nations in culture, art and learning, France was bled and devastated in World Wars I and II and emerged in mid-1944 after more than four years of Nazi occupation as a shattered nation. Since then the country has been beset by political instability centering around the three parties of Communists, Socialists and Popular Republicans. Nevertheless, a new constitution was finally adopted by a narrow majority in 1946, and substantial economic progress has been made, although inflation still is rampant and the financial situation is serious. Internationally, France has persevered in its traditional repressive policy towards Germany and has resumed its place in world councils.

France was ancient Gaul when Julius Caesar conquered a part of it in 57-52 B.C.; for several centuries thereafter it was bound to the Roman Empire. In the 5th century A.D., it was overrun by the Franks and other Barbarian tribes. Between 768 and 814, Charlemagne created a Frankish empire covering most of Western Europe, but by the time Hugh Capet came to the throne in 987, his kingdom comprised only the region around Paris. For more than 300 years the Capets struggled to unify the many feudal fiefs.

Philip VI, cousin of the last Capet and first of the House of Valois, took the throne in 1328. Soon thereafter began the Hundred Years' War (1338-1453), the struggle over England's bid to seize the French crown. The English won at Crécy in 1346 and at Agincourt in 1415, but were defeated at Orléans in 1429 by the French forces led by Joan of Arc. Cruel persecution of French Protestants, the Huguenots, was followed by civil war and then the Edict of Nantes in 1598, by which the Huguenots received complete religious freedom from Henry IV, first of the Bourbons.

Splendor, wealth and the establishment of a colonial empire marked the long reign of Louis XIV from 1643 to 1715. Extravagance, however, forced Louis XVI to strug-

FRANCE AND THE FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE

Country	Area, sq. mi.	Population, estimated
France	212,741	40,517,923 (1946)
Africa		
French Equatorial Africa	959,982	3,524,710 (1943)
Chad	454,940	1,431,806 (")
Gabon	91,405	408,476 (")
Middle Congo	175,630	738,291 (")
Ubangi-Shari	238,007	946,137 (")
Cameroun	169,436	2,815,000 (1945)
Algeria	851,078	7,600,000 (1939)
Morocco	153,870	8,597,551 (1944)
Tunisia	48,300	3,463,328 (1946)
French West Africa	1,816,099	15,943,000 (1943)
Dahomey	43,282	1,436,000 (")
Dakar and dependencies	62	182,000 (")
French Guinea	97,247	2,164,000 (")
French Sudan	480,417	3,875,000 (")
Ivory Coast	184,255	4,124,000 (")
Mauritania	433,532	377,000 (")
Niger	499,555	2,058,000 (")
Sénégal	77,749	1,727,000 (")
Togo	20,463	865,000 (1945)
French Somaliland	8,376	40,100 (1944)
Madagascar and dependencies	229,438	4,122,000 (")
Réunion (Bourbon)	970	221,000 (")
America		
St. Pierre and Miquelon	93	4,354 (1945)
French Guiana	7,720	31,000 (1939)
Guadeloupe	27,020	6,000 (")
Martinique	686	310,000 (")
	427	270,110 (1944)
Asia		
French India	197	329,000 (1944)
Indo-Chinese Union	286,119	23,700,000 (1939)
Annam	56,974	5,989,302 (1938)
Cambodia (Cambodge)	69,866	3,046,000 (1936)
Cochin-China	24,974	4,616,000 (")
Kwangchowan	325	250,000 (1938)
Laos	89,320	1,012,000 (1936)
Tongking	44,660	8,700,000 (")
Oceania		
French Pacific Settlements	1,545	51,221 (1941)
New Caledonia and dependencies	7,654	55,000 (1939)
New Hebrides	5,700	50,000 (")

gle with the problem of taxation at a time when the forces of revolution were boiling to a head among France's lower and intellectual classes. The French Revolution, of world significance for its impact on absolute rule, broke out in 1789. Louis XVI was deposed in 1792 and executed the next year. Then came the Reign of Terror as the revolution swung to excess, the Directory from 1795 to 1799, and the Consulate from 1799 to 1804, after which Napoleon was proclaimed emperor. Meanwhile, French armies were engaged on all sides, spreading French hegemony over most of western and central Europe. The final downfall came at Waterloo on June 18, 1815.

The restored Bourbon, Louis XVIII, reigned until 1824 and was succeeded by his reactionary brother, Charles X, who was overthrown in the revolution of 1830. His successor, Louis Philippe, was unseated in 1848, and succeeded by Napoleon's nephew, Louis. Inaugurated president of the Second Republic in 1848, Louis Napoleon became emperor as Napoleon III in 1852 but abdicated after France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The resultant conflict between republicans and monarchists was resolved by the adoption of a republican constitution in 1875, which established the Third Republic to replace the provisional Republic set up in 1871.

Victorious with the Allies in World War I under Premier Georges Clemenceau, France emerged as the dominant power on the continent. From 1919 on, its aim was to keep Germany weak through a system of military alliances and by maintaining a strong French army.

The effort was a dismal failure. At home France was weakened by economic and political instability, with many short-lived cabinets. Germany became a dictatorship, with the full national energy bent toward war. The Third French Republic, permitting political freedom, bickered and argued away its years. The leftist "Popular Front" coalition cabinets of Léon Blum (1936-37) and Camille Chautemps (1937-38) were succeeded by the Radical and Socialist-Radical cabinet under Edouard Daladier, one of the men of Munich.

Paul Reynaud took Daladier's place on March 21, 1940, less than seven months after the start of World War II. In May, 1940, Hitler's armies finally poured into France and on June 16, the reins of government fell to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain, who opposed continuation of the war. An armistice with Germany was signed June 22, dividing France into occupied and unoccupied zones. The Third Republic was voted out of existence on July 10 by the National Assembly at Vichy, and Unoccupied France became totalitarian, with Pétain as chief of state.

Meanwhile, in London, General Charles de Gaulle had formed on June 18, 1940, a provisional French National Committee which received British recognition and represented the interests of free Frenchmen. De Gaulle's government-in-exile was moved to Algiers in June, 1943, as the French Committee for National Liberation.

After the liberation of Paris, De Gaulle formed a provisional government in the capital on Sept. 10, 1944. It remained in power as a theoretically non-political régime until the elections of Oct. 21, 1945, when a National Assembly was selected to draw up a new constitution and serve as an interim legislative body. De Gaulle was named provisional president on Nov. 13 but resigned soon after and was succeeded by Félix Gouin, a Socialist, on Jan. 23, 1946. A women's suffrage law was passed on April 26, 1944, and women voted for the first time in France in April, 1945.

A proposed constitution providing for a strong legislature and weak executive was rejected by the electorate on May 5, 1946. The new National Assembly, elected June 2, named Popular Republican Georges Bidault as interim President. France's new constitution was approved by a narrow margin on Oct. 13, and the Fourth Republic formally took shape early in 1947 with the election of Socialist Vincent Auriol as President, Jan. 16, and the confirmation of Socialist Paul Ramadier as Premier, Jan. 22.

GOVERNMENT. Under the constitution approved Oct. 13, 1946, France is a secular, democratic and social republic. The dominant power in the new Republic is the National Assembly, whose members (618 in 1947) are elected by universal direct suffrage. There is also a Council of the Republic of 315 members elected by a complicated indirect procedure requiring 8 different elections. This house has only advisory and delaying powers and is definitely subordinate to the Assembly. The two Houses together elect the President of the Republic for a 7-year term, but his choice of a Premier and the latter's choice of cabinet ministers require Assembly ratification. All ministers are collectively responsible to the Assembly for the general policy of the Cabinet and are individually responsible for their personal actions.

The National Assembly elections of Nov. 10, 1946, resulted in a considerable gain for the Communists; they and their affiliated groups secured 182 seats, the Popular Republicans (MRP) and their affiliated groups, 166; Socialists, 102; others, 168.

The Cabinet, as reconstituted after the exclusion of the Communist ministers on Apr. 30, 1947, contained 12 Socialists, 6 Popular Republicans, 5 members of the *Rassemblement des Gauches*, and 2 Independent Republicans.

DEFENSE. France's 1947 army, riddled by equipment shortages, political factionalism and poor morale, comprised about 430,000 men recruited under a conscription system. Forces outside France included about 60,000 in Germany, 7,000 in Austria, several thousand in Madagascar, 100,000 in North Africa and another 100,000 in Indo-China. The projected strength of the air force was stabilized at 100,000 and that of the navy at about 135,000. The navy, decimated by wartime losses and scuttlings, had 3 battle-ships (one nearing completion, one in commission and one in use as a gunnery training ship), one fleet carrier (formerly H.M.S. *Colossus*, 14,000 tons), one escort carrier, 9 cruisers, 12 submarines (four more being built), 28 destroyers and large torpedo boats, and several hundred smaller craft to equal about 250,000 tons. The budget allocation for defense is 33 percent.

EDUCATION. State elementary schools in 1944 numbered approximately 66,000, with more than 3,600,000 students enrolled. There were also 11,700 private elementary schools with approximately 1,050,000 students. Secondary education for boys—comprising a 7-year course—is provided in *lycées*, classical and modern schools maintained by the state (527 in 1944 with 205,000 students), communal colleges and free schools. Girl students enrolled in *lycées* and classical and modern schools in 1944 numbered 141,000 in 388 institutions.

Higher education is provided chiefly in the universities, of which there are 17 in

France with total enrollment slightly exceeding 100,000 in 1943. The largest, the University of Paris, had an enrollment of 40,200 in that year. Toulouse had the second largest enrollment—8,000.

RELIGION. The predominant faith is Roman Catholicism, but Church and State were separated in 1905. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were resumed in 1921, and lesser church property was returned to diocesan associations in 1924.

POPULATION. The people are not homogeneous, varying from section to section. During the inter-bellum period, the population remained almost static, with an increase of only 72,133 from 1931 to 1936 and a decrease of 3.3 percent from 1936 to 1946. The birth rate also fell sharply (1925: 19.6; 1936-38 annual average: 14.8), but the end of World War II saw a slight uptrend, with an estimated rate of 16.2 in 1945. In 1946, for the first time in 11 years, births (835,000) exceeded deaths (542,000).

AGRICULTURE. The national economy of France is predominantly agricultural. Of the total area, approximately 40 percent is ordinarily devoted to crops, 20 percent to forests, 3 percent to vines and two percent to market and other gardening. The vast majority of holdings are small farms worked by the owners. France normally is almost self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs and leads the world in wine production.

Production of major crops in 1946, in metric tons (1938 production in parentheses), was as follows: wheat 6,674,000 (9,801,000); rye 438,000 (811,131); barley 1,029,000 (1,290,780); oats 3,734,000 (5,457,438); potatoes 12,167,000 (17,314,529), and sugar beets 6,517,000 (7,894,873).

Other important crops are artichokes, berries, fodder beets, fruits, hay, nuts and turnips. Silk culture once thrived in the lower Rhône valley, but production fell sharply between wars. Milk, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry have become increasingly important as exports. Livestock in 1943 included 14,500,000 cattle, 6,600,000 sheep and 3,700,000 hogs. Wine production in 1946 was 830,080,600 American gallons.

INDUSTRY. Principal industrial areas are Paris, Artois, Lower Seine and Lyon; the textile industry is concentrated in the north. Leading manufactures are iron, steel, chemicals, textiles, automobiles, machinery and beet sugar. Industrial activity made rapid advances in 1946, with production estimated at 89 percent of prewar totals. The coal shortage was still serious, however, and augmented production in 1946-47 was accompanied by disproportionately higher prices and living costs.

TRADE. Imports in 1946 totaled 30,420,787 tons, valued at 234,041,646,000 fr., and exports, 9,987,909 tons, valued at 101,405,649,000 fr., leaving a trade deficit of 132,636,007,000 fr. The principal suppliers were the

U. S. 27.8 percent, Algeria 10.2, Britain 5.8; the leading customers were Belgium 20.3 percent, Algeria 13.2 and Switzerland 9.4.

COMMUNICATIONS. The French merchant marine in 1939 had 11,282 ships and a gross tonnage of 2,952,975. World War II losses amounted to 1,814,000 tons; the deadweight tonnage on March 31, 1946, was 1,300,000. Marseille, the chief port, ordinarily clears more than 25 percent of it.

In 1943 there were 5,435 miles of navigable waterways, including canals with a traffic of 22,900,000 tons (1938: 49,610,000 tons). There are about 550 inland navigation ports, of which Paris, Rouen and Strasbourg each normally handle more than one million tons annually (Paris, more than ten million tons). Railway mileage in 1944 totaled 24,400; destruction by Allied bombing and by military operations after the Normandy landings was enormous. Restoration of railway traffic facilities made good progress in 1946 and 1947, but water traffic, particularly international merchant marine, still lagged, largely because of heavy war damage. Railroads were merged in 1938 into the *Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français*, of which the government acquired controlling interest. Highway mileage in 1939 was 393,761.

Air France, nationalized on Jan. 1, 1946, operates on a world-wide basis, using U. S.-built aircraft for the most part. Miles scheduled per week by regular air services on April 1, 1947, totaled 71,624 on domestic routes and 222,412 on international routes.

FINANCE. The 1946 budget estimated revenues at 289,500,000,000 fr. and expenditures at 271,000,000,000 fr. The internal debt on May 31, 1946, was 1,999,441,000,000 fr. French investments in the U. S. (1941) totaled \$747,000,000. U. S. lend-lease assistance received by France and her possessions (\$2,377,072,000, or 4.8% of the total) was surpassed only by that received by the British Empire and the U. S. S. R. On Dec. 2, 1945, the Bank of France (capital: 182,500,000 fr.) and four large private banks were nationalized, and commercial credit came under government supervision.

TOPOGRAPHY. With a maximum length of about 600 miles and a width of 550 miles, France is second in size to Russia among Europe's nations. Its coastline is about 1,950 miles. In the Alps near the Italian and Swiss borders is France's highest point—Mont Blanc, 15,781 feet. The forest-covered Vosges Mountains are in the north-east and the Pyrenees are along the Spanish border. Except for extreme northern France, which is part of the Flanders plain, the country may be described as four river basins and a plateau. Three of the streams flow west—the Seine into the English Channel, the Loire into the Atlantic, and the Garonne into the Bay of

Biscay. The Rhône flows south into the Mediterranean. For about a hundred miles, the Rhine is France's eastern border. West of the Rhône and northeast of the Garonne lies the Central Plateau, covering about 15 percent of France's area, and rising to a maximum elevation of 6,188 feet. In the Mediterranean, 115 miles east-southeast of Nice, is Corsica, the island of Napoleon's birth, with an area of 3,367 square miles. **MINERALS.** French coalfields, most extensive in the northeast, ordinarily supply about 70 percent of domestic needs. Lorraine, Anjou and Normandy have valuable iron ore deposits. Provence has bauxite. Alsace has potash and oil. Limousin has kaolin, zinc, lead and tar.

MINERALS, 1938 and 1946

(in metric tons)

Mineral	1938	1946
Coal	46,502,000	47,205,600*
Iron ore	33,062,400	16,214,400
Bauxite	684,960	451,860
Lead ore	5,736	11,664
Potash salts	3,310,800	3,286,572

*Approximate.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. France, with over 26,000,000 wooded acres, produces well over \$100,000,000 worth of forest products in a normal year, including resin, turpentine, timber and nuts. The annual fish catch is normally second only to that of Britain among the nations of Europe. Cod and sardines are usually the biggest items; others are coalfish, herring, whiting, mackerel, tunny, lobster, rays, flounder, sole.

CLIMATE. France's climate is temperate but varies from long cold winters and hot summers in the northeast, to the sub-tropical temperature of the Mediterranean coast with very mild winters. With no high western elevations to block moisture-laden winds from the Atlantic, all France has adequate rainfall of 20 to 30 inches a year. The mean annual temperature at Paris is 50.5° (36.5° in January and 65.5° in July). The rainiest months are June and October, with February usually the driest.

Andorra

This 191-square mile autonomous and semi-independent state on the Franco-Spanish border has been under the joint suzerainty of the French State and the Spanish bishops of Urgel since 1278. It is a cluster of mountain valleys inhabited by about 5,200 stubborn and traditionally independent people whose principal pursuit is the tending of flocks. Catalán is the language spoken, and both French and Spanish currency are in use. Andorra is governed by a Council General of 24 members, elected for four years by the heads of families. A First Syndic, chosen by the Council, constitutes the supreme executive authority.

French Colonial Empire

AFRICA

Algeria (Colony)

(L'Algérie)

Governor General: Yves Chataigneau.

Principal cities (census 1936): Algiers, 252,321 (capital); Oran, 194,746 (seaport); Constantine, 106,830 (trading center); Bône, 83,275 (seaport; phosphates).

Monetary unit: French franc.

Languages: Arabic, French.

Religions: Mohammedan (natives), Roman Catholic, Jewish.

HISTORY. Algeria, more than three times the size of Texas and situated on the northern bulge of Africa, was of great strategic importance during World War II. After U. S. and British troops occupied it following the landings of Nov. 8, 1942, it became the headquarters of the provisional French government of General Charles de Gaulle until the summer of 1944. For many months during that period it was the headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

Algeria became a Roman colony after the fall of Carthage in 146 B.C. and was overrun by the Arabs in the 7th, 11th and 12th centuries. In the 13th century it became one of the three kingdoms founded on the ruins of the old Almohade Empire. Following a brief Spanish occupation, it went under Turkish suzerainty in 1518. For 300 years thereafter Algiers was the headquarters of the notorious Barbary pirates who preyed on Mediterranean shipping. The French ended Turkish rule by taking Algiers in 1830, but it was not until 1847 that they were able to suppress a holy war instigated in 1839 by Abd-el-Kader.

French policy for a time vacillated between complete assimilation of Algeria as part of France, and a decentralized administration under a governor general. In 1896 the idea of assimilation was abandoned for a number of years. After France fell in 1940, Algerian government officials were loyal to Vichy, but their control was ended by the Allied invasion of the African coast in 1942.

Arab Nationalist demands for greater autonomy have been intensified recently; a statute approved in 1946 but not yet effective provides for a highly decentralized government with a locally elected assembly.

GOVERNMENT. In effect, Algeria is part of France. It is represented in the National Assembly by 15 deputies, and it is one of the ten military districts of France, with both French and natives subject to military service. The governor general is responsible to the Interior, rather than Colonial, Ministry in the French Cabinet.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Primary and secondary schools for Europeans are on French lines. Most natives do not go beyond the primary grades. The knowledge and use of French has spread widely among the natives, but the teaching of Arabic in all schools was made compulsory in 1946. There is a university at Algiers, with faculties of science, arts, law, medicine and pharmacy.

Approximately 86 percent of the population is native, 12 percent French and 2 percent other European. The native population is Berber, with Arab admixture physically assimilated.

The area under cultivation is about 25,000,000 acres, more than 20 percent of which is owned by European farmers, chiefly in the fertile coastlands. The principal crops are wheat, barley and oats. Algeria is a leading wine producer, with almost 4 percent of the cultivated area devoted to vines. Both 1945 and 1946 were disastrous years for wine production. Output in the latter year, 237,000,000 gallons, was less than 50 percent of normal. Olive trees are widespread; the average annual yield of oil is about 2,500,000 gallons. Tobacco, corn, vegetables, flax, silk, figs and dates are also produced. Much of the area is more adapted to grazing than to agriculture.

European industries include those dependent on crops, such as distilling and oil and flour milling, as well as the making of leather, tobacco and matches. There are also small native industries, particularly the traditional carpet weaving.

Exports in 1938 (latest data available in 1947) totaled \$162,290,000, of which 83.5 percent went to France. Imports were \$143,766,000, of which 75.1 percent came from France. Wines comprised 50.6 percent of the exports (441,356,000 gallons, almost all to France). Others were fruits, iron ore, meal and olive oil. The chief imports were cotton cloth, sugar, machinery, metal manufactures and vehicles.

Algeria has 2,734 miles of railway. A central line runs from the Moroccan to the Tunisian frontier with branches north to all the ports and south into the Southern Territories. There is an excellent network of roads of more than 30,000 miles, and motor transport is well developed, including regular passenger and freight lines across the Sahara. Only French ships may normally trade between France and Algeria.

Revenue in 1946 was estimated at 14,269,-147,449 fr. and expenditures at 14,258,906,-954 fr.

Algeria is a leading producer of phosphates (1944: 242,893 tons). Iron ore of good quality is found near the Tunisian frontier and on the Oran coast. Zinc, lead and salt are also important minerals; and

small amounts of oil and coal are produced.

Forests, mostly scrub, cover about 6,000,000 acres; cork is the leading product. Fish products include anchovies, sardines, shellfish, spray and tuna.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Algeria fronts on the Mediterranean for more than 700 miles. Northern Algeria extends inland for 185 to more than 200 miles. South of it is the big, economically unimportant Southern Territories. Low plains cover small areas near the coast, but 68 percent of Algeria is a plateau between 2,625 and 5,250 feet above sea level. The region between the Sahara and the Mediterranean reaches a high point of 7,641 feet.

Most of the streams are periodic with the rains. The Chélif is the principal river, over 435 miles long. On the Saharan slopes, the oases or the hot sands absorb the streams as soon as they leave the mountain ridges.

Rainfall averages 20 to 40 inches on the coast, and decreases to virtually none in the Sahara. On the coast, temperatures average about 52° in winter, 77° in summer. Inland, the winter average is about 40° and summer about 81°, although the Sahara summer average is from 95° to 105°.

CAMEROUN (FRENCH CAMEROONS)—Status: Under United Nations trusteeship.

Capital: Yaoundé (pop. 1944: 18,754).

High Commissioner: René Hoffer.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, \$7,261,000 (71% to Britain); imports, \$6,199,000 (50% from Britain, 22% from U. S.).

Chief exports: cacao, palm kernels and oil, coffee.

Agricultural products: sweet potatoes, millet, cacao, bananas, palm kernels and oil.

Minerals: diamonds, gold, tin.

Forest product: timber.

Cameroun is bounded principally by French Equatorial Africa, except for the Atlantic Ocean on the west, the British Cameroons mandate on the northwest, and Río Muni on part of its southern boundary. In 1884 the Cameroons became a German colony (Kamerun), and after the conclusion of World War I the region was divided as a League mandate between Britain and France, four-fifths of the area going to France. The new U. N. trusteeship area has political and financial autonomy under a French High Commissioner, responsible to the French government and to the administrative council of French Equatorial Africa. Cameroun joined the Free French movement in 1940. The chief port and commercial center is Douala (pop. 1944: 36,040); the administrative center, Yaoundé, is located on the central plateau.

The climate is tropical and unhealthful for Europeans; not even in the cool months

does the temperature generally fall below 70°. Rainfall is heavy on the coast and is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA—Status: Colony.

Governor General: (Vacant).

Capital: Brazzaville (pop. 24,941).

Foreign trade (1944): exports, \$15,292,800 (27% to U. S., 18% to Britain); imports, \$15,147,000 (30% from Britain, 23% from U. S.).

Chief exports: gold, wood, cotton, wool, palm kernels and oil.

Agricultural products: cotton (1945: 45,000 tons), wool, palm kernels and oil, coffee.

Minerals: gold (1944: 2,561 kg.), zinc ore.

Forest products: timber, rubber, copal gum, wax.

The colony lies in west central Africa, bordered on the west by the Atlantic, Cameroun, Nigeria and French West Africa; on the north by Libya; on the east by Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; and on the southeast and south by Belgian Congo. The coast, an early slaving center, was first settled by the French in 1839; French hegemony was subsequently extended by exploration and conquest of the native tribes. The territory declared for Free France following the armistice of June, 1940, and Brazzaville became capital of De Gaulle's Free French movement.

The governor general, responsible to the Minister of Colonies in the French Cabinet, administers the whole area as an administrative unit with the aid of an administrative council; each of the four territorial regions (Gabon [Gabun], Middle Congo, Ubangi-Shari, Chad) has a governor responsible to him. There were, in 1944, 6,923 Europeans; most of the Africans are Negroes. There are Arab and Fulani settlements in the Chad region, and several Moslem sultanates. Natural resources, both forest and mineral, are vast but relatively unexploited. The country's economic life depends primarily on the forest products. Timber exports from an estimated 300,000 square miles of forest were 440,000 tons in 1937, and postwar exports are expected to exceed that figure. The colony is capable of exporting large quantities of hard okoumé wood, either in logs or in veneer form.

The climate is tropical—hot and humid—and the average temperature is about 80° (78° at Brazzaville), varying only slightly throughout the year. Rainfall averages about 60 inches annually, with no marked wet or dry seasons.

FRENCH SOMALILAND—Status: Colony.

Capital: Djibouti (population 20,000).

Governor: Paul H. Siriex.

Chief exports: coffee, hides, salt.

Mineral: salt.

French Somaliland, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, was acquired by France between 1883 and 1887 by treaties with the Somali sultans, although posts on the coast had been acquired in 1856. This small, largely arid and sparsely populated region is important chiefly because of the port of Djibouti, the main artery of Ethiopia's trade via the Djibouti-Addis Ababa railway. The colony is administered by a governor, responsible to the French government and assisted by an advisory council. It adhered to the Free French movement by an agreement initiated in December, 1942. In 1944 there were 629 Europeans.

French West Africa (Colony)

(L'Afrique Occidentale Française)

Governor General: René Barthès.

Principal cities (est. 1943): Dakar, 98,700 (capital, chief port); St. Louis, 43,200.

Monetary unit: French franc.

Languages: French, colonial tongues.

Religions: Mohammedan, Pagan.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The St. Louis Colony, founded in 1626 at the mouth of the Sénégal River, was probably the first permanent white settlement in French West Africa in which the French established themselves, largely for the purpose of pursuing the slave trade. Little progress inland was made until after 1854, when a scheme was conceived to link the upper Sénégal with the upper Niger. After 1876 the coast settlements were extended steadily into the interior through a series of missionary and economic campaigns. In 1895 the colony of French West Africa was formed under one governor general by the unification of its various components.

The governor general of the colony is appointed by the French government and is assisted by a legislative council. Governors responsible to him administer the eight constituent colonies—Sénégal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Dakar, French Sudan, Mauritania and Niger. Each of these has considerable autonomy, with the central colonial government supervising services common to all. The area is represented in the French National Assembly.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Attendance at elementary schools in 1945 was approximately 75,000, including 1,100 European children. There were 15 higher primary schools with 2,450 students, and three secondary schools, with 700 students. Private schools enrolled approximately 31,000.

No racial unity exists in French West

Africa, and there is great variation of physique, manner, custom and language. The population is native except for approximately 28,000 French (1943) and 9,000 other Europeans. Non-Negroid tribes include the Saharans, Moors, Tuaregs and Fulbé. About half the population normally is Mohammedan, but a number of tribes have remained spirit worshippers.

Agriculture has expanded rapidly in recent years. Millet, rice and maize are the principal food crops, and vegetable oils are a leading commercial product. Groundnuts are cultivated in Sénégal, and palm kernels and oil are produced in Dahomey and the Ivory Coast. Other products are coffee, cotton, cacao and bananas. Stock raising is important in French Sudan and Mauritania, relatively dry districts in the northern part of the colony. Manufacturing is undeveloped except for small native industries.

Imports in 1946 totaled 5,990,770,000 fr., including cotton cloth, metal products, vehicles, machinery, beverages, foodstuffs and petroleum. Sénégal and the Ivory Coast account for over half the exports, which totaled 4,120,592,000 fr. in 1946 and included groundnuts, coffee, bananas, cotton, cacao, palm kernels and vegetable oil.

The middle Niger and lower Sénégal Rivers are navigable, but French West Africa's railways (1945: 2,700 mi.) are more important as interior communications. Dakar, with the best harbor on the west African coast, is the principal port and also an important stop on international air routes between South America and Europe. There are several other good ports.

The estimated budget for 1946 balanced at 6,157,000,000 fr., about a third of which was the total local budget of the eight component colonies.

Gold, found in alluvial deposits in Sénégal and in veins in the Ivory Coast, is the only important mineral. Timber and precious woods are important, especially in the Ivory Coast. Forest products include timber, mahogany logs, gum arabic, shea butter (a solid, white fat obtained from the seeds of the shea tree) and nuts, kapok and beeswax. Some rubber is exported.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The colony, comprising a sixth of Africa, is half as big as Europe; it is generally a plateau broken by two mountain ranges. The Futa Jallon, from 2,300 to 4,900 feet in elevation, parallels the coast for about 430 miles, and Mount Nimba, on the Liberian border, rises 5,250 feet. There are also mountainous regions in the Sahara districts to the north. The Niger, 2,600 miles long, is the principal river.

The central and northern parts of the colony have two seasons, rainy and dry. In the southernmost regions there are two

rainy seasons, separated by a short dry season. Average annual rainfall at St. Louis is 16.7 inches; at Dakar, 20.2 inches. Temperatures on the west coast average about 70° in winter and 82° in summer, with daily variation of about 20°.

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES—Status: Colony.

Capital: Tananarive (Antananarivo) (est. pop. 1946: 170,000).

Governor General: Marcel de Coppet.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, \$39,671,000 (58% to France, 19% to U. S.); imports, \$31,023,000 (30% from France, 23% from U. S.). **Chief exports:** vanilla 21%, coffee 15%, meat, honey, manioc.

Agricultural products (1945): rice (770,000 metric tons), coffee (28,000 tons), sugar cane (230,000 tons), vanilla (653 tons), manioc, bananas, corn, coconuts, sweet potatoes.

Minerals: gold, graphite (1946 exports: 8,875 metric tons), mica, phosphates.

Forest products: gum, medicinal plants, rubber, tannins, dyewoods.

Madagascar, lying off the southeast coast of Africa, is the fourth largest island in the world, with a length of 995 miles and an average width of 250 miles. It remained independent under native rulers until 1885, when it came under French protection. French troops conquered the island in 1895 and it became a French colony the following year. The last native ruler, Queen Rānavàlona III, was exiled.

British troops landed on the island May 5, 1942, during World War II, and an armistice with Vichy French forces was signed November 5, 1942. The island is administered by a governor general responsible to the minister of colonies in Paris, assisted by a recently created General Assembly. Native nationalist outbreaks occurred in 1947, and French troops maintained order with difficulty.

The chief occupations are cattle raising (1943: 6,000,000 cattle) and agriculture; there are several food-processing and textile plants. The chief port is Tamatave on the east coast; the capital, Tananarive, is located on the central plateau. In 1941 there were 52,383 French and other non-native residents, including Hindus, Arabs and other Asiatics. The natives, collectively known as Malagasy, are divided into several tribes. Outlying dependencies include the islands of Europa, Juan da Nova, Bassas da India and Glorieuses.

The Comoro Islands, formerly a dependency, were formed as an autonomous territory in 1946, under the direct administration of the colonial ministry in Paris.

The climate of Madagascar is generally tropical, with a warm and wet season from November to April and a cool, dry season the rest of the year. Temperatures vary between 55.5° and 95° (at Tamatave, 80° in February, 68° in July).

Morocco (Protectorate) (Maroc)

Area: 161,459 square miles. (French 153,870; Spanish 7,589).

Population: French Morocco 8,597,551 (1944); Spanish Morocco 991,954 (1940).

Sultan: Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef.

French Resident General: Alphonse Juin.

Spanish High Commissioner: Juan Varela.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Casablanca, 524,985 (chief seaport); Marrakech, 230,835 (trading center); Fez, 222,748 (commercial center); Rabat, 154,839 (French administrative center).

Monetary units: French franc, Spanish peseta.

Languages: Arabic, French, Spanish.

Religions: Chiefly Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Morocco, about the size of California, is just south of Spain across the Strait of Gibraltar and looks out on the Atlantic from the northwest shoulder of Africa. It was once the home of the Berbers, who helped the Arabs invade Spain in A.D. 711 and then revolted against them and gradually won control of large areas of Spain for a time after 739.

The country was ruled successively by various native dynasties and maintained regular commercial relations with Europe, even during the 17th and 18th centuries when it was the headquarters of the famous Sallu pirates. In the 19th century, clashes with the French and Spanish became frequent. Finally, in 1904, France and Spain divided Morocco into zones of French and Spanish influence, and these were established as formal protectorates in 1912. In the same year a revolt at Fez was followed by the appointment of General (later Marshal) Louis Lyautey as governor general. His administration, lasting until 1925 except for a brief period during World War I, was remarkable for its efficiency and far-sighted policies.

Meanwhile, Morocco had become the object of big-power rivalry, which almost led to a European war in 1905 when Germany attempted to gain a foothold in the rich mineral country. By terms of the Algeiras Conference (1906), Morocco was internationalized economically and France's privileges were limited. War again seemed imminent in 1911, when Germany dispatched a warship to Agadir in an evident attempt to intimidate France. Again the dispute was settled, however, and this time Germany recognized France's right to establish a protectorate over Morocco.

The Tangier Statute, concluded by Britain, France and Spain in 1923, created an international zone at the port of Tangier, permanently neutralized and demilitarized. In World War II Spain occupied the zone, ostensibly to insure order, but she had to withdraw in 1945, and the international rule was reestablished.

The French zone in Morocco was under the Vichy government of France during

part of World War II, but three days after the Allied landing in North Africa in 1942 it came under Allied control.

GOVERNMENT. Morocco nominally is an absolute monarchy under a sultan, but actually the French resident general at Rabat and the Spanish high commissioner at Tetuan direct Moroccan policies to a large extent. The sultan lives in the French zone, and delegates authority to representatives in the Spanish zone and Tangier.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Most of the natives are illiterate; some get rudimentary education in Koranic schools or state-maintained institutions. Education is provided in both zones for Europeans.

The natives are Berbers, roughly divided by customs and way of life into three groups—the Riff group along the coast, the central or Berber group in the mid-Atlas Mountains, and the southern or Chleuh in the high Atlas and the Sus. There is a large Jewish population. Most of the Europeans live in the cities.

Morocco is essentially agricultural. In the French zone, about 25,000,000 acres are cultivated, with 1945 production of wheat coming to 170,000 long tons; of barley, 230,000 tons. Corn, beans, peas, hemp, sorghum, citrus fruit and dates also are raised. The olive oil yield in 1943 was 8,000 tons. In 1943 the native stock raisers kept 13,000,000 sheep and 2,800,000 cattle.

In the Spanish zone, agriculture is largely undeveloped, but it has potential importance. In 1943, 154,739 tons of barley were produced; wheat, maize and sorghum crops were also important.

Manufacturing industries introduced by Europeans, mostly small, produce chemicals, flour, leather, stone and textiles. Native industries include carpet weaving and the making of Turkish slippers.

Exports from the French zone in 1944 totaled 2,700,000,000 fr., and imports 3,600,000,000 fr. Chief exports are phosphates, wheat, fish, wool and eggs. Imports include sugar, mineral oil, cotton and rayon cloth and machinery. Exports from the Spanish zone in 1944 totaled about \$9,834,700, and imports \$45,054,200. A large proportion of the trade is carried on with Spain. Major exports are cattle, eggs and iron ore; imports include flour, sugar, tea, wine and textiles.

Railroads in 1946 totaled 860 miles of standard gauge in the French zone and 73 in the Spanish zone. Highway mileage in 1940 was approximately 5,000 in the French zone, about 600 in the Spanish zone and 65 in Tangier. Casablanca, which handles 80 percent of the French zone trade, has perhaps the world's largest artificial port.

The importance of Tangier, once Morocco's first port, has declined under the

international regime, and its harbor works are obsolete.

Revenues in the French zone in 1944 were estimated at 2,604,982,000 fr.; expenditures at 2,604,658,000 fr. The budget for the Spanish zone in 1938 balanced at 111,785,-245 pesetas. The 1946 budget of the international administration at Tangier provided for receipts of 360,000,000 fr. and expenditures of 351,000,000 fr. Custom receipts provide most of the revenue.

Exploitation of French Morocco's almost inexhaustible deposits of phosphate is a state monopoly and produced a total of 2,783,636 metric tons in 1946. Other major minerals are coal, cobalt, iron ore, manganese ore, molybdenum, tin, zinc and lead. Iron ore (1945: 830,000 tons) is the chief mineral of the Spanish zone; others are antimony and manganese.

Cork, gums and tannins are the principal forest products in the French zone, mostly from the northern Atlas slopes; in the Spanish zone, cork, wax and charcoal are leading products. Waters off both coasts are rich fisheries.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. On the Atlantic coast, there is a fertile plain; the Mediterranean coast is mountainous, making most of the Spanish zone a rugged area. The Atlas Mountains, running northeastward from the southern part of the country to the Algerian frontier, average 11,000 feet in elevation.

Morocco's climate is essentially Mediterranean, modified by the Atlantic. On the Atlantic coast the temperatures are relatively cool (at Mogador, 61.5° in January and 72.3° in August). Inland the climate is more continental, with colder winters and hotter summers (at Fez, 50° in January and 80.6° in August). The rainy season is in October-November and April-May. Snow falls at altitudes above 3,000 feet.

RÉUNION (Bourbon)—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: St. Denis (pop. 1941: 32,637).

Prefect: Paul Demange.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 458,729,000 fr.; imports, 275,282,000 fr. Chief exports: sugar, essential oils (geranium oil, oil of vetiver, oil of ilang-ilang).

Agricultural products: sugar, vanilla, coffee, maize.

Discovered by Portuguese navigators in the 16th century, the island, then uninhabited, was taken as a French possession in 1638. It is located about 450 miles east of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean.

There is no indigenous population. About three-quarters of the inhabitants are of European origin; the remainder are Creoles, mulattoes, Negroes, Indians and other Asiatics. Tropical cyclones of hurricane variety are frequent during the change of seasons; one of the most recent (Jan., 1945)

caused damage of over \$1,000,000. Occasionally a *raz de marée* (tidal wave) does great damage. Sugar-cane cultivation and the production of rum are the principal occupations.

TOGO—Status: Under United Nations Trusteeship.

Capital: Lomé (pop. 1945: 27,928).

Commissioner: Jean Noutary.

Chief exports: cacao, palm kernels, corn, cotton, copra.

Agricultural products: cacao, palm kernels and oil, cotton, copra, coffee.

Mineral: iron ore.

Forest products: dye woods, oil palms.

Togo, a part of the former Slave Coast, lies between the British Gold Coast colony and French West Africa. Established as a German colony in 1884, the area was divided as a League mandate by France and Britain at the end of World War I, with France obtaining two-thirds of the total area. It was placed under U. N. trusteeship in Dec., 1946.

Togo is administered by a commissioner responsible to the French government, assisted by an economic and financial council composed of officials, merchants and nine elected native delegates. Agriculture and grazing are the chief industries. In 1945, there were 638 Europeans. The coastline, only 32 miles long, is low, sandy and without harbors.

The coastland climate is hot, humid and unhealthful, with wet seasons lasting from March to June and from September to November.

Tunisia (Protectorate)

Ruler (Bey): Sidi Mohammed al-Amin.

French Resident General: Jean Mons.

Prime Minister: Mustapha Saak.

Principal cities (census 1936): Tunis, 219,578 (capital); Sfax, 43,333 (phosphate port); Bizerte, 28,468 (seaport and naval base); Sousse, 28,465 (seaport).

Monetary unit: French franc.

Languages: Arabic, French, Italian.

Religion: Predominantly Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Tunisia was settled by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in ancient times. Except for an interval of Vandal conquest in A.D. 439-533, it was part of the Roman Empire until the Arab conquest of 648-69. Then it was ruled by various Arab and Berber dynasties until the Turks took it in 1570-74. The founder of the present dynasty, Hussein ben 'All, was proclaimed sovereign by the occupation troops in 1705 and later succeeded in making the office hereditary, although subject to nominal Turkish sovereignty.

Throughout much of its history, Tunisia was essentially a pirate state, preying on

Mediterranean shipping. In modern times, Italy became predominant economically in the area, but after French troops occupied the area in 1881, the reigning Bey signed a treaty acknowledging a French protectorate.

Following the Allied landings in North Africa in 1942, Tunisia became a battleground with the Axis forces pinched between the British 8th Army advancing from Libya and the U. S., British and French forces from Algeria. The Axis units surrendered in May, 1943, and Tunisia was turned over to the De Gaulle government. On May 15, 1943, the reigning Bey, Sidi Mohammed al-Mounsaf, was removed and replaced by his cousin, the present ruler.

Fanned by Arab nationalist agitation elsewhere, the Tunisian nationalist party, *Destour*, although banned by the French, intensified its activity in 1946-47. Its aim was the complete independence of Tunisia and its adherence to the Arab League.

GOVERNMENT. Although the Bey is theoretically sovereign, a French resident general actually controls all military and civil affairs, assisted by a cabinet. Local administration is conducted by native officials under the close supervision of the French. The Southern Territory is subject to military administration.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1937 (latest data available in 1947), Tunisia's 492 public and 35 private schools had 96,520 pupils, about a third of them French and Italian. The Great Mosque at Tunis is a Moslem University, and there are 1,332 Moslem private schools.

Tunisia's population (by the 1936 census it was 89.6 percent Arab and Bedouin, 5.4 percent French, 4.6 percent Italian and .4 percent other) is concentrated in the cities and on the coast. There are about 100,000 nomads.

Agriculture is the chief industry. Over a quarter of the arable land is in wheat. Other important crops are barley, oats, corn, sorghum, beans and peas. Average annual wine production is about 38,000,000 gallons (1946: 14,494,540). Average olive oil production is about 50,000 short tons annually. The Cape Bon region is largely devoted to citrus fruits, the southern oases to dates. Tunisia exports ordinarily more than 50,000 sheep and 4,000 tons of wool a year.

Leading industries include flour milling, oil refining, lead smelting and distilling. Native industries flourish, including the spinning and weaving of wool, and the making of pottery and leather goods.

Tunisia, Algeria and France are under a single customs union for a number of products. Exports in 1946 were valued at 4,034,819,000 fr., of which 58 percent went to France. They included olive oil, wine, wheat, phosphates, iron ore, lead and

esparto grass. Imports were 10,014,563,000 fr., of which 70 percent came from France. The leading items were cotton cloth, machinery, metal products, autos, rice, sugar and coal.

There were 4,800 miles of roads and 1,310 miles of railway in 1938. Tunis, Bizerte, Sousse and Sfax are the principal ports.

Ordinary revenue for 1946 was estimated at 4,201,760,000 fr., and expenditures about the same. There was an extraordinary budget balanced at 6,475,420,000 fr. for public works, education and agricultural research. State monopolies, including tobacco, provide about 25 percent of the revenue and indirect taxes about half.

Tunisia's extremely rich deposits of phosphates are mined principally in the Gafsa and Kef regions. Production in 1946 was approximately 1,540,000 short tons. Its iron ore is of good quality. Other minerals are lead, zinc, mercury, manganese, copper, salt and poor-grade lignite.

Products derived from Tunisia's 2,500,000 acres of forests include lumber, mine props and cork. Alfa—127,000 tons in 1938 but only 6,000 tons in 1945—is exported, mainly to England, for the making of paper pulp. About 15,000 Tunisians work at fishing. Annual sponge production averages 125,000 tons.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Tunisia, at the northernmost bulge of Africa, thrusts out toward Sicily to mark the division between the eastern and western Mediterranean. It is mountainous in the north, covered by plains in the east, and projects southward to the Sahara area. Its principal river, the Medjerda, in the north, is 228 miles long. The climate is Mediterranean with mean temperature extremes at Tunis of 52.7° and 79.2°. Annual rainfall ranges from 24 inches in the north to less than five inches in the south.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

FRENCH GUIANA (including ININI)—Status: Département of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Cayenne (population 11,704).

Prefect: Robert Vignon.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 45,400,000 fr.; imports, 126,800,000 fr.

Agricultural products: bananas, cacao, corn, manioc, rice, sugar cane.

Mineral: gold (1946: 19,749 oz.).

French Guiana, lying north of Brazil and east of Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the northeast coast of South America, was first settled in 1626. Penal settlements, embracing the area around the mouth of the Maroni River and the Iles du Salut (including Devil's Island), were founded in 1852. During World War II the colony at first adhered to the Vichy government, but the Free French took over in March, 1943. The large and scantily populated territory

of Inini in the hinterland is administered separately. Economic development is extremely backward; transportation is almost entirely by water, conditions are unsanitary and large quantities of foodstuffs must be imported. Gold is by far the chief export.

January temperatures average 79°, September and October temperatures 82°. Rainfall is heavy.

GUADELOUPE—Status: *Département* of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Basse-Terre (population 13,638).

Prefect: Jean Pougnat.

Foreign trade (1946): exports, 1,495,000,000 fr.; imports, 1,115,000,000 fr. Chief exports: sugar, bananas, rum.

Agricultural products (est. 1946): sugar (44,-800 metric tons), bananas (30,000 tons), coffee, cacao, manioc, tobacco, vanilla.

Guadeloupe, lying in the West Indies about 300 miles southeast of Puerto Rico, was discovered by Columbus in 1493. French colonization began in 1635. It consists of two large islands, separated by a narrow arm of the sea, and several outlying smaller islands. Most of the population is Negro and mulatto. The largest city and chief port is Pointe-à-Pitre (population 44,551). About half the cultivated area is devoted to sugar cane. The manufacturing of rum and spirits is the principal industry. Mean annual temperature is 78°.

MARTINIQUE—Status: *Département* of Metropolitan France.

Capital: Fort-de-France (pop. 1944: 64,525).

Prefect: Pierre Trouillé.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 450,700,000 fr.; imports, 461,300,000 fr. Chief exports: sugar, rum, bananas.

Agricultural products (1946): sugar (25,900 short tons), bananas, pineapples, cacao, coffee. Manufactures: rum, sugar.

Martinique, lying in the Lesser Antilles about 300 miles northeast of Venezuela, was probably discovered by Columbus in 1502 and was taken for France in 1635. Following the Franco-German armistice of 1940 it had a semi-autonomous status under the High Commissioner, Admiral Georges Robert, until 1943, when he relinquished his authority to the Free French. The colony, administered by a governor assisted by an elected council, is represented in the French legislature. The population is mainly Negro and mulatto. Most of the arable land is devoted to sugar cultivation. Fort-de-France, the capital and chief commercial center, has an excellent harbor. Mean annual temperature of the coast region is 80° (77° in January, 83° in June).

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON—Status: Colony.

Capital: St. Pierre.

Administrator: René Marchand.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 49,900,000 fr.; imports, 44,500,000 fr. Chief exports: cod and other fish products.

The sole remnant of the French colonial empire in North America, these islands were first occupied by the French in 1660. Their only importance arises from their proximity to the Grand Banks (they lie 10 mi. south of Newfoundland) which makes them the center of the French Atlantic cod fisheries.

ASIA

FRENCH INDIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Pondichéry (pop. 1941: 53,101).

Governor: Charles Baron.

Chief exports: groundnuts, cotton textiles.

Agricultural products: groundnuts, manioc, rice, onions.

French India is a collective name for the scattered French possessions in India—on the Coromandel coast are Pondichéry, Karikal and Yanam; on the Malabar coast, Mahé; and in Bengal, Chandernagor. The chief possession is Pondichéry, founded by the French in 1674. The governor, responsible to the minister of colonies in Paris, is assisted by a representative assembly. More than 90 percent of the population of French India is Hindu.

Indo-Chinese Union

High Commissioner: Emile Bollaert.

Principal cities (census 1936): Hanoi, 149,000 (capital); Cholon, 145,000 (commercial center); Saigon, 111,000 (chief port; rice); Phnom Penh, 103,000 (capital, Cambodia).

Monetary unit: Piaster.

Languages: Annamese, Cambodian, French.

Religions: Buddhism, Christianity (4%).

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. The Indo-Chinese Union (French Indo-China), at the southeast corner of Asia, first met the West in the 16th century, when Portuguese traders and missionaries arrived. French influence dates from 1787, and in the 19th century France received preferential treatment for helping the emperor of Annam recover his throne. During the last half of the century, France gradually extended influence over the whole area as it exists today.

After France fell in 1940, Vichy authorized the entry of Japanese troops, and the country became one of the springboards for the Japanese campaign against Singapore. When, in March, 1945, the Japanese seized control of the whole country, Annam and Cambodia declared their independence. After the Japanese surrender, British and Chinese troops occupied Indo-China in the face of a growing nationalist movement, and restored order for the French authorities, who assumed control officially on March 4, 1946.

Until the beginning of World War II, Indo-China was an administrative federa-

tion of one colony—Cochin-China; four protectorates—Annam, Tongking, Cambodia and Laos; and a special territory—Kwangchowan. These had various degrees of native rule, but the real administrator of each unit was the French chief resident.

Early in 1945, France announced its intention of organizing the area into five states constituting a federal union, with the components enjoying limited self-government under a French governor general. Under this plan, Cambodia received internal autonomy on Jan. 6, 1946. The Republic of Viet Nam—comprising Tongking and the northern part of Annam—was recognized on March 6, 1946, as a free state within the Indo-Chinese Union and the French Union. Viet Nam leaders, however, demanded cession of the rich rice area of Cochin-China as well as southern Annam. The French steadfastly refused to accede to this demand, and fighting broke out again on Dec. 19, 1946.

On Dec. 23, French Premier Blum sent Major General Jacques-Philippe Leclerc to Saigon to effect a settlement. Ho Chi Minh, President of Viet Nam, declared that the fighting had been precipitated by a French ultimatum. By Feb. 7, the French forces admitted they had suffered 1,855 casualties, and Viet Nam admitted to 1,500. Emile Edouard Bollaert, a civilian, was appointed High Commissioner on March 5 to succeed Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu. On Sept. 10, the French made a final appeal to the Viet Name to accept independence within the French Union, leaving France in control of defense and foreign policy. Fighting continued, with many reports of Ho Chi Minh's death.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1939 there were 33 elementary and 6 high schools for French children, with attendance of over 6,000. For natives there were 7,141 primary schools with 519,000 students, 19 middle schools with 5,640 students, and 4 high schools with 550 students. Attendance at the 47 professional schools and at the University of Hanoi was mostly native.

The Annamese, strongly influenced by contact with China, make up 80 percent of the Union's population. Next in importance are the Cambodians, about 3,000,000 strong. There are several other racial groups, some very primitive. The Chinese, concentrated in the cities, are the merchant class and own 90 percent of the rice mills. Most of the population lives on plains near the sea.

Rice, grown on five-sixths of the cultivated land, employs and feeds most of the population, and is the leading export and chief source of wealth. Production, centered in Cochin-China, averages up to 4,500,000 tons annually. Other crops include sugar, copper, cotton, tobacco, tea, coffee, groundnuts, sweet potatoes and beans.

The Union is largely an exporter of raw materials. Its factories are small and process goods for local consumption or agricultural and forest products for export. Most important are the rice and saw mills. There are also cotton and silk textile factories, sugar refineries, match and paper factories.

Exports in 1946 (excluding Annam and Tongking) were 10,817,111,000 fr. and imports, 4,942,121,000 fr. Chief exports were rubber (70%), rice and pepper. Industrial activity and trade continued to be hampered in 1947 by unsettled political conditions.

Indo-China has several thousand miles of waterways, including the Mekong River, which is navigable for two-thirds of its course. In 1939 there were 2,093 miles of railways, 75 percent state-owned. An excellent highway system includes 5,563 miles of improved road, and 11,477 miles of local road.

Mining is most developed in the north. Output in 1944 included: coal, 591,935 tons; tin, 401 tons; tungsten, 110,230 lbs.; and zinc, 1,549 tons. Iron ore, gold, phosphate, manganese, bauxite and lead are mined.

Forests cover 76,570,000 acres of Indo-China. The high mountain ranges of the north supply valuable tropical hardwood, bamboo, lacs and vegetable oil. Laos has rich teak forests. Indo-China's fishing industry provides a major staple food to go with rice. Rubber exports (1946) were 136,376 metric tons.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Extending about a thousand miles from north to south, Indo-China has two great delta regions—the Mekong in the south and the Song Koi in the north. These are separated by the Annam Mountains, and to the west of them are the mountainous continental regions of Laos. The climate is monsoonal, with nearly all of the very heavy rainfall between May and October; April and May are the hottest months (86° to 93.2°). Laos, in the interior, is cooler and drier than most of Indo-China.

OCEANIA

FRENCH PACIFIC SETTLEMENTS—Status: Colony.

Governor: Pierre Maestracchi.

Capital: Papeete, on Tahiti (pop. 1941: 11,614).

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 185,392,000 fr.; imports, 196,493,000 fr. Chief exports: vanilla, phosphate, copra.

Agricultural products: coconuts, sugar, vanilla, tobacco.

Mineral: phosphate.

The term French Pacific Settlements is applied to the scattered French possessions in the eastern Pacific—Mangareva (Gambier), Makatea, Marquesas Islands, Rapa,

Rurutu, Rimatara, Society Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Tubuai and Raivavae—which were organized into a single colony in 1903. The appointed governor is assisted by an administrative council. The principal and most populous island—Tahiti, in the Society group (pop. 1941: 23,133)—was claimed as French in 1768. Plebiscites conducted in September, 1940, gave support to the Free French movement of Gen. de Gaulle. The natives are mostly Polynesians. The climate of Tahiti is hot and humid, but not unhealthful. There is no clear division of seasons.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES— **Status:** Caledonia.

Capital: Nouméa (population 11,108).

Governor: Georges Parisot (also French Commissioner General in the Pacific).

Foreign trade (1944): exports, 227,000,000 fr.; imports, 405,000,000 fr. **Chief exports:** nickel, chrome ore, coffee, copra, shells.

Agricultural products: coffee, copra, corn, cotton, manioc, rice, tobacco.

Minerals: nickel, chromite.

Sea product: mother-of-pearl.

New Caledonia (6,533 sq. mi.), lying about 1,070 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia, was discovered by Captain James Cook in 1774 and annexed by France in 1853. The government, in the hands of an appointed governor and an elective council, also administers the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Chesterfield Islands, Walpole, the Huon Islands, Futuna and Alofi, with a total area of 1,121 square miles. The colony—taken over in the summer of 1940 by the Free French after a bloodless revolution—is one of the richest of the Pacific islands in mineral resources, particularly nickel and chrome ore. The natives are Melanesians; about one-third of the population is white. A French penal colony was established in the 19th century. Average temperature on New Caledonia varies between 65° and 72°.

NEW HEBRIDES—Status: Anglo-French condominium.

Capital: Vila (population 1,200).

Foreign trade (1941): exports, £107,688; imports, £88,800. **Chief exports:** copra, cacao.

Agricultural products: coconuts, cacao, coffee.

Sea products: trochus and burghaus shell.

The New Hebrides, under joint Anglo-French administration since 1914, lie northeast of New Caledonia. The islands, about 40 in number, joined the Free French movement after a plebiscite in July, 1940. Most of the natives are Melanesians of mixed blood; there were 212 British and 792 French in 1944. The largest island is Espiritu Santo (875 sq. mi.). The French and British high commissioners in the Pacific are represented by resident commissioners.

Germany

Area (est.): 143,243 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 65,910,999 (predominantly German).

Density per square mile: 460.1.

Allied Control Council: Gen. Lucius Clay (U. S. A.); Marshal Vassily D. Sokolovsky (U. S. S. R.); Lt. Gen. Sir Brian H. Robertson (United Kingdom); General Joseph Koenig (France).

Principal cities (census 1939): Berlin, 4,332,242 (capital); Hamburg*, 1,682,220 (chief port); Munich†, 828,235 (Bavarian capital); Cologne*, 768,426 (transportation center); Leipzig†, 701,606 (trading, publishing center); Essen*, 659,871 (steel works); Dresden†, 625,174 (railway center, Elbe port); Frankfurt on Main†, 546,649 (manufacturing).

Monetary unit: German mark.

Language: German.

Religions (1933): Protestant, 62.7%; Roman Catholic, 32.5%; Jewish, 0.7%; others, 4.1%.

*British occupation zone. †U. S. zone. ‡Soviet zone.

HISTORY. Germany, utterly defeated in World War II, was partitioned into four national zones, and although the Allies in 1945 had declared their intention of treating the country as an economic whole, 1947 found a Germany still divided and in economic chaos. At the Moscow Conference (Mar. 10–Apr. 24, 1947) it was evident that the occupying powers were in disagreement on every fundamental issue concerning Germany—the character and extent of reparations, postwar boundaries, the drafting of a final treaty, the level of industrial production and the form which a central German government was to take. Perhaps the only bright part of this dismal picture was the Anglo-American agreement for economic merger of the U. S. and British zones which promised to bring some measure of economic recovery.

In the days of Julius Caesar the territory that is now Germany was inhabited by barbarous tribes that came originally perhaps from Central Asia. One of these Germanic tribes, the Franks, attained supremacy in western Europe under Charlemagne, who was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in A. D. 800. By the Treaty of Verdun (843), Charlemagne's lands east of the Rhine were ceded to the German prince Louis. Additional territory acquired by the Treaty of Mersen (870) gave Germany approximately the area she maintained throughout the Middle Ages. For several centuries after Otto the Great was crowned king in 936, the German rulers were also usually heads of the Holy Roman Empire.

Relations between State and Church were changed by the Reformation, which began with Martin Luther's 95 theses, and came to a head in 1547, when Charles V scattered the forces of the Protestant League at Mühlberg. Freedom of worship was obtained by the Peace of Augsburg (1555), but a Counter Reformation took place later, and a dispute over the succession to

Germany, the land was held mostly by peasant proprietors. About 20 percent of the total area was unfit for cultivation, and of the remaining area only about half was under the plow. The great northern plain is fertile in some areas, but it consists elsewhere of thin, sandy soils fit only to grow potatoes and rye. The rich lands of central Germany, especially Saxony, produce sugar beets containing a high percentage of sugar. Outside of a few grazing districts, mixed farming is done.

Germany continued to suffer from food shortages in 1947, and recovery was further retarded by a severe drought. The loss of rich agricultural lands beyond the Oder-Neisse and the crowding of a larger population into a smaller area aggravated the situation.

Crop production in the U. S. zone in 1946 (in thousands of metric tons with 1936 production in parentheses) was as follows: bread grains 1,567 (2,705), feed grains 1,120 (2,127), oilseed 23 (23), sugar beets 814 (1,137) and potatoes 5,380 (9,066).

INDUSTRY. Prewar Germany was one of the world's greatest industrial nations, with more than 41 percent of her employed population engaged in industry. In the prewar years the handicraft system was gradually replaced by large industrial establishments. Of the 1,917,793 industrial establishments listed in the 1933 census, more than 90 percent were small establishments, and only one percent employed more than 50 persons, but over two-fifths of all industrial workers were concentrated in this one percent. Iron and steel production was concentrated in the Ruhr and Saarland. The industry suffered from a great lack of domestic iron ore, which was largely offset by imports. The electrical industry was concentrated in Berlin, the chemical industry in Bavaria, Rhenish Prussia and Prussian Saxony, and textiles in Saxony.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

1933 AND 1937

(in tons)

Industry	1933	1937
Pig iron	5,247,000	15,960,000
Raw steel	7,492,000	19,387,000
Rolling mill production	5,558,000	14,179,000
Sulfuric acid	1,206,000	2,050,000
Coal-tar distillations	208,000	464,000
Woolens	138,000	170,000
Cottons	350,000	369,000
Rayon	28,800	57,200
Passenger cars	92,200*	264,600*
Trucks, buses	13,300*	64,404*
Beetroot sugar	1,428,000	2,210,000
Cement	3,820,000	12,605,000
Electricity	25,654,000†	48,969,000†
Ships	73,723‡	435,606§

*Units. †Million kwh. ‡1934 tonnage. §Tonnage.

REPARATIONS. By the Potsdam declaration and subsequent enactments, the Allies specified that Germany was to pay reparations, not in long-term payments reckoned in cash as after World War I, but in the delivery of gold, assets held abroad, and—most important—all machinery and equipment of plants making arms and munitions, ocean shipping, synthetic ammonia, gasoline, minerals, aircraft, etc., all to be removed from Germany by 1951. The three major purposes of reparations were to deprive Germany of all war production facilities, to assist the recovery of nations conquered by Germany, and to see that Germany's standard of living did not exceed that of other European nations.

TRADE. Germany's prewar trade follows:

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND BALANCE OF

TRADE 1932-1939

(in millions of marks)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance
1932	4,667	5,739	+1,072
1933	4,204	4,871	+667
1934	4,451	4,167	-284
1935	4,159	4,270	+111
1936	4,218	4,768	+550
1937	5,468	5,911	+443
1938*	5,348	5,236	-112
1939†	2,755	2,814	+59

*Excluding Austria and Sudetenland.

†Six months only; including Austria and Sudetenland but not Bohemia-Moravia.

In 1938 Germany's principal customers were the Netherlands 8.7 percent, Britain 7.1 percent, Italy 6.6 percent, Sweden 5.2 percent and France 4.4 percent. Her major suppliers were the U. S. 8.3 percent, Britain 5.7 percent, Italy 5.2 percent, Sweden 4.9 percent and Argentina 4.4 percent. Major German exports were machinery 14.4 percent, ironware 9.2 percent, coal and coke 9.1 percent (39,753,000 tons), chemicals 7.3 percent and electrical machinery and appliances 6.0 percent. Major imports were manufactured goods 7.3 percent, beverages and tobacco 6.4 percent, fruits 5.5 percent, iron ore 5.2 percent (24,171,000 tons).

Trade, both interzonal and foreign, made some progress in 1947. The foreign export target for the Anglo-U. S. zones for 1947 was set at \$350,000,000, an increase of 350 percent over actual 1946 exports (\$100,000,000). It was hoped that the raising of the industrial level in the two zones would balance imports and exports by 1949.

COMMUNICATIONS. German railway trackage and rolling stock, as well as the canal system, were largely destroyed during World War II, and the lack of adequate transportation seriously hindered German economic recovery. Less than 30 percent of the prewar merchant marine (1939: 4,482,682 gross tons) was still afloat, and about 1,200,000 tons of this were distributed

among the United Nations in the spring of 1946, leaving only a tiny merchant fleet for essential coastal shipping and fishing. Navigable waterways (1939: 7,930 miles) carried 153,219,700 tons of freight in 1938, of which the Rhine accounted for about half. The German river fleet (1938) comprised 17,757 vessels of 6,468,568 tons. Shipping on the Rhine is now controlled by the Central Commission of the Rhine—an international body composed provisionally of U. S., British, French, Swiss, Dutch and Belgian representatives—which was reconvened in October, 1945.

FINANCE. The monetary unit is the German mark, nominally equivalent to 40.3325 U. S. cents, but severely reduced in value by printing of new currency. The exchange value of the mark has been pegged at 10 U. S. cents by American occupation authorities. The Allies seized or compelled the delivery of all monetary gold and paper money in the banks. In January, 1945, the Reich debt was 315,000,000,000 marks; the note circulation had risen to 47,000,000,000 marks, as compared with 3,000,000,000 marks in 1939.

NATURAL RESOURCES. Aside from rich deposits of coal and potash, Germany's mineral wealth is not considerable. The Ruhr, Krefeld and Aachen districts of western Germany (mostly in the British zone) constitute one of the world's greatest coal mining regions, with prewar reserves estimated at 65,520,000,000 tons. Production in this area (about 78 percent of total prewar production) is handicapped by the prevalence of thin seams, but distribution is favored by easily accessible natural waterways and efficient canals. Most of the Silesian reserves, estimated at 5,240,000,000 tons, are in the area under *de facto* Polish administration. Production in the Ruhr area reached a daily average of 240,000 tons in August, 1947, a little over half the prewar average, but production in the Saar in the French zone was exceeding prewar levels. About 25 percent of Ruhr coal was being exported. Efforts were being made to raise the level of production and thus speed Western European economic recovery, in which German coal is a key factor. Potash reserves, estimated at 15,300,000,000 tons, are located in the Harz, Saale and Halberstadt districts and in Saxony.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1933 AND 1939 (in short tons)

Mineral	1933	1939
Coal	120,737,785	220,460,000
Lignite	139,723,785	253,529,000
Iron ore	2,857,162	12,057,674*
Lead	100,309	200,001
Zinc	178,573	234,002†
Potash	8,116,014	18,124,315*

*1938. †Including Czechoslovakia.

Slightly over a quarter (27.5%) of prewar Germany was covered by forests, which yielded timber (1935: 1,193,462,652 cu. ft.) as well as material for paper, wood-fiber, cellulose and other products. Despite a highly advanced system of reforestation, Germany's prewar wood supply was insufficient for her needs.

Fisheries are an essential part of the German economy. The catch (1937) amounted to 740,205 tons (excluding plaice, whales and whale oil) valued at \$41,256,139. In 1946, fishing fleets operating under the supervision of the joint Anglo-American Fishery Control Board landed 85,000 metric tons of fish at the Bremen enclave.

TOPOGRAPHY. Germany lies in north central Europe, bounded on the west by the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg and France; on the south by Switzerland, Austria and Czechoslovakia; on the east by Poland; and on the north by the Baltic Sea, Denmark and the North Sea. The northern plain, the central hill country and the southern mountain district constitute the main physical divisions. The Bavarian plateau in the southwest averages 1,600 feet above sea level, but to the west, in the Black Forest, it reaches 9,721 feet in the Zugspitze, the highest point in Germany. Other mountain ranges are the Böhmerwald, the Erzgebirge and the Riesengebirge on the Czechoslovak border, and the Harz Mountains in central Germany.

There are several important navigable rivers. In the south the Danube, rising in the Black Forest, flows east across Bavaria into Austria. The other important rivers flow north. The Rhine, which rises in Switzerland and flows across the Netherlands in two channels to the North Sea, is navigable by smaller ocean-going vessels as far as Cologne. The Rhine and the Elbe, which also empties into the North Sea, and the Oder, emptying into the Baltic, are all navigable within Germany for ships of 400 tons. The Weser, flowing into the North Sea, and the Main and Mosel (Moselle), both tributaries of the Rhine, are also important.

CLIMATE. The climate of Germany is intermediate between the oceanic climate of western Europe and the continental climate farther east. The generally equable climate of the north grades into pronounced extremes toward the eastern border, where the winters are long and cold and the summers short and hot. The average summer temperature in Germany is 60° to 62°. The sheltered mountain valleys of the south enjoyed a more temperate climate, especially the valley of the Rhine above Mainz. Rainfall is heaviest in the south and west (over 30 inches) but all of Germany is well watered.

Greece (Kingdom)

(Hellas)

Area: 51,304 square miles.*

Population (est. 1940)*: 7,458,000 (Excluding Dodecanese: Greek, 92.8%; Turkish, 3.8%; Macedonian, 1.3%; Spanish, 1%; others, 1.1%).

Density per square mile: 145.3.

Sovereign: King Paul I.

Premier: Themistocles Sophoulis.

Principal cities (est. 1940): Athens (Athenai), 392,781 (capital); Piraeus (Peiraievs), 284,079 (port of Athens); Salonika (Thessalonike), 236,524 (seaport); Patras (Patrai), 61,278 (seaport); Kavalla, 49,980 (seaport; tobacco).

Monetary unit: Drachma.

Languages: Greek, Turkish.

Religions: Greek Orthodox, 96%; Mohammedan, 2%; Jewish, 1.1%; others, .9%.

*Including Dodecanese.

HISTORY. Rugged, mountainous Greece—ancient cradle of one of the world's great civilizations—suffered cruelly in World War II and emerged as a land torn by civil war between its right and left political elements, while complete economic chaos reigned. Alone among the Balkan states, it remained outside the Russian "iron curtain" in 1947. World attention was focused on the little country (about the size of North Carolina) as it became a center of political struggle between the Soviet Union and the bloc of nations which opposed further Russian expansion.

Ancient Greece, with a recorded history going back to 776 B.C., reached the peak of its glory in the 5th century B.C.; and by the middle of the 2nd century B.C., it had declined to the status of a Roman province. It remained within the Eastern Roman Empire until Constantinople fell to the Crusaders in 1204. In 1453, the Turks took Constantinople, and by 1460 Greece was a Turkish province. The insurrection made famous by the poet Lord Byron broke out in 1821, and in 1827 Greece was set up an independent nation, with sovereignty guaranteed by Britain, France and Russia. Prince Otto of Bavaria was recognized as king five years later, but he was ousted by a revolution in 1862. Prince William of Denmark, as George I, succeeded him.

Up to this time Greece consisted only of the Peloponnesus and the lower part of the peninsula north of the Gulf of Corinth. Britain gave Greece the Ionian Islands in 1864, and Thessaly was added in 1881. Greek success in the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 brought the addition of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete and many Aegean Islands. In World War I, Greece kept a precarious neutrality until June, 1917, when King Constantine (who had succeeded George I in 1913) was forced to abdicate in favor of his second son, Alexander. Greece then entered the war on the Allied side. By the Treaty of Sévres, Greece was awarded Thrace and part of Asia Minor. Turkey,

however, drove the Greeks out of Smyrna in 1922.

Greece was proclaimed a republic on March 25, 1924, and there followed strife and dissension between Royalists and Republicans, although fair order was maintained during the premierships of Eleutherios Venizelos from 1928 to 1933.

In 1935, the people voted for the return of King George II, who had abdicated in 1924 after a short rule. In April, 1936, General John Metaxas became premier and by August he had abolished parliament and set up a dictatorship.

Greece was invaded by the Italians in 1940. By April, 1941, the Greeks not only had driven the Italians out of Greece but were well into Albania. The Germans came to Mussolini's rescue, invaded Greece from Bulgaria, and took Athens on April 27, 1941. Starvation and harsh persecution of the Greeks were common during the Axis occupation. After liberation, Greece became a land of conflict with armed bands of Royalists and Communists terrorizing the nation. The government, which had fled the country, returned in Oct., 1944, following Greece's liberation by British forces. In less than two months, all the EAM (National Liberation Front) ministers, decided leftists, resigned from the government, setting up a crisis which brought on months of fighting between British troops and leftist resistance forces.

Peace was not restored until Feb. 12, 1945. Three short-lived premierships followed until the elections of March 31, 1946, gave a majority of Assembly seats to the Populist (Royalist) Party. Its leader, Konstantinos Tsaldaris, became premier on April 18, 1946. However, all the leftist groups boycotted the March elections, and the depredations of armed bands of Communists and Royalists continued.

Tsaldaris' rightwing cabinet yielded in January, 1947, to a coalition headed by Demetrios Maximos. In Sept., Tsaldaris agreed to serve as Deputy Premier under the leadership of Sophoulis, who had the approval of the U. S. Meanwhile, the country, ruled by a regency since 1944, overwhelmingly approved the return of George II in a plebiscite held Sept. 1, 1946. The King returned Sept. 28 but died April 1, 1947, and was succeeded by his brother Paul I.

Recurring clashes on the northern border with Yugoslavia and Bulgaria created a serious international situation which led the United Nations Security Council to appoint a commission of inquiry early in 1947. In July, bands of Albanian guerrillas invaded northwest Greece, and a small-scale war raged in the frontier region.

On May 22, 1947, President Truman approved a Congressional bill making avail-

able to Greece the sum of \$300,000,000, half of which was to be used for re-equipment of Greek armed forces and the remainder for agricultural, industrial and financial rehabilitation. Early in Sept., soon after the arrival of a U. S. supervisory mission, the new Sophoulis cabinet was formed.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Greece is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. A Constituent Assembly of 354 members was elected March 31, 1946, to revise the 1911 constitution. Nominal executive power is vested in the king, but the government is administered by a Council of Ministers, headed by the premier, which must enjoy the Assembly's confidence. Under the terms of the 1947 U. S. loan, U. S. officials are advising various departments of the government, which is noted for its inefficiency.

The sovereign, Paul I, was born Dec. 14, 1901, and was married Jan. 9, 1938, to Princess Frederika Louise of Brunswick. They have one son, Prince Constantine, born June 2, 1940 (the heir apparent), and two daughters.

Military service is compulsory. The army's strength in 1947 was estimated at 117,000, organized into seven poorly equipped divisions. About 30,000 gendarmerie were under military control, and the British garrison numbered almost 10,000. In the Royal Hellenic Navy were 7 destroyers, 6 submarines, 4 corvettes and various smaller craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12. In 1938 (latest statistics available in 1947) Greece had 743 kindergartens with 38,338 pupils, 8,339 primary schools with 985,018 pupils and 407 high schools with 92,687 students. There are three universities (two at Athens and one at Salonika).

The predominant religion is Greek Orthodox, the religion of the state, but all faiths are tolerated.

From 1922 to 1924, more than 1,350,000 Greek refugees were repatriated from Asia Minor. Many were settled in Greek Macedonia and Greek Thrace, from which many Turks were removed to Anatolia.

About three-quarters of the population engages in agricultural pursuits, although only one-fifth of the land is arable. Agricultural production in 1947 was nearer to prewar levels than any other phase of the economy, but the country was still dependent on food imports. The greater part of the cultivated area is devoted to cereals: wheat (1945: 385,000 tons), barley and corn. There are also olive trees, vines, tobacco and currants. Olive oil production in 1945 was 111,200 short tons. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, figs, mandarins, apples, pears and grapes. Wool production in 1946 was 5,990 short tons.

Development of large-scale Greek manufacturing is blocked by lack of coal resources and of capital. The most valuable products are textiles, chemicals and food items. Among other processed or manufactured products are olive oil, wine, spirits, flour, carpets, leather, cigarettes and building materials. Industrial rehabilitation still proceeded slowly in 1947, hampered by war damage and subsequent internal strife.

Exports in 1939 were valued at \$75,007,000, of which 27.5 percent went to Germany, 21.6 percent to the U. S., 15.7 percent to Britain and 6.3 percent to Italy. Imports were valued at \$100,081,000, of which 29.9 percent came from Germany, 12 percent from Britain, 9.4 percent from Rumania and 1 percent from the U. S. Principal exports were: horticultural products, especially tobacco and currants, 70.8 percent; oils and waxes, especially olive oil, 9 percent; mineral products, 4.8 percent; and wine, 3 percent. Trade statistics for 1945, reflecting abnormal conditions, showed exports of 1,232,667,000 drachmai and imports of 6,862,482,000 drachmai.

The large prewar merchant marine, comprising 589 ships of 1,812,723 tons and 710 sailing vessels of 55,417 tons, played a vital part in the national economy. World War II shipping losses amounted to 1,178,000 tons; the merchant marine on Mar. 31, 1946, totaled 1,700,000 deadweight tons. The chief ports are Piraeus (for Athens) and Salonika.

Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 1,670. Highways totaled 8,450 miles. Wartime damage was severe. The railways lost more than 80 percent of their rolling stock and 90 percent of their locomotives. Highways were reduced in many areas to a series of potholes, and became unusable.

The 1946-47 budget placed revenues at 1,401,000,000,000 drachmai as against expenditures of 1,577,000,000,000 drachmai. Tentative budget estimates for the fiscal year beginning Apr. 1, 1947, showed a deficit of 1,682,000,000,000 drachmai (\$287,000,000).

Greek minerals are varied but are exploited only moderately. Principal ones are lignite, iron ore, iron pyrites, magnesite, chromite, lead, bauxite, molybdenum, emery, marine salt and the country's famous marble. About a fifth of the country is forested, largely with pine, fir and oak. Resin and turpentine are the main forest products. The principal sea product is sponges.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. North central Greece, Epirus and western Macedonia all are mountainous. The main chain of the Pindus Mountains rises to 9,000 feet in places, separating Epirus from the plains of Thessaly. Greek Thrace is mostly a lowland region separated from European

Turkey by the lower Maritsa River. Among the many Greek islands are the Ionian group off the west coast, 742 square miles in area; the Cyclades group to the south-east, 996 square miles; other islands in the eastern Aegean, including Lesbos, Samos and Khios, 1,486 square miles; and Crete, the fourth largest Mediterranean island, 3,199 square miles. Crete, largely mountainous, is about 160 miles in length, with a width varying from 7 to 35 miles.

The Dodecanese, a group of 13 islands in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Asia Minor, were ceded to Greece by the treaty signed with Italy at Paris on Feb. 1, 1947. Transfer of sovereignty awaits ratification of the treaty by Italy and the U. S. S. R.

The Greek climate is varied but generally similar to that of other Mediterranean countries. The maritime regions have a temperate climate, with short winters and little snow or frost. In the uplands the winters are long and severe. Precipitation is heaviest in the mountains. Mean temperature at Athens is about 63°, with maximum of 99° in July and minimum of 31.5° in January. The summer heat is moderated by sea breezes and cool northerly winds from the mountains.

Guatemala (Republic)

(República de Guatemala)

Area: 42,042 square miles.

Population (est. 1943): 3,450,372 (Indian, 60%; white, 5%; mixed and other, 35%).

Density per square mile: 82.1.

President: Juan José Arévalo.

Principal cities (census 1940): Guatemala City, 163,826; est. 1946, 225,000 (capital); Quezaltenango, 33,538 (coffee, sugar); Puerto Barrios, 15,784 (chief Atlantic port); Zacapa, 14,443 (coffee, livestock).

Monetary unit: Quetzal.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Once the site of the ancient Mayan civilization, Guatemala was conquered by Spain in 1524 and for the next 300 years was the major center of Spanish government in Central America. Guatemala was one of the founders of the Central American Union in 1823, and in 1839 set itself up as a republic. From 1898 to 1920 the dictator, Manuel Estrada Cabrera, ran the country, and from 1931 to 1944, General Jorge Ubico Castañeda was the "strong man." In July, 1944, the National Assembly elected General Federico Ponce president, but he was overthrown in October, and in December Dr. Juan José Arévalo was elected as the head of a leftist regime which has continued to press its reform program in the face of conservative resistance. He took office in March, 1945.

The Constitution of 1945 provides that a president shall be elected every six years by direct popular vote and cannot succeed himself immediately. A seven-member Council of State consists of four presidential appointees and three men elected by the National Assembly, the unicameral legislature whose 76 members are popularly elected for four-year terms. Guatemala has an army of 20,000 and a small air force. Guatemalan lend-lease military receipts from the United States (1941-45) totaled \$21,089,000, an amount exceeded in Latin America only by the receipts of Brazil.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, advanced under Ubico, is free and compulsory. In 1943, a total of 152,274 pupils attended 2,784 primary schools. In 1942, twenty-eight secondary schools had an enrollment of 5,600. The university of Guatemala is located in Guatemala City. The government began a literacy campaign in 1946, providing 500 adult centers to augment the existing school system.

Most of the ruling class is drawn from the 5 percent of the population that is white. Approximately 60 percent is Indian, and the rest is mixed white, Indian and Negro. Spanish is the official language, but at least eighteen Indian dialects are spoken. The Indians are the chief labor supply.

Agriculture engages 90 percent of Guatemalans. Coffee accounts for a fifth of the cultivated land and two-thirds of the exports, followed by bananas, sugar cane, corn, beans, wheat, cotton and tobacco. Exports in 1946 came to \$36,278,000 (1945: \$30,436,000) and imports to \$36,201,000 (1945: \$23,349,000), chiefly textiles, railway equipment, motor vehicles, flour, gasoline and oil.

Guatemalan manufacturing is small and local. The country has 600 miles of public railway connecting the coasts, 280 miles of private railway and 4,045 miles of highways. Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic side, is the main port of entry, and is linked by rail to the capital.

The 1946-47 budget estimated expenditures at \$28,125,000, ordinary revenues at \$26,500,000 and the treasury surplus at \$1,625,000, including U. S. war bonds. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to \$9,014,860.

Guatemala has reserves of gold, silver, lead, tin, copper, mercury, coal, antimony, salt, chromite and sulfur, but many of these minerals exist in insufficient quantity to justify exploitation.

The country's vast forests, mostly in the Petén region, yield chicle for chewing gum, a small amount of rubber, and dyewoods and cabinet woods, such as cedar, mahogany and logwood. About 15,000,000 acres are in hardwoods and 3,000,000 acres in softwoods. Chicle exports in 1945 were

2,050 tons, mahogany (1946) 2,250,000 bd. ft., and ordinary timber, mostly pine, (1946) 3,650,000 bd. ft.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Guatemala is mountainous, with many volcanic peaks, including Tajumulco, 13,814 feet high and the loftiest in Central America. The northern part is the great plain of Petén, largely uncultivated, sparsely populated, and geographically part of the Yucatán peninsula. The narrow Pacific slope, well watered and fertile, is the most densely populated and the most productive part of Guatemala. The climate is hot and humid on the coasts, with heavy rainfall, but is temperate in the highlands. The rainy season lasts from May to October in the interior, and often until December on the coast. January is the coldest month and May the warmest.

Haiti (Republic)

(République d'Haiti)

Area: 10,748 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 3,000,000 (Negro, 90%; mulatto, 10%).

Density per square mile: 279.1.

President: Dumarsais Estimé.

Principal cities (est.): Port-au-Prince, 125,000 (capital, chief port); Gonaïves, 20,000 (farming district); Cap-Haïtien, 15,000 (seaport); Aux Cayes, 15,000 (seaport, coffee).

Monetary unit: Gourde.

Language: French.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Haiti, the only Negro republic in the Western hemisphere, occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, which was discovered by Columbus in 1492. Its political past is stormy, and today it is the smallest and most thickly populated of the American republics, a nation beset by illiteracy, poverty and unemployment.

After successive Spanish and French domination, Haiti became a kingdom in 1801 under Toussaint L'Ouverture, a Negro leader. He was later captured by the French and died in prison, but the kingdom lasted and declared its independence in 1804, becoming a republic in 1820. In 1822 Haiti took over all of Hispaniola, and carried on until 1843, when the eastern two-thirds of the island revolted and established the Dominican Republic. Today the island is the only one in the world containing two sovereign nations.

Decades filled with revolution, corruption and disease came to a bloody climax in 1911-15, when Haiti had seven presidents in four years. After the assassination of the last one, United States Marines moved in. By a 1916 treaty, the United States agreed to help administer the country until the Haitians proved themselves capable of

orderly self-government. The last Marines left in 1934, but a U. S. fiscal expert continued to supervise customs until 1941. On January 11, 1946, President Elie Lescot was driven from the country by revolution, and a three-man military junta took over until the election of President Estimé on Aug. 16.

GOVERNMENT. Normally the president is elected for seven years by two-thirds vote of the National Assembly. That body consists of a 37-member chamber of deputies, elected for four years by popular vote; and a 21-member senate, of which eleven members are elected by the chamber of deputies, and ten are appointed by the president. The Garde d'Haiti, about 4,500 strong, serves as army and police force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Most Haitians are descended from African slaves. Their illiteracy rate is estimated at 92 percent. Although 1946 figures showed enrollment of 91,000 in primary and secondary schools, actual attendance is much lower. A campaign against illiteracy under UNESCO auspices was initiated in 1947. The mulattoes—lightened by the blood of the early French settlers—dominate the political and social life of the nation. Many of them are Paris-educated. While the ruling classes speak pure French, most of the people speak the patois of Creole French, and many of them still practice the strange folk religion of voodoo.

Haiti is predominantly agricultural. Coffee, which makes up more than 30 percent of Haitian exports, is the principal crop, followed by sisal, sugar cane, cotton, bananas and cacao. Coffee exports in 1945-46 were about 27,000 short tons. Manufacturing is almost entirely for local consumption, but there are several sisal factories and sugar refineries.

Exports for the year ending September 30, 1946, totaled \$22,823,000, and imports \$15,922,000. The United States took 62 percent of the exports and supplied 86 percent of the imports. After coffee, exports included bananas, cacao, logwood, cotton, sisal, raw sugar, molasses and rice.

In 1947 Haiti had about 1,800 miles of improved road and 160 miles of railway.

More than 75 percent of Haitian revenue is derived from customs paid in American currency on exports and imports. The 1946-47 budget was balanced at \$9,321,832, one of the highest in the country's history. However, there is usually a budget surplus. The public debt on April 30, 1947, was \$8,955,700, mostly foreign, but internal loans were to be floated to retire the foreign debt.

Minerals, relatively unexploited, include gold, silver, iron, copper, antimony, tin, coal, nickel and gypsum. In 1943, a sizable bauxite deposit was found and signed over for U. S. development. Inland Haiti has

forests of mahogany, pine, *lignum vitae* and other commercial woods.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Haiti, about the size of Maryland, is two-thirds mountainous, with the rest marked by great valleys, extensive plateaus and small plains. The most densely populated and productive region is the Cul de Sac plain, near Port-au-Prince. Rivers are swift and generally not navigable. The climate is hot on the coast, temperate in the mountains, with hurricanes frequent in the May-to-October rainy season. Port-au-Prince has a mean annual temperature of 81°.

Honduras (Republic)

(República de Honduras)

Area: 59,145 square miles.

Population (census 1945): 1,201,310 (mestizo, 86%; Indian, 10%; Negro, 2%; white, 2%).

Density per square mile: 20.3.

President: Dr. Tiburcio Carías Andino.

Principal cities (census 1945): Tegucigalpa, 55,715 (capital); San Pedro Sula, 22,116 (bananas, sugar); La Ceiba, 12,185 (seaport, bananas); Tela, 8,969 (seaport, bananas).

Monetary unit: Lempira.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Columbus discovered Honduras on his last voyage in 1502; it was a Spanish colony and part of Guatemala until 1821, the year of the general Central American revolt against Spain. Honduras declared its independence in 1838, and has been troubled by revolution and war ever since. American Marines intervened in 1903 and 1923. In 1931, 1932 and 1937, major revolutions were crushed by force. The Nicaraguan-Honduras boundary dispute of 1937 almost caused war, and in April, 1945, the country was invaded from Guatemala by a group of Honduran exiles, who were suppressed.

Legislative power is held by the unicameral Congress of Deputies, whose members are popularly elected for six years. The president also is elected for four or six years and is not supposed to succeed himself, but Congress has twice extended the term of Dr. Carías, the last time until 1949.

Military service is compulsory. The army is estimated to be slightly under the 2,500 strength agreed upon by the Central American states.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and supposedly compulsory, but less than 25 percent of the children go to school. The government is trying to reduce illiteracy, estimated at 82 percent. In 1944 there were 1,083 primary schools with 53,956 pupils and 21 intermediate schools with 2,787. The National University at Tegucigalpa had 367.

Most of the population is of mixed Spanish-Indian blood, but the ruling class is of nearly pure Spanish descent. Except among isolated Indian tribes, Spanish is the common language. Most of the Negroes are British subjects imported for plantation work.

Honduran economy depends upon the banana, which makes up more than 50 percent of the nation's exports. The biggest plantations are along the northern coast. Exports in 1946 totaled 14,183,557 stems. Other crops are corn, coffee, rice, henequen, tobacco and coconuts. Honduras also is an important source of sarsaparilla. Cattle raising and dairy farming flourish on rich pasture lands. Manufacturing is small and local. In 1944-45, exports were \$12,133,070 and imports \$13,247,486. The United States supplied 66.5 percent of the imports and took 83 percent of the exports which, besides bananas, included gold, silver, coffee, livestock and coconuts.

Honduras' railroads—900 miles of track—are all owned by fruit companies and used to transport bananas; they are confined to the northern coastal area. Since the country is mountainous and rugged, aviation has become an important means of travel. Despite its small size, the country has 38 landing fields. Highway mileage is estimated at 740 miles. Lake Yojoa and several rivers are navigable for small vessels.

Honduras showed a budget surplus (\$181,461) for the first time in several years in 1943-44; the external debt, largely held in England, was reduced to \$1,761,937 and the internal debt to \$4,017,192. The budget for 1944-45 provided for expenditures of 11,384,521 lempiras. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, totaled \$889,820.

In 1944-45, Honduras exported 21,746 troy ounces of gold and 3,055,157 troy ounces of silver; these are the two most important mineral products. Copper and iron exist in paying quantity but are undeveloped. The country is noted for rich forest resources, particularly the tropical hardwoods. In 1945, 2,072,808 bd. ft. of mahogany lumber and logs and 1,100,000 bd. ft. of pine were exported.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Honduras, in the north central part of Central America, has a 400-mile Caribbean coastline and a 40-mile Pacific frontage. Generally mountainous, it has fertile plateaus and river valleys and narrow coastal plains. The Bahía (Bay) Islands, off the north coast, produce large quantities of coconuts. Of numerous rivers on the northern slope of Honduras, the Ulua drains a third of the nation and is navigable for most of its course. The climate is oppressive in the coastal lowlands, pleasant in the interior highlands. At Tegucigalpa, maximum temperature is about 90° (in May), and minimum 50° (December).

Hungary (Republic)

Area: 35,911 square miles.
 Population (census 1939): 10,817,000 (Magyar, German, Slovak).
 Density per square mile: 301.2.
 President: Zoltán Tildy.
 Prime Minister: Lajos Dinnyes.
 Principal cities (est. 1943): Budapest, 1,585,-678 (capital, Danube port); (census 1939): Szeged, 141,254 (textiles, wheat); Debrecen, 128,442 (livestock); Kecskemét, 83,837 (horticulture); Pécs, 73,887 (farming).
 Monetary unit: Forint, replacing Pengő.
 Languages: Hungarian, German.
 Religions (est.): Roman Catholic, 64.9%; Greek Catholic, 2.3%; Helvetican Evangelical, 20.9%; Augsburg Evangelical, 6.1%; Jewish, 5.1%; others, .7%.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Fascist-minded militarists and greed for more territory lined up Hungary with Germany and Italy just before World War II. The fruits of this alliance and the resultant defeat of Hungary caused a smashed economy, wild inflation, poverty, Soviet occupation and a reparations debt of \$300,-000,000. Politically the Soviet-supported Communist minority was thoroughly defeated by the conservative Small Landholders in the 1945 elections, yet it succeeded in taking over most of the key positions in the government. Controlling the police, the Communists waged a war of nerves against the Small Landholders, eventually forcing the resignation of Prime Minister Ferenc Nagy on May 30, 1947, and securing the appointment of a left-wing Small Landholder, Lajos Dinnyes, in his place. Then, shortly before the 1947 Peace Treaty became effective a national election was carried out in typical Communist manner on Aug. 31, with the Communists replacing the Small Landholders as the dominant party.

Two thousand years ago Hungary was part of the Roman provinces of Pannonia and Dacia on the empire's borders. In A.D. 894 it was invaded by the Magyars, who founded a kingdom. Christianity was accepted during the reign of Stephen I (St. Stephen) from 997 to 1083. The peak of Hungary's great period of medieval power came in 1342-82 under King Louis the Great (Louis I) of Anjou, whose dominions touched the Baltic, Black and Mediterranean Seas. When the Turks smashed a Hungarian army in 1526, western and northern Hungary accepted Hapsburg rule to escape Turkish occupation. Transylvania became independent under Hungarian princes. Intermittent war with the Turks was waged thereafter for a number of years.

After the suppression of the 1848 revolt against Hapsburg rule led by Louis Kossuth, the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary was set up in 1867.

The dual monarchy was defeated with

the other Central Powers in World War I, and the new Hungary underwent hard times. First there was a short-lived Socialist Republic in 1918. The chaotic Communist rule of 1919 under Béla Kun ended with the Rumanians occupying Budapest on Aug. 4, 1919. When the Rumanians left, Admiral Nicholas Horthy entered the capital with a national army. The Treaty of Trianon of June 4, 1920, cost Hungary 75 percent of its land and more than 50 percent of its population. Meanwhile, the National Assembly had restored the legal continuity of the old monarchy, and on March 1, 1920, Admiral Horthy was elected regent. Former King Charles made two unsuccessful efforts to return to the throne in 1921.

After 1920 Hungary was, in effect, ruled by its great land owners, but the turn came in 1932 with the accession of General Julius de Gömbös, a pro-Fascist, as prime minister. Under Gömbös and his successors, Kaloman Daranyi in 1936 and Béla Imrédy in 1938, cooperation with Italy and Germany was Hungary's guiding principle. Hungary signed the anti-Comintern pact on Jan. 13, 1939, and the Three Power Pact of Germany, Italy and Japan on Nov. 20, 1940. As inducement and reward for these actions, Hungary got part of Slovakia and all of Ruthenia from Czechoslovakia in 1938 and 1939, and northern Transylvania from Rumania in 1940.

Following the German invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941, Hungary joined the attack against the U. S. S. R. But the war was not popular and Hungarian troops were almost entirely withdrawn from the eastern front by May, 1943. The government of Nicholas von Kállay was overthrown March 19, 1944, and German occupation troops set up a puppet government after Admiral Horthy's appeal for an armistice with advancing Soviet troops had resulted in his overthrow on Oct. 16. The German regime soon fled the capital, however, and on Dec. 23 a provisional government was formed in Soviet-occupied eastern Hungary. On Jan. 20, 1945, this government signed an armistice in Moscow under which all territory acquired both before and during the war was renounced; Hungary at the same time declared war on Germany.

In the national elections held Nov. 4, 1945, the conservative Small Landholders party won a sweeping victory, and Zoltán Tildy, its leader, later became prime minister.

On Feb. 1, 1946, the National Assembly approved a constitutional law abolishing the 1,000-year-old monarchy and establishing a republic. Up to that time, Admiral Horthy had been regent for a non-existent king. Tildy was immediately elected presi-

dent, and Ferenc Nagy replaced him as prime minister. The Assembly, which had been assigned the task of drawing up a new constitution, had the following make-up after the 1947 elections: Communists, 100(c); Small Landholders, 68(c); Socialists, 67(c); People's Democrats, 60; Hungarian Independence, 49; Peasants, 36(c); others, 31. (C refers to the Government coalition.)

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The final peace treaty signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, fixes Hungary's frontiers as they were on Feb. 1, 1938, except that a small bridgehead on the south bank of the Danube opposite Bratislava is ceded to Czechoslovakia. Hungary is to pay reparations of \$300,000,000 over a period of 8 years, \$200,000,000 to the Soviet Union and \$100,000,000 to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The treaty also provides that freedom of navigation on the Danube is to be preserved for nationals of all states.

The strength of Hungarian armed forces is fixed by the treaty as follows: army, 65,000, including frontier, anti-aircraft artillery and river flotilla personnel; air force, 90 planes with a personnel of 5,000. Soviet troops are permitted to maintain lines of communication through Hungary to Austria until a treaty with Austria takes effect. Soviet influence in the army is strong.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory for children between 6 and 12, and for three more years they attend continuation schools or courses, many of them specialized agricultural schools. Besides these continuation schools and a relatively large number of special schools, Hungary in 1939 had 8,103 elementary schools with 1,104,916 students. In the cities there were 418 primary schools with 105,466 students. High schools of different kinds numbered 263 with 79,435 students. There were four universities—at Budapest, Pécs, Szeged and Debrecen.

Under laws passed in 1927-28, optional social insurance was placed under the control of the national social insurance institute, which offered medical, hospital, old age and disability insurance. Insurance for farmers was made obligatory. The Land Reform Act issued in March, 1945, provided for the confiscation of all estates over 1,500 acres; about 9,000,000 acres were to be divided among some 500,000 families.

Agriculture is the basis of Hungarian economic life, engaging more than half the population. Of the total area, 63.6 percent can be cultivated and 17.9 percent is meadowland and rough pasture. Cereals grown in the fertile plains of the Danubian basin are the chief crops. Leading crops in 1945 were wheat (725,095 tons), corn (2,062,566 tons) and potatoes (1,863,761 tons). The cultivation of vines, fruit and garden produce is important; the famous Tokay

wine is produced on the southern slopes of the Hegyalja in the northeast. Wine production in 1946 was 101,498,000 U. S. gallons.

Horse-breeding is a traditionally important branch of agriculture. Hungarians have a great love for horses, and their excellent breeds were exported in large numbers before World War II. Livestock in 1945 included 368,844 horses, 1,008,700 cattle, 311,152 sheep and 1,145,504 swine.

The dominant industries are all based on agriculture, with flour milling in first place, followed by sugar refining, brewing and canning. The second group of industries make hardware and machinery. Most of the machine industry is concentrated in Budapest and Győr. Cotton leads the textile industry, especially in Budapest, which is also a center of woolen manufacturers. Hemp and flax weaving are important. Other forms of industry include brick making, glass working in the northern highlands, cement manufacture and the refining of oil at Budapest. In 1942 there were 5,600 manufacturing establishments with 530,000 workers.

Exports in 1939 totaled \$116,481,000 and imports \$94,732,000. Leading exports were wheat, livestock, poultry and other farm products. Germany, which accounted for about half the total trade in 1939, has now been replaced by the U. S. S. R. as Hungary's leading customer.

The focal point in the country's transportation system is the Danube River, navigable for 423 miles in Hungary. The nation's central location makes it the center of an important transit trade; its prewar river fleet was the largest on the Danube. Railroad mileage in 1945 totaled 4,848, highway mileage 15,159. Transportation facilities suffered heavy damage in the last part of the war, and more than 80 percent of railway equipment was destroyed.

The 1947 budget fixed expenditures at 4,420,700,000 forint (about \$376,000,000) and revenue at 4,045,000,000 forint. The last prewar budget, in 1939, balanced at \$256,821,913. The national debt on Dec. 31, 1943, totaled 6,501,000,000 pengős.

While Hungary generally is mineral-poor, it has an estimated 250,000,000 tons of bauxite—about 25 percent of the world's known reserves. Production in 1944 was estimated at 992,000 short tons. The coal output is of low quality and is insufficient to meet domestic needs. Output in 1943 was 1,513,017 tons. Lignite production in 1943 was 11,892,274 tons. Other minerals include iron ore, manganese and gold. Petroleum production in 1946 totaled about 4,800,000 barrels.

About 12 percent of Hungary is forested, but the products are of little importance.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of

Hungary is a fertile, rolling plain lying east of the Danube, and drained by the Danube and the Tisza Rivers. In the extreme northwest is the Little Hungarian Plain. South of that area is Lake Balaton, 250 square miles, the largest lake of western and central Europe; to the west of it lies the Bakony Forest, part of an upland extension of the Alps, called the Hungarian Mittelgebirges. Entering Hungary in the northwest, the Danube flows south through the central plain. The Tisza, rising in the eastern Carpathians, also flows south through eastern Hungary.

Hungary's mean annual temperature ranges from 48° in the north to 52° in the south. Precipitation varies from 30 to 35 inches in the Bakony Forest to less than 15 inches in the east; most of the rain falls in May and June. High summer temperatures and a long autumn prevail.

Iceland (Republic)

(Ísland)

- Area: 39,709 square miles.*
- Population (census 1945): 130,356 (almost entirely Icelandic).
- Density per square mile: 3.3.
- President: Sveinn Björnsson.
- Prime Minister: Stefan Johann Stefansson.
- Principal city (est. 1945): Reykjavik, 46,000 (capital and only large town).
- Monetary unit: Króna.
- Languages: Icelandic, Danish.
- Religion: Evangelical Lutheran.
- *Including several off-shore islands.

HISTORY. Iceland, in the North Atlantic on the rim of the Arctic Circle, did not fight in World War II, but still it won and lost in the conflict. It won its complete independence from Denmark but lost its placid isolation when the United States and Great Britain moved in to prevent German seizure, and to establish air and naval bases. A new era then dawned for Iceland. Because of its strategic position on the great-circle air route between America and Europe, about halfway between New York and Moscow, the country assumed new significance in an air-minded world.

Iceland was first settled shortly before 900, mainly by Norse. A constitution drawn up about 930 created a form of democracy and provided for an Althing, or General Assembly, now the oldest legislative body in the world. In 1262-64, Iceland came under Norwegian-Danish rule. Through five centuries of intermittent plague, earthquake, famine and volcanic eruption, the stout Icelanders endured, and in 1874 they obtained their own constitution. In 1918 Denmark recognized Iceland as a separate state with unlimited sovereignty, but still nominally under the Danish king. On June

17, 1944, after a popular referendum, the Althing proclaimed Iceland a completely independent republic.

The British occupied Iceland in 1940, immediately after the German invasion of Denmark. In 1942, the United States took over the burden of protection. Iceland refused to abandon its neutrality in World War II, and thus forfeited charter membership in the United Nations, but it was cooperative with the Allies throughout. Since the end of the war, the country has been apathetic toward foreign bids for air bases and other rights.

GOVERNMENT. Constitutionally, the president is elected for four years by popular vote. President Björnsson was named to the office in 1944 by acclamation of the Althing and was re-elected in June, 1945, for the regular four-year term. Executive power resides in a Prime Minister, assisted in 1947 by a five-man coalition cabinet. The Althing is composed of two houses, one with 17 members and the other with 35; each has equal constitutional power. Iceland has no army or navy.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy is virtually unknown in Iceland. Education is compulsory from 7 to 14, and mobile schools are sent traveling through the sparsely settled areas. When the University of Iceland, established in 1911, needed new buildings in 1935, the government licensed it to conduct a national lottery to raise the funds. The high number of scholarships and the low tuition fees make higher education virtually free to any qualified applicant.

Iceland publishes more books, newspapers and magazines per capita than any country in the world. Its language, Icelandic, has no dialects and has changed little through the centuries. In addition, Danish is widely understood and spoken. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is state-supported, but there is complete religious freedom. A social insurance system set up in 1935 provides for accident, sickness and old age.

Approximately six-sevenths of Iceland is unproductive, and only one-fourth of one percent is under cultivation. With about 30 percent of the population engaged in farming, sheep raising is the most important branch of this industry. Hay, potatoes and turnips are the principal crops.

About one-sixth of the people are engaged in fishing, and fish and fish products make up the bulk of Iceland's exports. The annual catch averages about 350,000 tons (1944: 508,000 tons), and the total value of the industry was estimated in 1944 at about \$22,000,000. In normal years many British, German, French and Norwegian fishing craft visit Iceland's fisheries, which lead the world in cod and are important for herring, plaice and halibut.

In 1945, exports totaled 267,261,000 kr. and imports 319,755,000 kr.; 90 percent of the exports went to Britain, but about 65 percent of the imports were supplied by the U. S. and 21 percent by Britain. Fish and fish products accounted for 95 percent of the exports.

Iceland has no railways. Highways total 3,107 miles. In rural districts, most transportation is by horse-drawn cart. In 1944 the merchant marine totaled 435 vessels of 37,500 gross tons.

Expenditures for the calendar year 1946 were estimated at 122,419,711 kr. and revenue at 127,416,887 kr. The public debt was 68,207,000 kr. in 1945.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iceland, a bleak, volcanic island about the size of Kentucky, has maximum dimensions of 298 by 194 miles; it is mostly tableland, high, rugged and barren. It is one of the world's most volcanic regions. Mt. Hekla (4,747 ft.), near the southern coast, is the most notable of its volcanoes, many of which are still active and cause frequent earthquakes. Small fresh-water lakes are found throughout the island, and there are many natural oddities including hot springs, geysers, sulfur beds, canyons, waterfalls and swift rivers. More than 13 percent of the area is covered by snowfields and glaciers, and most of the people live in the 7 percent of the island comprising fertile coastlands. One-third of the much-indented, 3,730-mile coastline belongs to a peninsula to the northwest, joined to the mainland by an isthmus four miles wide. Vegetation is of the Arctic type, mostly stunted. Except for peat and fisheries, Iceland has no natural resources.

The Gulf Stream modifies Iceland's climate to make it much like that of southern Canada, though with longer winters and shorter summers. The mean annual temperature at Reykjavik is 39.4°, with January the coldest month (34.2°) and July the warmest (61.6°).

Iran (Kingdom)

Area: 634,413 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 17,000,000 (Iranian, Kurdish, Azerbaijani).

Density per square mile: 26.7.

Ruler: Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

Prime Minister: Ahmad Ghavam-es-Saltaneh.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Teheran, 800,000 (capital); (census 1940): Tabriz, 213,542 (capital, Azerbaijani), Isfahan, 204,598 (cotton, tobacco); Meshed, 176,471 (Moslem shrine); Shiraz, 129,000 (wine, sugar beets).

Monetary unit: Rial.

Languages: Iranian, Kurdish, Azerbaijani.

Religions: Moslem (Shiah), about 90%; Moslem (Sunnii), about 5%; Armenian; Jewish; Nestorian; Parsi.

HISTORY. Oil-rich Iran, roughly one-fifth the size of the United States, was called Persia before 1935. Its key location blocks the lower land gate to Asia, and also stands in the way of traditional Russian ambitions for access to the Indian Ocean. In modern times, Iran has drawn Big Power interest because of its rich oil deposits.

Iran's history is a long one of rising and falling dynasties. After periods of Assyrian, Median and Achaemenidian rule, Persia became a powerful empire under Cyrus the Great, reaching from the Indus to the Nile at its zenith in 525 B.C. It fell to Alexander in 331-30 B.C., to the Selucidae in 312-02 B.C., and to the Parthians about 130 B.C. A native Persian regime arose about A.D. 224, was weakened fighting the Turks, and fell to the Arabs in 637. In the 12th century the Mongols took their turn ruling Persia, and in the early 18th century the Turks and Russians occupied it. In modern times, Russia, Turkey, Britain, France, and, most recently, the United States, all have taken keen competitive interest in the country.

An Anglo-Russian convention of 1907 divided Iran into two spheres of influence. British attempts to impose a protectorate over all of Iran were defeated in 1919. On Feb. 26, 1921, General Riza Pahlavi seized the government and was elected hereditary shah in 1925. Subsequently he did much to modernize the country, and abolished all foreign extraterritorial rights.

Increased pro-Axis activity led to Anglo-Russian occupation of Iran in August, 1941, and deposition of the shah in favor of his son, Mohammed Riza Pahlavi.

In November, 1945, a Soviet-inspired autonomist movement won control of Azerbaijan, Iran's northwest province. To protect their advantage, the Russians kept troops in that area past the treaty evacuation date of March 2, 1946. The Iranians promptly protested this breach of agreement to the United Nations. The Russians evacuated their troops on May 6 but not before they had forced Iran to promise them oil concessions in the north.

Iranian troops reoccupied Azerbaijan in Dec., 1946, to clear the way for parliamentary elections which, held in Jan., 1947, resulted in a victory for Ghavam-es-Saltaneh's Government party.

Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, the ruler, was born Oct. 16, 1919, and was married on March 15, 1939, to Princess Fawzieh, eldest sister of King Farouk of Egypt. A daughter was born to them in 1940.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Iran is a constitutional monarchy, and the shah has the usual powers of the head of a parliamentary state. Executive power is exercised by a cabinet headed by the prime minister, who is appointed by the shah and responsible to the Majlis (parliament).

Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is 2 years. The army, modernized and reorganized by Riza Pahlavi, father of the present shah, consisted of about 400,000 men in 1940. The air force has several hundred planes, and the navy several small craft in the Persian Gulf. There is also an American-trained police force of about 10,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education has made good progress in the last 25 years, supplanting the old and essentially religious system. In 1938 there were 8,381 schools with attendance of 457,236. A university was opened at Teheran in 1934. Illiteracy is high, though decreasing.

Most of the population is Moslem of the Shia sect. The Kurds, in the west central region, are of the Sunni sect.

Iran is predominantly agricultural. Large estates are numerous, and irrigation is common, especially on the central plateau. The principal crops are wheat (estimated production 1943: 1,267,645 tons) and barley (582,014 tons). Rice production, confined largely to the Caspian provinces, was estimated at 341,713 tons in 1943. Other crops include grapes, dates, apricots, tobacco, cotton, sesame, sugar beets and corn. There are extensive grazing lands. Wool production in 1943 was estimated at 13,200 tons; in 1947 there were 13,190,000 sheep.

Iran must still import many manufactured necessities, but several new factories were established by the government after 1925. These included 7 sugar beet plants (1945 output: 28,600 tons), rice mills, oil mills, textile factories, a cement factory, copper smelter, glycerine factory and small arms factory. The Chalus silk mill produces 1,000,000 yards or more a year. Both sugar and tobacco are government monopolies. The manufacture of carpets, for which Iran is famous, is the most valuable industry (exports 1944: 1,165 tons).

Iran's exports in 1944-45 totaled \$196,707,000, and imports \$125,820,000. Principal exports (excluding petroleum, which normally constitutes about 75 percent of the total) are cotton, wool, opium, rice, almonds and sheep casings. Leading imports are cotton piece goods, tea, sugar, drugs and chemicals.

In 1938, there were 8,700 miles of motorable roads, and during World War II Allied engineer troops improved several hundred miles. Railway mileage totals about 1,072. The principal line (870 mi.) connects Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf with Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea. More than 5,000,000 tons of supplies were sent to Russia by the trans-Iranian route during World War II. British Overseas Airways and Iranian State Airlines provide air service.

The ordinary budget (1944-45) was esti-

mated to balance at \$137,900,000. The public debt (1944) was \$76,925,000. Incomes from various monopolies and oil royalties are important sources of revenue.

Considerable mineral wealth exists, but only oil is exploited commercially. The principal field, near Shushar in the southwest, is worked by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, whose concession began in 1901 and runs to 1993. Royalties are paid to Iran on a tonnage basis. Production in 1945 was 18,886,000 short tons. A Russo-Iranian oil company, formed in April, 1946, has rights to explore for oil in the Caspian area.

The main forest belt on the northern Elburz slope supplies railroad ties, charcoal and firewood. Gums are the most valuable forest product. Extensive fisheries are worked both on the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iran is, in general, a plateau averaging 4,000 feet of elevation. In addition, there are maritime lowlands along the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. The Elburz Mountains in the north rise to 18,603 feet at Mt. Demavend. From northwest to southeast, the country is crossed by a desert 800 miles long and from 100 to 200 miles wide. Iran's only navigable river is the Karun in the southwest.

The central plateau is hot in summer and very cold in winter, but the Caspian area has a sub-tropical climate. Mean temperatures vary at Teheran from 35° in January to 85° in July (yearly average 62°); at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, from 58° in January to 90° in July and August (average 75°). Rainfall is light everywhere except in the Elburz Mountains.

Iraq (Kingdom)

Area: 116,600 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 4,541,746 (Arab, 75%; Kurdish, 15%; Iranian, 3.75%; others, 6.25%).

Density per square mile: 38.9.

Ruler: King Faisal II.

Regent: Crown Prince Abdul-Ilah.

Prime Minister: Salih Jabr.

Principal cities (est.): Baghdad, 400,000 (capital); Mosul, 260,000 (farming, oil); Basra, 180,000 (chief port); Karbala, 65,000 (Shiah shrine).

Monetary unit: Dinar.

Languages: Arabic, Kurdish.

Religions: Moslem (Shiah), 53%; Moslem (Sunni), 35%; Christian, 2.8%; Jewish, 2.5%; others, 6.7%.

HISTORY. Iraq, a triangle of mountains, desert and fertile river valley less than half the size of Texas, is bounded east by Iran, north by Turkey, west by Syria and Trans-Jordan, and south by Saudi Arabia. From earliest times it has been known as

Mesopotamia—the land between the rivers—for it embraces a large part of the alluvial plains of the Tigris and Euphrates.

An advanced civilization existed in Mesopotamia by 4000 B.C. Sometime after 2,000 B.C. it became the center of the ancient Babylonian and Assyrian empires. It was conquered by Cyrus the Great of Persia in 538 B.C., and by Alexander in 331 B.C. After an Arab conquest in A.D. 637-40, Baghdad became capital of the ruling caliphate. The country was cruelly pillaged by the Mongols in 1258, and during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries was the object of repeated Turkish-Persian competition.

Nominal Turkish suzerainty imposed in 1638 was replaced by direct Turkish rule in 1831. In World War I an Anglo-Indian force occupied most of the country, and Britain was given a mandate over the area in 1920. The British recognized Iraq as a kingdom in 1922 and terminated the mandate in 1932, when Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations. In World War II, Iraq generally adhered to its 1930 treaty of alliance with Britain, but in 1941 British troops were compelled to put down a pro-Axis revolt led by Prime Minister Rashid Ali. Iraq became a charter member of the Arab League in March, 1945.

King Faisal II, born on May 2, 1935, succeeded his father, Ghazi I, who was killed in an automobile accident on April 4, 1939. The king's uncle, Abdul-Ilah, is regent.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1924-25 constitution, Iraq is a hereditary monarchy with a two-house Parliament. The 20-member Senate is named by the king for eight years; the 115-member Chamber of Deputies is elected popularly for four years. Executive power is vested in a Council of Ministers, headed by the prime minister, whom the king appoints.

Military service is compulsory, with an initial training period of 1½ to 2 years. Army and air force strength in 1938 was 28,000. Both were trained and re-equipped by the British during World War II. The British-trained police force numbers about 17,600. The 1930 treaty gives Britain the right to keep troops in Iraq under certain conditions.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory. Secondary education is neither free nor compulsory. In 1944-45 there were 822 state elementary schools with 89,124 pupils and 71 intermediate and secondary schools with 11,309 pupils. Thirteen colleges had a combined enrollment of 2,788. There are no universities.

The chief economic activity is agriculture, dependent upon irrigation and confined to the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates. Iraq supplies about 80 percent of the world's dates (1943 exports: 81,000

tons). Chief among the cereal products are barley (1944: 496,000 short tons), wheat (1944: 385,000 short tons), rice, sorghum, maize and millet. Many fruits and some tobacco and cotton are grown. Grazing is the principal occupation of the many nomadic and seminomadic tribes. Livestock estimates in 1943 included 475,000 cattle and buffaloes, 6,000,000 sheep and 1,065,000 goats. Wool output averages about 6,000 tons annually.

Industry is still embryonic. Of approximately 100 manufacturing firms, the most important are those making brick, tile, woolen textiles, vegetable oils, soap, glass and cigarettes.

Exports in 1945, excluding oil, totaled \$50,590,006, and imports \$92,279,708. The United States was the main supplier (19%) and Britain, Syria and Palestine the leading customers. The chief exports are barley, dates, wool, hides and skins.

The only port for seagoing vessels is that of Basra, located on the Shatt al-Arab River near the head of the Persian Gulf. River vessels plying the Tigris between Basra and Baghdad have tonnage of more than 60,000. There are about 4,000 miles of improved and unimproved roads. Iraq State Railways, the only rail line, operates three lines totaling 966 miles. There is an airport and seaplane base at Basra.

Oil production centers at the Baba Gur-gur fields near Kirkuk, operated on behalf of an international group by the British-managed Iraq Petroleum Company. The oil is piped to Haifa in Palestine and Tripoli in Lebanon. The other field is operated by the Kanaqin Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, and produces only for local consumption. Total Iraqi output in 1946 was 4,674,262 long tons.

Ordinary revenue (1945-46) was estimated at 22,158,540 dinars, and ordinary expenditures at 22,777,386 dinars. The capital works budget, based on oil royalties, usually balances the ordinary budget. There is no external debt.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Iraq has arid desertland west of the Euphrates, a broad central valley between the Euphrates and Tigris, and mountains in the north-east. The fertile lower valley is formed by the delta of the two rivers, which join about 120 miles from the head of the Persian Gulf. The coast line on the gulf is only 26 miles long.

Iraq's climate, generally, runs to great extremes—long hot summers and short cold winters. The area on the Persian Gulf is one of the hottest places in the world. Average temperature at Baghdad is 49° in January and 92° in July and August. Rainfall in Iraq is light, ranging from about 15 inches in the north to almost none on the desert. Sand and dust storms are frequent.

Italy (Republic)

(Repubblica d'Italia)

Area (Jan. 1947): 119,733 square miles.
Population (est. 1946): 45,769,000 (predominantly Italian).

Density per square mile: 382.4.

President: Enrico de Nicola (provisional).

Premier: Alcide de Gasperi.

Principal cities (census 1936): Rome, 1,562,580 (capital); Milan, 921,515 (leading financial, industrial center); Naples, 739,349 (seaport); Turin, 608,211 (auto works); Genoa, 512,313 (seaport); Palermo, 339,497 (Sicilian seaport).

Monetary unit: Lira.

Religions: Roman Catholic, 99.6%; others (Protestant, Orthodox, Jewish), .4%.

HISTORY. Pushed into a disastrous alliance with Germany by Benito Mussolini, Italy became a German satellite which suffered military, naval and territorial reverses on all sides during World War II. A co-belligerent during the last two years of the war, the nation emerged from the conflict torn by economic chaos and political dissension. The settlement of the constitutional question in favor of a republic had a stabilizing influence, but the severe terms of the 1947 peace treaty were a serious setback to a country still divided between forces of right and left.

Italy, about the size of New Mexico but long and narrow in shape, did not exist as a unified country until 1870. Until A.D. 476, when the German Odoacer became head of the Roman Empire in the west, the history of Italy was largely the history of Rome. From A.D. 800 on, the Holy Roman Emperors, the Popes, Normans, Lombards and Saracens all vied for control over various segments of the Italian peninsula. Numerous city states, such as Venice and Genoa, and many small principalities flourished in the late Middle Ages.

In 1713, after the War of the Spanish Succession, Milan, Naples and Sardinia were handed over to Austria, but the Hapsburg influence on the peninsula was interrupted for a short time after 1800 when Italy was unified by Napoleon, who crowned himself King of Italy on May 26, 1805. After the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Austria continued to be the dominant power in Italy.

The movement for national unity began in the middle 19th century, staged by the "Young Italy" group headed by Giuseppe Mazzini. In 1858 Count Cavour, prime minister under King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia, secured the aid of Napoleon III of France in unifying Italy. After French and Sardinian forces had defeated the Austrians in 1859, Lombardy was annexed to Sardinia, and by the time the first Italian parliament opened at Turin in Feb., 1861, all Italy was represented except Venetia, held by Austria, and Rome, which was

the territory of the Pope. On February 18, 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of united Italy.

In 1866 Italy sided with Prussia against Austria and received Venetia; Rome was seized in 1870. In 1882 the young nation entered into the Triple Alliance with Austria and Germany. After war with Turkey in 1911-12, the Italians were awarded Tripoli in North Africa and the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean Sea.

Italy denounced the Triple Alliance on May 3, 1915, and declared war on Austria on May 24. By the treaty of St. Germain, on Sept. 10, 1919, the south Tirol and the Istrian peninsula were awarded to Italy.

In the years immediately following World War I, Italy was a virtual battleground between the Socialists and Benito Mussolini's new Fascist movement. The weak government was powerless to maintain order as the two sides fought for power. Finally, on Oct. 30, 1922, the Fascists staged their "March on Rome" and took over the government. Mussolini was named premier by King Victor Emmanuel III. Il Duce and his Fascist Grand Council soon made Italy into a corporate state, with himself as dictator.

In 1935-36 Italy successfully invaded, conquered and annexed Ethiopia, despite the complaints of the League of Nations and economic sanctions.

On November 6, 1937, Italy joined the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact and on December 11, withdrew from the League of Nations. The Rome-Berlin Axis was converted into a full military alliance on May 22, 1939. Meanwhile, Italian troops had seized Albania in April, 1939.

WORLD WAR II. On June 10, 1940, Mussolini announced a declaration of war against France (already in the throes of defeat) and Britain. Italian troops were able to advance only a few miles into France before the Armistice was concluded on June 24, under which Italy annexed a small strip of France. On October 28, 1940, Italian forces invaded Greece from Albania, but were driven back by the Greeks, who held a third of Albania by the time the Germans launched their Balkan campaign on April 6, 1941. Italy subsequently occupied parts of Yugoslavia and Greece. Following the German capitulation in North Africa and the fall of Sicily, Mussolini was ousted on July 25, 1943, and Marshal Pietro Badoglio formed a new government. On September 3, 1943, the date of the invasion of the Italian mainland by Allied forces, a military armistice was signed between General Eisenhower and Badoglio, and the legislative and administrative activities of the government were made subject to the approval of an Allied Commission.

On June 9, 1944, five days after the Allies entered Rome, Badoglio was succeeded as premier by Ivanoe Bonomi, a Socialist, who formed a coalition cabinet. The government was recognized by the Allies as the *de facto* government of Italy on October 25, but only as a co-belligerent, not as an ally. Later it was given full legislative powers and the right to resume diplomatic relations.

When German resistance crumbled in northern Italy, the partisan Committee of National Liberation of North Italy (CLNAI) quickly liquidated the puppet fascist state which Mussolini had formed there. Mussolini was captured and executed on April 28, 1945. On June 12, Bonomi resigned and was succeeded by Ferruccio Parri, a former underground leader in northern Italy. Premier Parri resigned on Nov. 24 and was succeeded by Alcide de Gasperi, a Christian Democrat.

After the institution of the republic, De Gasperi formed another coalition cabinet of Christian Democrats, Socialists, Communists and independents on July 13, 1946, and a third cabinet on Feb. 2, 1947, following a schism in the Socialist party caused by the Socialist-Communist unity of action pact signed in Oct., 1946. His fourth cabinet, formed in June, 1947, contained only Christian Democrats and independents.

GOVERNMENT. The Italian people voted in favor of the dissolution of the monarchy and the formation of a republic in a plebiscite held June 3, 1946. Of the total of 24,935,343 ballots cast, 12,717,923 were for a republic, 10,719,284 for the monarchy and 1,498,136 void. King Humbert II, who had succeeded his father, Victor Emmanuel III, on May 9, went into exile in Portugal shortly thereafter. Pending general elections, the republic is headed by an Assembly-elected provisional president who exercises the usual powers of the head of a parliamentary state. The Government is administered by the premier and his cabinet, who must enjoy the confidence of the Constituent Assembly. The latter body is to draw up a constitution for the new state.

The Constituent Assembly, elected in June, 1946, has 556 members, of whom 207 are Christian Democrat, 115 Socialist, 104 Communist, 41 Democratic Union, 30 *Uomo Qualunque* (a new party often accused of neo-fascism), 22 Republican, 16 Monarchist Bloc, 7 Actionist and 13 other parties. About 40 of the 115 Socialists seceded from the Socialist party in Feb., 1947, and formed a new group—the Socialist Workers party.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The peace treaty signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, requires Italian renunciation of all claims in Ethiopia and Greece, the cession of the Dode-

canese to Greece, and of five small Alpine areas to France. In addition, the major part of the Istrian peninsula, including Fiume and Pola, goes to Yugoslavia. The Free Territory of Trieste has been carved out of the area to the west of the new Yugoslav frontier.

Italy is to pay reparations of \$100,000,000 in kind over a seven-year period to the Soviet Union, \$125,000,000 to Yugoslavia, \$105,000,000 to Greece, \$25,000,000 to Ethiopia and \$5,000,000 to Albania. She is also to make two-thirds restitution for wartime damage to Allied property in Italy.

DEFENSE. The 1947 treaty requires Italy to reduce the strength of her army to 250,000 men (including *carabinieri*), the navy to 25,000 (including naval air arm) and the air force to 25,000 (with 350 planes). The fleet is to be reduced to 2 battleships, 4 cruisers, 20 destroyers and large torpedo boats, plus smaller craft. Major war vessels placed at the disposal of the Big Four include 3 battleships, 5 cruisers, 8 submarines and 13 destroyers and large torpedo boats. Extensive areas along Italy's borders and in the outlying islands are to be demilitarized. Anglo-U. S. troops, numbering more than 50,000 in mid-1947, were to be withdrawn under the treaty terms by Dec. 15, 1947.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is free and compulsory from 6 to 14. Governmental and private elementary schools in 1941-42 numbered 139,571 with 5,110,328 pupils. Governmental and other secondary schools in the same academic year numbered 5,136 with 556,260 students. In 1942-43 there were 29 royal universities and institutes and 6 private universities and institutes with a total of 164,853 students. The University of Rome had 14,210 students in 1939; Naples had 12,289 and Milan 7,913.

RELIGION. Although the country is predominantly Roman Catholic, religious freedom is permitted. Catholic religious teaching is given in all elementary and intermediate schools. Relations with the Church are regulated by the treaty with the Holy See of Feb. 11, 1929, which established the temporal power of the Pope over Vatican City.

AGRICULTURE. Agriculture, the most important branch of Italy's economy, engages more than a third of the population. It is extremely diversified; differences of altitude, soil and climate allow the production of all European crops from rye to rice, from apples to oranges, and from hemp to cotton. Approximately 70,000,000 acres are productive. Of this area, 25 percent is devoted to cereals, 30 percent to forage and pasture, 3.5 percent to vines and 3 percent to olive trees. Italy ranks next to France in wine production (average 1931-42: 1,024,000,000 gal.; 1946: 742,259,467 gal.) and

next to Spain in olive oil production. The silk industry is centered in northern Italy and along the eastern coast. Production of silk cocoons in 1946 was 22,500 short tons, slightly above the 1938 figure. The Italian climate and soil are well suited to fruit growing.

Estimated crop production for 1946 (1938 figures in parentheses) was as follows (in short tons): wheat, 6,625,098 (8,919,591); oats, 509,011 (693,457); barley, 256,727 (273,150); rye, 121,966 (152,228); sugar beets, 2,550,000 (3,586,113). The reduced figures for 1946 reflect the unsettled economic conditions; they were, however, considerably larger than the crop yields for 1945.

Livestock and dairy farming are important in Italy. Of the 50-odd varieties of Italian cheese, the best known are the hard parmesan and pecorino (the latter made from ewe's milk) and the soft *bel paese* and *gorgonzola*.

Before World War II the fascist government carried on a wide land reclamation program, mostly in Emilia, Apulia, and the Venetian provinces.

INDUSTRY. Prior to World War II, there were approximately 730,000 industrial establishments in Italy, of which more than 1,000 employed at least 250 workers each. In 1940, approximately 3,825,000 workers were employed in industry. While a large proportion of small and medium sized concerns were common in industry before World War II, there was a growing tendency, fostered by the nature of the corporate state, toward industrial concentration. The textile industry, largest and most important, ordinarily supplied most of the home markets and left a large margin for export. It made rapid recovery after World War II, accounting for nearly half of Italian exports in 1946. The metal industries are handicapped by lack of coal and of sufficient iron ore reserves. The chemical, clothing and food industries are also important.

TRADE. Exports in 1946 totaled 54,530,000,-000 lire and imports, 84,220,000,000 lire. Exports (in millions of lire) comprised finished industrial products (23,280), industrial raw materials (4,300), semi-finished industrial products (15,020), and food and cattle (11,930). Imports were divided among industrial raw materials (40,-710), food and cattle (27,290), semi-finished products (8,610) and finished products (7,600).

NATURAL RESOURCES. Italy is ordinarily the world's largest producer of mercury, although Spain took first place in 1944-45; it is also an important producer of sulfur. The nation lacks, however, the staple minerals of coal, oil and iron, and is forced to import them. Building stone, particularly marble, is plentiful. In the south Tirol and

the central Apennines, Italy has abundant water power.

Less than 20 percent of Italy's area is forested. Principal products are soft and hard timber, charcoal and cork. The fishing industry does not fill domestic needs. Coral and sponges are marketed.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant marine in 1945 totaled only 500,000 gross tons as opposed to a total of more than 2,000,000 tons in 1939. On April 1, 1947, 78 vessels of 163,917 tons were under construction in Italian yards. There are more than 150 seaports, of which the principal are Genoa, Venice, Savona, Naples and Leghorn. Coastwise traffic is particularly important because of difficult land communications. State railways in operation in 1946 totaled 9,284 miles and private lines (1944) 3,096 miles. Equipment in 1945 was less than 30 percent of prewar figures. Highways in 1940 totaled 126,830 miles, of which about 10 percent were State roads.

FINANCE. The monetary unit is the lira; official rate 100 to the U. S. dollar. Estimated revenue for the fiscal year 1946 was \$1,160,000,000; estimated expenditures \$1,826,000,000. The public internal debt (Jan. 31, 1946) was \$9,561,990,000.

TOPOGRAPHY. Approximately 600 of boot-shaped Italy's 708 miles of length are in the long peninsula that projects into the Mediterranean from the fertile basin of the Po River. The Apennines, branching off from the Alps between Nice and Genoa, form the peninsula's backbone, and rise to a maximum height of 9,560 feet at the Gran Sasso d'Italia (Corno). The Alps are Italy's northern boundary.

Several islands form part of Italy. Sicily, 9,926 square miles, lies off the toe of the boot, across the Strait of Messina, with a steep and rock-bound northern coast and gentler slopes to the sea in the west and south. Mt. Etna, an active volcano, rises to 10,741 feet, and most of Sicily is more than 500 feet in elevation. Sixty-two miles southwest of Sicily lies Pantelleria, 45 square miles, and south of that are Lampedusa and Linosa. Sardinia, 9,301 square miles, just south of Corsica and about 125 miles west of the nearest Italian mainland, is largely mountainous, stony and unproductive.

Italy has many northern lakes, lying below the snow-covered peaks of the Alps. The largest are Garda (143 sq. mi.), Maggiore (83 sq. mi.) and Como (55 sq. mi.). The Po, the principal river, rises in the Alps on Italy's western border and flows across the Lombard plain into the Adriatic. The Arno and Tiber Rivers, rising in the Apennines, flow generally westward. Elsewhere are hundreds of short streams.

CLIMATE. Italy's climate is variable. The Italian Riviera along the Gulf of Genoa is

subtropical and highly favored by tourists. The winters in the high Apennines are cold and bitter. The western slope of peninsular Italy is warmer than the eastern side, and the Po basin in the north has cold winters and very hot summers. Sicily basks in the warm and equable Mediterranean climate.

In Rome, December through February are the coldest months (average 47°), and July and August the warmest (75°). There is an abundance of sunshine.

FORMER ITALIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE

Country	Area, sq. mi.	Population (est. 1940)
AFRICA		
Libya	679,183	911,000
Eritrea	89,274	688,000
Italian Somaliland	270,972	1,079,000
ASIA		
Dodecanese	1,035	122,000*

*Est. 1939.

The 1947 treaty contains a renunciation by Italy of all right and title to her African possessions. These territories are to remain under British military administration pending their final disposal, to be determined jointly by the U. S., British, French and Soviet governments, by Sept. 15, 1948. In the event of disagreement, the question of disposition is to be referred to the U. N.

LIBYA—Former Status: part of Metropolitan Italy except Libyan Sahara (whole area now under British military government).

Capital: Tripoli (pop. 1938: 108,240).

Agricultural products: barley, olive oil, wheat, figs, date palms, tobacco.

Mineral: salt.

Sea products: sponge, tuna.

Libya, lying along the north coast of Africa between Tunisia and Egypt, was a part of the Turkish dominions from the 16th century until 1911. Following the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Turkey in the latter year, Italian troops occupied Tripoli; Italian sovereignty was recognized the next year by the Treaty of Ouchy. In 1934 the area was organized into four provinces—Bengasi, Derna, Misurata and Tripolitania—which were incorporated in 1939 into Metropolitan Italy, and a military territory in the south, Libyan Sahara (465,362 sq. mi.). Libya was the scene of much desert fighting during World War II. After the fall of Tripoli on Jan. 23, 1943, it came under British military occupation and government.

The area has three natural divisions from the coast inland—the Mediterranean coastland, the only region suitable for agriculture; the sub-desert, and the desert. About 10 percent of the population is Italian, the remainder native, mostly Moslem. The Senussi sect, which opposed Italian rule

in Cyrenaica during World War I, exercises a strong position among the remoter oases in the hinterland. Railroads total 242 miles. Winters are cool and summers warm along the coast, and hotter in the interior. Bengasi has an average temperature of 55° in January and 78° in July.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND—Former Status: Italian colony (now under British military occupation).

Capital: Mogadiscio (population: 45,000).

Agricultural products: dressed skins, cattle, sugar, cotton, cottonseed oil, fruits, bananas.

Forest products: gum, resin, kapok.

Mineral: tin.

Italian Somaliland, extending along Africa's east coast from the Gulf of Aden south to Kenya, fell within the Italian sphere of influence by treaties with the Somali sultans in 1889 and by agreements with Britain in 1905 and 1924, with the sultan of Zanzibar in 1905, and with Ethiopia in 1907. After the conquest of Ethiopia the area, together with part of Ethiopia, was incorporated into Italian East Africa. It was occupied in Feb., 1941, by British Imperial troops and, reduced to its pre-1936 area, has since been under British military administration.

The overwhelming majority of the population are Somalis who belong to the Sunni sect of Islam; they are a pastoral, nomadic people whose livelihood depends on cattle, sheep and camels. However, the Italians established plantations in the south, especially in the fertile Juba region. The colony was far from self-supporting, requiring heavy Italian subsidy. The climate is torrid, especially along the coast.

ERITREA—Former Status: Italian colony (now under British occupation).

Capital: Asmara (population: 85,000).

Chief exports: coffee, salt.

Agricultural products: coffee, barley, tobacco, sesame, hides, skins.

Minerals: gold, salt, potassium salts.

Sea product: pearls.

The first Italian inroad into Eritrea came in 1870 when the port of Assab and adjacent territory were bought from a native sultan; with British approval, Italian troops occupied Massaua in 1885. By a decree of Jan. 1, 1890, Italian possessions along the Red Sea were united into the colony of Eritrea. In 1936 Eritrea, with parts of Ethiopia, became a part of Italian East Africa. British and Indian troops captured Asmara on Apr. 1, 1941, and Massaua a week later; the area, reduced to its pre-1936 borders, has since been under British military occupation.

The principal native elements are the Ethiopians and Tigrés, who have close ethnic, linguistic and religious ties with peoples across the border in Ethiopia. Italians in 1944 totaled 48,718. Irrigation is essential in the low-lying coastal plains, and

agriculture is practiced largely on the interior plateau (average elevation: 6,500 ft.) where the climate is suitable for European settlement. The pastoral industry engages most of the natives.

Along the coast, the climate is excessively hot and humid, especially in June, September and October; mean annual temperature at Massaua is 86°; the thermometer often rises to 120° in summer.

DODECANESE—Former Status: Italian colony ceded to Greece by Treaty of Paris, 1947).

Capital: Rhodes (population: 27,466).

Agricultural products: wine, olive oil, tobacco, hides, skins.

Sea product: sponges.

The Dodecanese, a group of 13 islands in the Aegean Sea near the coast of Asia Minor, were part of the Ottoman Empire prior to Italian occupation in 1912. Turkey recognized full Italian sovereignty by the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923. At the end of World War II, the German garrison surrendered to an Anglo-Greek force on May 9, 1945.

Fully 85 percent of the population is Greek. The islands are of slight economic value with the exception of the sponge-fishing industry. The most important island is Rhodes (Rodi).

Japan (Empire) (Nippon)

Area: 147,573 square miles.*

Population (census 1946): 73,114,059.*

Density per square mile: 495.7.

Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur (U. S. A.).

Ruler: Emperor Hirohito.

Premier: Tetsu Katayama.

Principal cities (census 1940): Tokyo, 6,778,044 (capital, financial, manufacturing center); Osaka, 3,252,340 (chief industrial center); Nagoya, 1,328,084 (machinery, textiles); Kyoto, 1,089,726 (manufacturing); Yokohama, 968,091 (seaport, silk export center); Kobe, 967,234 (seaport, shipbuilding); Hiroshima, 343,968 (seaport, textiles); Fukuoka, 306,673 (seaport, textiles).

Monetary unit: Yen.

Language: Japanese.

Religions (1938): Buddhism, 60%; Shintoism, 18%; Protestant (215,166); Roman Catholic (18,856).

*Japan proper.

HISTORY. Japan, first of the aggressor nations which ultimately bound themselves to the Axis to wage World War II, was also the first of the Axis partners to make semblance of recovery after utter defeat. Although stripped of her empire and under military occupation, Japan by 1947 had made some progress toward restoring its economy, and was enjoying a measure of political stability unknown to her wartime allies.

Japan's early history is indistinguishable from mythology. One series of legends attributes the creation of Japan to the sun goddess, from whom the later emperors were allegedly descended. The first of them was Jimmu Tennō, supposed to have ascended the throne on Feb. 11, 660 B.C.

Recorded Japanese history begins with the first contact with China in the 5th century A.D. Japan was then divided into strong feudal states, all nominally under the emperor, but with real power often held by a court minister or clan. In 1185 Yoritomo, chief of the Minamoto clan, was designated shogun (generalissimo) with the actual administration of the islands under his control. Clans came and went, but a dual government system—shogun and emperor—persisted till 1867.

First contact with the West came about 1542, when a Portuguese ship off course arrived in Japanese waters. Portuguese traders, Jesuit missionaries, and Spanish, Dutch and English traders followed. Suspicious of Christianity and Portuguese support of a local Japanese revolt, the shoguns restricted all foreigners in 1636-38 except the Dutch, who were confined to Nagasaki. Western attempts to renew trading relations failed until 1853, when Commodore Matthew Perry sailed an American fleet into Tokyo Bay with a letter from President Fillmore. A U. S. commercial treaty signed in 1859 was followed by similar pacts with Britain, France, the Netherlands and Russia, and the opening to foreign residents of the ports of Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate.

Japan now quickly made the transition from a medieval to a modern power. Feudalism was abolished and industrialization was speeded. An imperial army was established with conscription. The shogun system was abolished in 1867 by Emperor Meiji, and parliamentary government was established in 1889. After a brief war with China in 1894-95, Japan acquired Formosa (Taiwan), the Pescadores islands, and part of southern Manchuria. China also recognized the independence of Korea (Chosen), which Japan later annexed (1910).

In 1904-05 the new Japan won prestige by defeating Russia in the Russo-Japanese War, gaining the territory of southern Sakhalin (Karafuto) and Russia's port and rail rights in Manchuria. In World War I Japan, which took a negligible part in military operations, grabbed Germany's Pacific islands and leased areas in China. The Treaty of Versailles then awarded her a mandate over the islands.

At the Washington Conference of 1921-22, Japan agreed to respect Chinese national integrity. The series of Japanese aggressions which was to lead to the nation's downfall began in 1931 with the invasion of Manchuria. The following year, Japan

set up this area as a puppet state, "Manchukuo", under Emperor Henry Pu-Yi, last of China's Manchu dynasty. From then on Japanese policy was attuned to the saber rattling of her militarists. On Nov. 25, 1936, Japan joined the Axis by signing the anti-Comintern pact. The invasion of China came the next year, and the Pearl Harbor attack was unleashed on Dec. 7, 1941.

For many months after Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Army and Navy enjoyed spectacular success, but by the end of 1942 the tide had begun to turn. Three years later the dropping of the world's first atomic bomb in combat on Hiroshima, followed by a second one on Nagasaki, knocked Japan swiftly into a surrender that already had been inevitable.

The formal surrender took place Sept. 2, 1945, aboard the battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Southern Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands reverted to Russia, and Formosa (Taiwan) and Manchuria to China. The Pacific islands remained under U. S. occupation.

Soon after the surrender Japan began the process of democratizing its political, social and economic structure under Allied supervision. Early in 1946 the Supreme Allied Commander, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, ordered Baron Shidehara's cabinet to carry out a series of political purges. Elections held on April 10, 1946 brought 72.1% of the electorate to the polls, and resulted in a conservative victory. A Liberal, Shigeru Yoshida, took over the premiership on May 22, but his conservative policies brought both Allied and internal dissatisfaction.

Following the Socialists' victory in the elections of April 20, 1947, Japan's first Socialist premier, Tetsu Katayama, a lifelong Christian, formed a cabinet composed of Socialists, Democrats and members of the People's Cooperative Party on May 31, 1947. In July, 1947, the U. S. proposed an early conference of the eleven members of the Far Eastern Commission to consider a peace settlement for Japan. The proposal was accepted by all the member nations except the U. S. S. R., which insisted that the treaty be drafted by the four-power Council of Foreign Ministers (China replacing France), thus following the precedent set by the Italian and Axis satellite treaties.

ALLIED OCCUPATION GOVERNMENT. General MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) on Aug. 14, 1945. The surrender terms provided that Japan must accept the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration (July 26, 1945) and that "the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to SCAP,

who shall take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms."

The Far Eastern Commission—composed of Australian, Canadian, Chinese, British, French, Indian, Dutch, New Zealand, Philippine, Soviet and U. S. delegates—is empowered to formulate the policies, principles and standards by which the fulfillment of Japanese obligations under the surrender terms may be accomplished, and to review directives issued to SCAP or any action taken by SCAP within the purview of the Commission's jurisdiction. The Allied Council for Japan—composed of SCAP, who is the U. S. member, a Chinese and a Soviet member and a member representing jointly the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and India—advises and consults with SCAP in carrying out the surrender terms and policies approved by the Commission.

By the end of the first year of occupation, General MacArthur reported that Japan's armed forces had been completely demobilized, her war-making capacity destroyed, her business monopolies broken up and democratic forms of government instituted.

RULER. Emperor Hirohito, born April 29, 1901, succeeded his father, Yoshihito, on Dec. 25, 1926. He was married on Jan. 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako, born in 1903. To them were born two sons, Crown Prince Akihito (Dec. 23, 1933) and Prince Masahito (Nov. 28, 1935), and 5 daughters. Succession is in the male line only.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. The new constitution, effective May 3, 1947, made drastic changes in Japan's political system. The Emperor retains only ceremonial functions, and executive power is vested in the cabinet, headed by the premier and collectively responsible to the Diet. Law-making power is vested solely in the Diet, composed of two houses—the House of Representatives, popularly elected for four-year terms, and the House of Councillors, with 250 members elected for six-year terms. A bill of rights guarantees certain basic liberties. Women are enfranchised for the first time. Sovereignty, formerly vested in the Emperor, now is vested in the people, and the House of Representatives can override the veto of the House of Councillors by a two-thirds vote.

The April 1947 elections distributed the 466 seats in the House of Representatives as follows: Socialists 143, Liberals 133, Democrats (former Progressives) 126, People's Cooperative Party 31, Independents 29 and Communists 4.

DEFENSE. The War, Navy, and Munitions Ministries and the Army and Navy General Staffs have been abolished, and the army and navy are completely demobilized. The few remaining major ships in the navy

have been sunk, and the smaller ships divided among the Allies. Occupation forces in mid-1947 included an estimated 130,000 to 150,000 U. S., and 20,000 to 25,000 British Commonwealth troops. The new Constitution contains a renunciation of the right to maintain armed forces.

EDUCATION. In 1944-45 Japan had 34,610 primary schools with 15,530,272 students; 4,175 secondary, middle and vocational schools with 2,276,227 students; 493 normal and "higher" schools and colleges with 327,363 students; and 49 universities with 64,478 students. The educational system was virtually at a standstill at the time of the surrender, and prompt action was taken by occupation authorities to rehabilitate it under directives designed to purge the curriculum and teaching staff of militaristic and chauvinistic influences.

POPULATION. The population of Japan proper was approximately doubled from 1870 to 1935. Density of population is exceeded only by England and Wales, the Netherlands, Belgium and Java. The home islands are now more overcrowded than ever. As of June 30, 1947, SCAP reported that 5,551,634 Japanese civilians and military personnel had been repatriated from all areas, and that nearly a million others awaited repatriation from Soviet-controlled areas.

AGRICULTURE. Japan is a land of small rice and silk farms and, except in Hokkaido, the northernmost island, there is almost no large-scale farming and animal husbandry. The average holding is less than three acres. Double cropping makes self-sufficiency possible, but on a very low level of subsistence. Crop production in 1946 was considerably below prewar figures, and food shortages were still critical.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1946-47 (Preliminary estimate)

Crop	Acres	Tons
Rice	7,350,000*	9,800,000
Barley	2,100,000*	817,000
Wheat	1,527,000†	659,000
Potatoes	520,000†	1,675,000
Fruit	367,000*	922,000

*1945. †1946.

Japan is the world's largest producer of natural silk, with about 30 percent of all farm households engaged in cocoon tending in 1939. Output for 1946 was 75,306 tons.

INDUSTRY. Japan's light as well as heavy industries continued to operate below basic requirements in 1946-47, largely because of labor troubles and deterioration in equipment. Installed cotton spindleage in Feb., 1946, was only 2,150,000, as compared with 11,434,000 in 1940. Monthly steel ingot and casting production in mid-1946 was about 54,000 tons as against 675,-

000 in 1943; production of pig iron, 14,000 as against 330,000 tons. The metallurgical and textile industries ordinarily are the largest in Japan, followed by machinery, chemicals and food. The cottage industry is prominent in spinning and weaving of silk and cotton and in the manufacture of bicycle parts.

After 1931 a considerable expansion took place in the heavy industries—metal, machine-building and chemical—which were adaptable to war purposes. State control was intensified at the same time.

Directives issued by SCAP in 1945 effected the dissolution of huge interlocking monopolies (*Zaibatsu*) in business and finance; approximately 1,200 firms were involved. A directive issued Aug. 24, 1946, ordered the seizure for reparations of 505 of the largest industrial plants, mostly privately-owned, which accounted for 95 percent of the Japanese pig iron output, 88 percent of the steel ingots, 50 percent of machine tools and 87 percent of shipbuilding facilities. Shipbuilding capacity was to be reduced to 650,000 gross tons annually (from 1,900,000 tons), steel ingots to 3,500,000 metric tons (from 12,000,000 tons), pig iron to 2,000,000 tons (3,000,000 tons in 1939) and sulfuric acid to 3,930,000 tons. Government-owned arms plants and naval yards were seized earlier in the year.

Removal of equipment from Japan has been delayed by Allied inability to agree on the allocation of reparations shares to the claimant countries.

TRADE. Before World War II, Japan ranked fifth in world trade. Exports in 1939 totaled \$928,533,000. Imports totaled \$757,775,000, of which 34.4 percent came from the U. S. Foreign trade was resumed on a small scale under strict Allied control in 1946, and in 1947 a program of limited private trade was initiated. Imports were largely food, cotton and oil; exports consisted of small stocks of silk, other raw materials and a few manufactures.

COMMUNICATIONS. On Dec. 31, 1939, Japan had 4,084 ships of more than 100 tons, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,728,779. Before World War II the merchant marine carried almost 80 percent of the foreign trade and was surpassed only by those of the U. S. and Britain. War-time losses were enormous; the tonnage was estimated at 1,250,000 at the time of surrender in Sept., 1945.

Railway mileage in 1946 was 16,993. The highway system totaled 534,424 miles.

FINANCE. World War II left Japan with a staggering public debt, mounting inflation and a disorganized financial system. The 1945-46 budget provided for revenue of 27,200,000,000 yen and expenditure of 103,800,000,000 yen. The 1946-47 budget totaled 56,100,000,000 yen, of which occupation costs amounted to 19,000,000,000 yen.

The national debt totaled 220,900,000,000 yen on Aug. 31, 1946.

MINERALS. Japan is relatively poor in minerals. Crude oil production in 1946 in Japan proper was 1,342,229 barrels, about one-third of current domestic requirements. With monthly coal production averaging less than 2,000,000 short tons in mid-1946, the nation was confronted with an acute fuel shortage. Other minerals include lead, silver, gold and copper.

FORESTS. Japan is well-wooded, with about 60,000,000 acres of forest. Among forest products are bamboo, charcoal and timber. The wood pulp industry of Japan proper reached an output of 845,000 tons in 1941; in 1945 it fell to 178,000 tons.

FISHERIES. Fishing, one of Japan's biggest industries, provides a staple food and considerable exports in normal years. The prewar fishing fleet of 356,482 vessels ranged from Alaska to the South Seas. The 1946 catch approached 2,400,000 tons.

TOPOGRAPHY. Japan's four main islands are Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu and Shikoku. The Ryukyu chain to the southwest is U. S. occupied and the Kuriles to the northeast are Russian occupied. The surface of the main islands consists largely of mountains separated by narrow valleys. There are about 50 more or less active volcanoes, including famous Fujiyama near Tokyo (12,395 ft.). Earthquakes are frequent. Japan has many rivers, broken by shallows and rapids, and navigable usually for flat-bottomed boats.

CLIMATE. The Japanese climate ranges from subtropical in its southern extremes, to winter cold and snow in Hokkaido. The winter temperatures are moderated in the central islands by the Japan Current. Mean annual temperature in Tokyo is 56°.

Korea

(Chosen)

Area: 85,225 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 24,326,327 (Korean except 633,320 Japanese* and 49,815 non-Japanese foreigners, mostly Chinese).

Density per square mile: 285.4.

Occupation Commanders: Col. Gen. T. F. Shitkov (Soviet); Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge (U. S. A.).

Principal cities (census 1940): Seoul (Keijo), 935,464 (capital; U. S. zone headquarters); Pyongyang (Heijo), 285,965 (Soviet zone headquarters); Fusan, 249,734 (chief seaport); Seishin, 197,918 (seaport; rail center); Taikyu, 178,923 (silk center).

Monetary unit: Yen.

Languages: Korean, Japanese, Chinese.

Religions: Buddhist, Confucianist, Taoist, Christian (500,300 Christians in 1938).

*1938; now largely evacuated to Japan.

HISTORY. Korea, a peninsula about 600 miles long extending out from Asia be-

tween the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, is about the size of Minnesota. Over the centuries it belonged sometimes to China, sometimes to Japan. It emerged from World War II under Russian and U. S. occupation but with the promise of independence "in due course."

According to legend which may be partly historical, a Chinese sage named Kija founded the kingdom of Chosun ("Morning Calm") in 1122 B.C. and thus began a dynasty which lasted until 193 B.C. In 108 B.C. Korea was annexed to China, and later divided into three small principalities which formed the kingdom of Silla. Silla revolted in A.D. 918 and declared its independence. In 1592 the Koreans defeated a Japanese fleet and, with Chinese help, ousted the Japanese invaders from their land. In 1627, the Manchus seized Korea and placed it again under Chinese sovereignty. In the Chinese-Japanese War of 1894-95, Japan won predominant influence in Korea, and in 1905 reduced it to a protectorate. In 1910 Japan formally annexed Korea. A Korean bid for independence was crushed ruthlessly in 1919.

In Aug., 1945, at the end of World War II, Korea was occupied by Soviet and U. S. troops. The United States, United Kingdom and Soviet Union agreed at Moscow in Dec., 1945, that Korea should be placed under the trusteeship of those three powers and China for a period not to exceed five years and that, as the first step toward Korean independence, the U.S. and Soviet commanders should meet as soon as possible to agree upon the formation of an all-Korean provisional government. U. S.-Soviet negotiations toward this end broke down May 6, 1946, but following protracted diplomatic interchange were resumed on May 20, 1947. The deadlock continued. However, the principal stumbling block was the Soviet demand that, in effect, only Communist groups should be consulted on the formation of the government. In Sept., 1947, the U. S. raised the question of a Korean settlement before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The long subjugated Koreans received little experience in self-government under Japan and today are split into many political factions. U. S. and Russian differences over how to handle the present move toward independence have hampered the rehabilitation of the country. The U. S. zone of occupation, south of the 38th parallel, has about 43 percent of the area with 19,370,000 population, and is controlled by 50,000 troops. The Russian zone is occupied by about 200,000 troops.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1946, there were 1,613,826 pupils in elementary schools, 99,308 in secondary schools, and 10,305 in higher schools. Less than half the population of school age (6

to 12) was in school in that year. There is a university at Seoul.

The Korean population is more or less homogeneous and successfully withstood Japanese efforts to assimilate it.

Korea, predominantly agricultural, cultivates about 12,000,000 acres. Crop production in 1946 was estimated at about 60 percent of the 1940-44 average. Chief products are rice, barley, oats, rye, millet, soybeans, tobacco, cotton and wheat.

Industrial development was speeded in the last years of Japanese rule. In 1938 there were 6,233 plants with 5 or more workers, and the total output in 1937 was valued at \$276,194,366. The leading industries by value of output ordinarily are chemical, textile, food, beverage and tobacco. The northern part of the country, in the Soviet zone, has the larger portion of Korea's industry.

Korea's prewar foreign trade was closely linked with that of Japan. Exports in 1939 were valued at \$261,394,000, of which 71.4 percent went to Japan and 20.4 percent to Manchukuo. Imports were \$360,058,000, of which 87.1 percent came from Japan and 5.8 percent from Manchukuo. The major exports were rice, fertilizer, cotton cloth, soybeans, raw silk, fish and coal. Exports from South Korea, March-December 1946, totaled 47,737,986 won. Imports were 168,-200,931 won.

Land communications, well developed by the Japanese for strategic reasons, included (1940) 2,619 miles of government railway, 1,107 miles of private railway and 17,011 miles of highway. The highways had greatly deteriorated by 1947.

The 1946-47 budget estimated expenditures at 11,800,212,360 yen and income at 8,013,393,996 yen. The only authorized legal tender in the U. S. zone are notes of the Bank of Chosen and type "A" supplemental Allied Military yen. The officially fixed rate for military purposes is fifteen yen to the dollar.

Korea's best mining regions are in the north. Leading products are coal, gold, silver, copper, tungsten ore, iron ore, graphite, lead, alum stone and pyrite ore.

Despite Japanese exploitation, considerable Korean forest areas remain, especially in the north. Most of the fishing companies were Japanese-owned before 1945.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Korea's coast, with a rugged mountain range along the east, is fringed with more than a thousand islands. Several rivers are navigable for more than a hundred miles, including the Rakuto in the south, the Kan in the central region and the Yalu in the northwest, on the Manchurian border. The climate is equable, about like that of the eastern United States. Annual rainfall is about forty inches.

Lebanon (Republic)

Area: 3,475 square miles.

Population (est. 1943): 1,025,000 (Arabian, Armenian, Circassian, Turk).

Density per square mile: 294.9.

President: Sheik Bishara el Khoury.

Prime Minister: Riyad el Solh.

Principal cities (est. 1943): Beirut, 234,000 (capital, chief port); Tripoli, 70,800 (oil pipeline terminus).

Monetary unit: Syrian-Lebanese pound (£SL).

Languages: Arabic, French.

Religions: Maronite, Greek Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Mohammedan.

HISTORY. Smaller than Connecticut, Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, between Palestine and Syria. In ancient times it was the mountainous hinterland of the Phoenician coast towns. From the 7th to the 11th centuries there infiltrated into southern Lebanon the heretics of Islam who finally coalesced into the Druse community.

In the 19th century the Turkish Sultanate encouraged the Druses to wage civil war against the Christian Maronites. After a massacre of 2,500 Christians in 1860, Lebanon was occupied by the French for a year. From 1864 to 1914, a Christian military government ruled the area under nominal Turkish sovereignty. After World War I, France received a League of Nations mandate over Syria and Lebanon. The French drew a Lebanese border in 1920 to offset predominantly Moslem Syria and proclaimed the area a republic under French control on May 23, 1926.

Vichy forces controlled Lebanon after the fall of France in 1940, but the Allies replaced them by July 14, 1941. Despite Syrian objections, the French permitted Lebanon to declare its complete independence on Nov. 26, 1941. Lebanon joined the Arab League.

GOVERNMENT. The modern Lebanese republic is governed by a president elected by parliament, and a cabinet of ministers appointed by the president, but responsible to parliament. An independent army is being formed, based on a cadre of native *troupes spéciales*, formerly part of the French army in the Levant. The last French troops were evacuated late in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In 1942, there were 138,318 students attending various state, Moslem, Christian, private, French, American and British schools. Beirut has two universities. Christians are in the majority in Lebanon.

Lebanon produces tobacco, olives, grapes and other fruits, wheat and silk. Manufacturing is confined mainly to local consumers' goods. The silk industry is important in Beirut and Tripoli; cocoon production averages about 6,000 tons annually. Tobacco manufacturing is a government

monopoly. The only available foreign trade statistics are combined with those of Syria. Beirut, the chief port, ships out silk, fruit and carpets, and imports machinery, tin plate and textiles.

A rail line links Beirut with Damascus and Syria. Another, built in World War II by Allied engineers, runs from Tripoli to the Palestine border, and is part of a line from Cairo to Istanbul, via Haifa in Palestine. One of the oil pipelines from the Kirkuk field in Iraq terminates in Tripoli.

The 1946 budget balanced at £SL60,046,000, with about 20 percent allocated for public works, and 20 percent for defense.

Iron ore deposits are worked in the south, and building stone and marble are plentiful. The country also has thick deposits of inferior lignite coal.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The topography is varied. There is a narrow coastal plain, and the steep Lebanon Mountains reach heights of approximately 10,000 feet. There are no large streams. Lebanon has hot dry summers (about 80° in Beirut) and cool rainy winters (50°-60° in January).

Liberia (Republic)

Area: c.43,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1938): 2,500,000 (Native Negro, 99%; American Negro, .8%; white, .1%; others, .1%).

Density per square mile: c.58.1.

President: William V. S. Tubman.

Principal city (est.): Monrovia, 10,000 (capital and chief port).

Monetary unit: Liberian dollar.

Languages: English (official), native tongues.

Religion: Protestant Christian (official); Mohammedan, Catholic, Pagan.

HISTORY. In 1816, the American Colonization Society received a charter from the U. S. Congress, authorizing it to send emancipated Negro slaves to the west African coast. The first settlers, led by Jehudi Ashmun, landed in 1822 at Cape Mesurado near the present site of Monrovia. White governors, named by the society, administered Liberia until 1841. On July 26, 1847, independence was proclaimed, and the first president was Joseph J. Roberts, a Virginia octoroon of considerable ability.

After 1920 considerable progress was made toward opening Liberia's interior, but even today only about 100,000 of its inhabitants are regarded as civilized, and lack of transportation hampers development of the heavily forested inland. In 1942, a U. S.-Liberian agreement admitted U. S. troops to build strategic airports. In 1944 an agreement was announced providing for permanent U. S. military and naval bases. **GOVERNMENT.** The government is modeled after that of the United States. The president and vice president are popularly elected for eight years. The 21-member

House of Representatives is elected for four years and the ten-member Senate for six years. Suffrage is extended only to land-owners over 21 who are of Negro blood, but a 1946 constitutional amendment provides for the seating in the House of an aborigine from each province in the hinterland. Liberia's army of about 4,000 men is organized on a militia basis.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, compulsory in theory, is conducted in 201 schools, about half state and half mission. Attendance is about 16,000. There are six state high schools, a normal school, a state college and the Booker T. Washington Industrial and Agricultural Institute, supported by U. S. donations.

The English-speaking descendants of U. S. Negroes, known as Americo-Liberians, are the intellectual and ruling class. The aborigines, virtually all uncivilized, are divided into some 28 tribes speaking different dialects. Some are Moslems or pagans. Christians include Anglicans, Methodists, Catholics, Baptists and Presbyterians.

Agriculture, on a crude level, is the principal means of livelihood for the tribal Liberians, who raise coffee, rice, sugar cane and cassava. Manufacturing is non-existent except for small native industry, and the country's only big enterprise is the million-acre concession granted in 1925 to the Firestone Plantations Company for rubber cultivation. Production exceeded 20,000 tons in 1945 and was somewhat larger in 1946.

Most of the trade is with the United States. Exports in 1945 were \$11,342,625, of which 90 percent was rubber and 9 percent raw gold. Imports were \$5,829,232, including machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foods, textiles and metal goods.

Liberia has no railroads. Coastwise communication is supplied by Pan American Airways. Interior travel is by foot with native bearers. In 1939 there were less than 300 miles of roads, but U. S. troops built considerably more. There are no harbors, but a port and naval base is under construction at Monrovia, with U. S. assistance, at a cost of over \$15,000,000.

Finances are under U. S. supervision. Revenue in 1944 was \$1,598,401, and expenditures \$1,522,137. The national debt in 1947 was \$690,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Liberia, about the size of Ohio, has a 350-mile frontage on the west coast of Africa, between the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone. Its only well developed area is a low coastal strip running inland about seven miles. Beyond that is a low plateau, some of it mountainous, traversed by many rivers, of which the Cavalla (Kavalli) and the St. Paul's are the most important. The climate is tropical throughout, with rainfall up to 150 inches a year on the coast.

Liechtenstein (Principality)

Area: 65 square miles.
 Population (census 1941): 11,102 (mostly German).
 Density per square mile: 171.5.
 Ruler: Prince Franz Joseph II.
 Chief of Government: Alexander Frick.
 Principal city (census 1941): Vaduz, 2,020 (capital).
 Monetary unit: Swiss franc.
 Language: German.
 Religion: Roman Catholic.

Tiny Liechtenstein lies on the east bank of the Rhine, just south of Lake Constance, between Austria and Switzerland. It abolished its army in 1868 and has managed to stay neutral and undamaged in all European wars since that date.

Founded in 1719, Liechtenstein was made up of the Lordships of Vaduz and Schellenburg, immediate fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire. In 1806 it joined the Rhine Federation and in 1815 the German Confederation. It became independent in 1866. Franz Joseph II, the reigning prince, was born in 1906, and succeeded his great uncle, Franz I, in 1938. In 1943 Franz Joseph married Countess Gina Wilczek, of Austrian nobility.

The constitution of 1921 provided for a legislature, the *Landtag*, of 15 members elected by direct, universal suffrage. Liechtenstein adopted Swiss currency in 1921, and has been part of the Swiss Customs Union since 1924. Its foreign trade statistics are included in those of Switzerland, which also administers the country's telegraph and postal service.

Wheat, wine and fruit are the chief products. There are small manufactures of cotton, leather and pottery. The country's taxes are quite painless. For many years it had no debt, but at the beginning of 1946, the debt was 2,669,615 francs. In 1942-43, there were 42 elementary schools and 20 continuation schools, with 1,701 pupils.

Liechtenstein's area includes low valley land and upland peaks—Falkais at 8,401 feet, and Naafkopf, 8,432 feet. The chief mineral product is marble.

Luxemburg (Grand Duchy)

Area: 999 square miles.
 Population (est. 1942): 301,000 (Luxemburgian, French, German).
 Density per square mile: 301.3.
 Ruler: Grand Duchess Charlotte.
 Premier: Pierre Dupong.
 Principal city (est. 1942): Luxembourg, 59,000 (capital; iron and steel).
 Monetary unit: Luxembourg franc.
 Languages: Luxemburgian, French, German.
 Religion: Mainly Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Luxemburg is a small buffer state between France, Germany and Belgium. Invaded and occupied in both World War I and II despite the fact that its neutrality was guaranteed, Luxemburg suffered most in the latter war, when the Nazis deported several thousand natives as slave labor.

Sigefroi, Count of Ardennes, an offspring of Charlemagne, was Luxemburg's first sovereign ruler. In 1060 the country came under the rule of the House of Luxemburg. From the 15th to the 18th centuries, Spain and Austria held it in turn. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 made it a Grand Duchy and gave it to William I, King of the Netherlands. In 1839 the Treaty of London ceded the western part of Luxemburg to Belgium.

After the Nazi invasion on May 10, 1940, the government fled the country, returning in 1944 after Allied troops had liberated it. A claim for 225 square miles of German territory was made in 1946.

GOVERNMENT. Luxemburg is a constitutional monarchy with the crown hereditary in the House of Nassau. The present heir to the throne is Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921. The constitution of 1868, as amended in 1919, provides for democratic government through a chamber of deputies of 51 members, popularly elected for six-year terms. The constitution leaves to the sovereign the right to organize the government, which consists of a minister of state who is president of the government (premier) and at least 3 other ministers. There is also a council of state of 15 members, chosen for life by the sovereign.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 13. The common or idiomatic language is *letzeburgesch*; German and French are also spoken. Labor unions are strongly organized into a single large federation.

Although the soil is not very fertile, agriculture is prosperous. Principal crops are potatoes, oats, wheat, rye and grapes. Wine production in 1946 was over 8,000,000 liters.

The mining and metallurgical industries, based on iron ore found in the south, are the most important. There were, in 1938, a total of 35 blast furnaces, with more than 20,000 workers, which produced 1,709,700 tons of pig iron; the 7 steel foundries produced 1,584,100 tons of steel. Metal manufactures were valued at \$53,650,000. Other important industries include brewing, sparkling wine, leather, textiles and cement.

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monopoly. The only available foreign trade statistics are combined with those of Syria. Beirut, the chief port, ships out silk, fruit and carpets, and imports machinery, tin plate and textiles.

A rail line links Beirut with Damascus and Syria. Another, built in World War II by Allied engineers, runs from Tripoli to the Palestine border, and is part of a line from Cairo to Istanbul, via Haifa in Palestine. One of the oil pipelines from the Kirkuk field in Iraq terminates in Tripoli.

The 1946 budget balanced at £SL60,046,000, with about 20 percent allocated for public works, and 20 percent for defense.

Iron ore deposits are worked in the south, and building stone and marble are plentiful. The country also has thick deposits of inferior lignite coal.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The topography is varied. There is a narrow coastal plain, and the steep Lebanon Mountains reach heights of approximately 10,000 feet. There are no large streams. Lebanon has hot dry summers (about 80° in Beirut) and cool rainy winters (50°-60° in January).

Liberia (Republic)

Area: c.43,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1938): 2,500,000 (Native Negro, 99%; American Negro, .8%; white, .1%; others, .1%).

Density per square mile: c.58.1.

President: William V. S. Tubman.

Principal city (est.): Monrovia, 10,000 (capital and chief port).

Monetary unit: Liberian dollar.

Languages: English (official), native tongues.

Religion: Protestant Christian (official); Mohammedan, Catholic, Pagan.

HISTORY. In 1816, the American Colonization Society received a charter from the U. S. Congress, authorizing it to send emancipated Negro slaves to the west African coast. The first settlers, led by Jehudi Ashmun, landed in 1822 at Cape Mesurado near the present site of Monrovia. White governors, named by the society, administered Liberia until 1841. On July 26, 1847, independence was proclaimed, and the first president was Joseph J. Roberts, a Virginia octoroon of considerable ability.

After 1920 considerable progress was made toward opening Liberia's interior, but even today only about 100,000 of its inhabitants are regarded as civilized, and lack of transportation hampers development of the heavily forested inland. In 1942, a U. S.-Liberian agreement admitted U. S. troops to build strategic airports. In 1944 an agreement was announced providing for permanent U. S. military and naval bases.

GOVERNMENT. The government is modeled after that of the United States. The president and vice president are popularly elected for eight years. The 21-member

House of Representatives is elected for four years and the ten-member Senate for six years. Suffrage is extended only to land-owners over 21 who are of Negro blood, but a 1946 constitutional amendment provides for the seating in the House of an aborigine from each province in the hinterland. Liberia's army of about 4,000 men is organized on a militia basis.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education, compulsory in theory, is conducted in 201 schools, about half state and half mission. Attendance is about 16,000. There are six state high schools, a normal school, a state college and the Booker T. Washington Industrial and Agricultural Institute, supported by U. S. donations.

The English-speaking descendants of U. S. Negroes, known as Americo-Liberians, are the intellectual and ruling class. The aborigines, virtually all uncivilized, are divided into some 28 tribes speaking different dialects. Some are Moslems or pagans. Christians include Anglicans, Methodists, Catholics, Baptists and Presbyterians.

Agriculture, on a crude level, is the principal means of livelihood for the tribal Liberians, who raise coffee, rice, sugar cane and cassava. Manufacturing is non-existent except for small native industry, and the country's only big enterprise is the million-acre concession granted in 1925 to the Firestone Plantations Company for rubber cultivation. Production exceeded 20,000 tons in 1945 and was somewhat larger in 1946.

Most of the trade is with the United States. Exports in 1945 were \$11,342,625, of which 90 percent was rubber and 9 percent raw gold. Imports were \$5,829,232, including machinery, vehicles, chemicals, foods, textiles and metal goods.

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By a customs union between Belgium and Luxemburg which came into force on May 1, 1922, to last for 50 years, customs frontiers between the two countries were abolished. In April, 1946, a pact was signed with Belgium and the Netherlands looking toward full economic union. Luxemburg's foreign trade figures are included in those of Belgium and no separate statistics are available; exports consist chiefly of iron and steel products.

Transportation facilities in 1938 included 318 miles of railway and 2,644 miles of highway, 1,301 miles of which are improved.

The consolidated debt on Nov. 15, 1945, was 807,730,202 fr. Estimated revenue in 1939 amounted to 355,230,000 fr. (\$14,209,000); estimated expenditures, 353,440,000 fr. (\$14,137,600).

Mexico (Republic)

(República Mexicana)

Area: 758,061 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 22,178,495 (mestizo, 55%; Indian, 29%; white, 15%; others, 1%).

Density per square mile: 29.2.

President: Miguel Alemán.

Principal cities (est. 1944): Mexico City, 1,893,808 (capital); Guadalajara, 253,118 (manufacturing and distributing center); Monterrey, 215,193 (metallic industries); Puebla, 148,121 (cotton textile center); Mérida, 105,811 (sisal).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish, 86%; Indian, 14%.

Religion: Predominantly Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Mexico is four times the size of Spain, the source of its cultural heritage, and one-fourth the size of the United States, the source of its modern industrial trend. Warm, mountainous Mexico has suffered a stormy political past, with bullets often speaking louder than ballots. In recent times the nation has steered moderately leftward in deference to the needs of its millions of poor and illiterate peasants.

Mexico's early history is shrouded in mystery, but at least two highly civilized races—the Mayas and later the Toltecs—preceded the wealthy Aztec empire conquered in 1519-21 by the Spanish under Hernando Cortez. Spain ruled for the next 300 years until 1810 (the date was Sept. 16 and is now celebrated as Independence Day), when the Mexicans first revolted. They continued the struggle and finally won independence in 1821 by the Treaty of Córdoba.

Turbulent years followed. From 1821 to the first presidency of Porfirio Díaz in 1877, there were two emperors, several dictators and enough presidents and provisional executives to make a new government on the

average of every nine months. Mexico lost Texas (1836), and after defeat in the war with the United States (1846-48) it lost the area comprising the present states of California, Nevada and Utah, most of Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado.

In 1855 the Indian patriot Benito Juárez began a series of liberal reforms including the disestablishment of the Catholic Church, which had acquired vast property. A subsequent civil war was interrupted by the French invasion of Mexico (1861), the crowning of Maximilian of Austria as emperor (1864), and then his overthrow and execution by forces under Juárez, who again became president in 1867.

During the rule of the dictator Porfirio Díaz (1877-80 and 1884-1911) the country was freed from political strife, made substantial economic progress, and gained a respected position in foreign relations. But Díaz' reactionary land policy led to revolution and his resignation in 1911. The next few years were marked by bloody political-military strife, and trouble with the United States culminating in the punitive expedition into northern Mexico (1916-17) in unsuccessful pursuit of the bandit-politician Pancho Villa. President Venustiano Carranza, who had shown pro-German sympathy in World War I, was assassinated in 1920, and was succeeded by General Alvaro Obregón.

President Plutarco Elías Calles (1924-28) largely abandoned Obregón's reforms, and Obregón, re-elected in 1928 on a radical agrarian and anti-clerical platform, was assassinated by a religious fanatic before he could take office. There followed a series of Calles puppets who ruthlessly suppressed labor and farm organizations. General Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-40), backed by the National Revolutionary Party (PRM), began a socialistic program of land distribution to peasants, government seizure of foreign-owned oil lands, and broad labor reforms. General Manuel Avila Camacho, president during World War II, cooperated closely with the United Nations and followed Cárdenas' policy at home.

In July, 1946, Miguel Alemán was elected president, backed by the Avila Camacho administration and the PRM. It was the most peaceful election in Mexican history. Alemán, like his predecessor, pursued the internal policy initiated by Cárdenas; the early part of his administration was marked by continued cordial relations with the United States. Presidents Truman and Alemán exchanged visits in each others' countries.

GOVERNMENT. The president, popularly elected for six years and ineligible to succeed himself, governs with a cabinet of his appointed ministers. The Federal Congress has two houses—the 147-member

Chamber of Deputies, elected for three years (one for each 150,000 population) and the 58-member Senate, elected for six years with two senators from each of the 28 states and two from the Federal District (Mexico City). All married male citizens at least 18, and all single male citizens at least 21 are eligible to vote.

Each of the 28 states has considerable autonomy, with a popularly-elected governor, legislature and local judiciary. The president appoints the governors of the three Federal territories, and the governing body of the Federal District.

Military service is compulsory, and the president holds supreme command of the armed forces, through the Secretary of War. The national army, greatly modernized during World War II, numbered about 57,500 men in 1947; the air force had 250 planes and two U. S.-trained squadrons. The small navy consists of six sloops, about 20 coast guard vessels and other minor craft.

EDUCATION. Illiteracy, affecting approximately a third of the people, is one of Mexico's big problems, and the government is trying hard to reduce the rate. About 1,500,000 illiterates were taught to read and write in 1945 and 1946. Education is free, compulsory from 6 to 16, separated from the church and under Federal control. There were about 25,000 primary schools in 1946 with a two million enrollment. Secondary schools had an enrollment of about 80,000. The ten universities had 30,000 students, of which 22,230 (in 1945) attended the University of Mexico, in Mexico City.

RELIGION. About 90 percent of Mexicans are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated. The 1857 Constitution separated church and state. The church cannot acquire property, and its present holdings are deemed to belong to the state. Priests, who must be Mexican-born, cannot take part in politics.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL. Federal control of the national economy is increasing steadily in Mexico. The government regulates farm production, fixes prices, and controls both exports and imports. Since 1915 it has consistently broken up large estates for distribution to the poor on state-owned communal farms. In 1941, title to the land began to pass to the peasants themselves. The right to strike, maximum hours, minimum wages and a social security system—all these have been established by the government.

AGRICULTURE. Primitive agricultural methods are steadily giving way to modern practices. Almost 10 percent of the 1945 Federal budget went for irrigation projects. This brought to more than 17,000,000 acres the total of cultivated land. About 2,500,000 acres are irrigated now, but

the eventual total of watered land is expected to be 12,000,000 acres. Approximately half the arable land is planted to corn—a staple item in the national diet. The Yucatán peninsula, at the southern end of the Gulf of Mexico, raises more than half of the world supply of sisal hemp.

Production of principal crops has been as follows in recent years (in tons): corn, 2,843,160 (1946); wheat, 424,270 (1945); sugar, 411,048 (1946); rice, 145,464 (1945); sesame, 96,072 (1943); pineapple, 71,700 (1944); potatoes, 135,770 (1943); cotton, 514,800 (bales, 1946); bananas, 7,200,000 (bunches, 1943).

Stockraising is important on non-arable land. Mexico's inventory of livestock in 1943 showed 10,082,958 cattle, 1,887,478 horses, 721,343 mules, 2,159,734 asses, 3,673,887 sheep, 6,544,129 goats and 3,698,233 hogs.

INDUSTRY. Considering its cheap labor, abundant raw materials and available water power, Mexico is still industrially backward. However, steady expansion is taking place. In 1940 there were 12,624 factories or shops with 332,323 workers and a product value of \$579,137,240. Leading establishments were cotton textile mills with estimated annual production of 600,000,000 yards; sugar mills and distilleries; cigar and cigarette factories, the latter turning out 917,000,000 packs in 1945; shoe, binder, twine and soap factories; chemical works; breweries; flour, paper and coffee mills; iron and steel mills and foundries; and cement, glass and ceramic works. Between 1940 and 1946, 360 industrial corporations employing 180,000 workers were formed, and manufacturing accounted for 26 percent of the national income in 1946.

Mexico has had an adverse trade balance since late 1944. Exports in 1946 were 1,961,531,410 pesos (1945: \$275,234,400). Imports were 2,636,786,960 pesos (1945: \$330,941,760). Chief exports: gold (13.6%), cotton cloth (11.8%), silver (5.9%), lead (5.1%) and raw cotton (3.7%). More than 85 percent of Mexico's trade is ordinarily with the United States. Latin America gets about 5 percent and Europe, mainly Britain, 4 percent.

MINERALS. Mexico is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. It outranks all other countries in silver production (1946: 1,345,634 kg.). Other important minerals, with 1946 figures, are gold, 13,079 kg.; copper, 61,053 metric tons; lead, 140,143 metric tons; zinc, 139,535 metric tons; coal, 977,330 metric tons. A large variety of other industrial minerals are produced. The 1945 mineral value, excluding petroleum, was \$156,565,131, of which precious metals totaled \$48,067,989. Most of the mining properties are foreign-owned, and the industry is declining in relative importance.

The oilfields, lying along the east coast, were seized by the government in 1938, but later the foreign owners were indemnified. There are 17 plants and 13 refineries with daily capacity of 200,000 barrels. Production in 1946 was 49,235,421 barrels. Reserves total about 900,000,000.

FORESTS. Mexican timberlands in 1945 covered 25,893,993 acres, and 1942 production in cubic feet included pine, 33,315,000; mahogany, 1,317,250; red cedar, 1,045,320; white cedar, 432,600; and primavera, 91,820. Charcoal, resins and other by-products came to 50,265 tons. Yucatán produces nearly all of the world's chicle, the juice of the sapodilla tree, used as the base of chewing gum. Chicle production in 1945-46 was 11,590 tons.

COMMUNICATIONS. Mexico has about 15,000 miles of railroads; the 1945 freight total was 26,124,510 tons, of which the nationalized lines carried more than half. There were over 36,000 miles of improved highway in 1946. Merchant ships in 1940 totaled 1,657,899 gross tons. Veracruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico, are the most important ports. In 1946 Mexico had 36 airline companies covering 55,816 miles.

The national debt on Dec. 31, 1945, was 1,382,000,000 pesos. The 1945 national budget was \$207,377,625 (1944: \$227,150,000), of which about two-thirds was divided among agriculture, education, national defense and communications. U. S. direct investments in 1940 were \$357,927,000; British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were \$128,698,150.

TOPOGRAPHY. Mexico is a great, high plateau, open to the north, with mountain chains on east and west and with ocean-front lowlands lying outside of them. It has two big spears—the peninsula of Lower California which is mountainous, and the Yucatán peninsula, which is mostly a low plain. The eastern mountains are marked by high volcanoes, including Popocatepetl, 17,888 feet and not entirely extinct; Ixtaccihuatl, 16,960 feet; and the loftiest, Orizaba, 18,696 feet. None of Mexico's many short streams is navigable to any major extent.

CLIMATE. Partly in the torrid and partly in the north temperate zone, Mexico has three distinct climate regions. From the coasts inland to the plateau it is tropical, with temperatures sometimes topping 100°, but averaging from 77° to 82°. The plateau is sub-tropical with an average of 75°, and the mountains, over 6,000 feet, average 60°. On the east coast the annual rainfall sometimes reaches 100 inches, while in Lower California rain hardly ever falls. Rainfall on the plateau is 20 to 40 inches a year, comparable to that of the west central United States. In Mexico City the coldest months are December and January (about

55°); the warmest, April and May (65°). The wet season lasts from April to September.

Monaco (Principality)

Area: .6 square mile (375 acres).

Population (census 1939): 23,956.

Density per square mile: 38,453.

Ruler: Prince Louis II.

Principal cities (census 1939): Monaco, 1,938; La Condamine, 11,339; Monte Carlo, 10,681.

Monetary unit: French franc.

Language: French.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

A tiny, hilly wedge driven into the French Mediterranean coast nine miles east of Nice, Monaco is a little land of pleasure with a prewar tourist business that ran to 1,500,000 visitors a year. The home of world-famous Monte Carlo, a place of benign sun and balmy air, Monaco offers golf, tennis and bathing by day, and drinking, dining and gambling by night. Residents of Monaco are forbidden to enter the gaming rooms, but they have compensations. They pay no taxes, and most of them make good livings from the thriving tourist business.

Monaco, with its beautiful terraced hills and crags, had popular gaming tables as early as 1856. Five years later, a 50-year concession to operate the games was granted to François Blanc, of Bad Homburg. This concession passed into the hands of a company in 1898, and was extended to 1947. All the governmental expenses are paid from the resultant revenue. The concession's annual license fee since 1936 has been £100,000. Under German occupation during part of World War II Monaco had to submit to a curfew and a great loss of gaiety, but by 1947 activities were in full sway again.

The Phoenicians, and after them the Greeks, had a temple on the Monacan headland honoring Heracles. From *Monokos*, the Greek surname for this mythological strong man, the principality took its name. After being independent for 80 years, Monaco was annexed to France in 1793 by the French Revolutionists, and was placed under Sardinia's protection in 1814. In 1861, it went under French guardianship, but kept its independence.

Prince Albert of Monaco gave the principality a constitution in 1911, creating a national council of 21 members popularly elected for four years. The government is under a ministry, acting on the prince's authority. The heiress to the throne, Princess Charlotte, renounced her claim in 1948 in favor of her son, Prince Renier, born in 1923. Prince Louis II (born July 12, 1870) married Ghislain Dommanges, a naturalized Monacan, in 1946.

Nepal (Military Oligarchy)

Area: c.54,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1938): 5,600,000 (Gurkha [predominant], Magar, Gurung, Bhotia [Tibetan], Newar).

Density per square mile: c.103.7.

Ruler: Tribhubana Bir Bikram.

Prime Minister: Sir Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana.

Principal city and capital (est.): Katmandu, 108,800.

Monetary unit: Nepalese rupee.

Languages: Parbatia, Gubhajius, Tibetan.

Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism.

HISTORY. A landlocked country about the size of Iowa, lying between India and Tibet, Nepal has two great distinctions. It contains Mt. Everest, 29,002 feet high, the tallest measured mountain in the world. And it produces some of the toughest fighting men in the world—the Gurkhas.

Led by Rajah Prithwi Narayana, the Gurkhas invaded Nepal from India in 1768 and conquered it. A commercial treaty was signed with Britain in 1792, and in 1816, after more than a year's hostilities, the Nepalese agreed to allow British residents to live in Katmandu, the capital. In 1923 Britain recognized the absolute independence of Nepal. The United States and Nepal signed a treaty of friendship and trade on April 25, 1947.

Nepalese troops assisted the British during the Indian Mutiny, the Tibet War of 1904, World War I, the Afghan hostilities of 1919, and World War II.

GOVERNMENT. Theoretically, the king is supreme, but real power is invested in the prime minister, nominated by special rules from among the royal family, whose members are Hindu Rajputs. Under the prime minister is a council consisting of members of the ruling family, the military, the high priests and other high officials. The predominant Gurkhas are essentially a military caste. The army numbers about 20,000 regulars and 25,000 reserves. More than 100,000 Gurkha volunteers fought with the Indian Army in the Burma campaign of World War II.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Cultivated and irrigated where possible, the main valley of Nepal grows rice, wheat, pulse, fruits, vegetables, spices, sugar cane and potatoes. A few sheep and cattle are grazed. Manufacturing is limited to native handicraft. Trade with India passes through various frontier stations, and there are two mountain trade routes to Tibet.

Main exports include hides, skins, opium, gums, resins, dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice, spices and timber. Two railroads enter Nepal for short distances—one from Raxaul, India, to Amlekhganj, the other from Jayauagar to Bijulpura. Transportation is

for the most part difficult, and motorable roads are almost non-existent.

TOPOGRAPHY, RESOURCES AND CLIMATE. Along its southern border, Nepal has a strip of level land which is partly forested, partly cultivated. North of that is the slope of the Himalayan Range, including Mt. Everest and many peaks higher than 20,000 feet. Mineral resources, nearly all unexploited, include lignite, copper, zinc, lead, sulfur, marble and iron. Southern Nepal has valuable forests which yield gum, timber, resin and dye. Hemp plants grow wild. Mean temperature is 60°, with the hot season from April to June. Most of the rainfall (average 60 in. annually) occurs from June to October.

Netherlands (Kingdom)

(Koninkrijk der Nederlanden)

Area: 12,742 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 9,479,000 (practically all Dutch).

Density per square mile: 743.1.

Sovereign: Queen Wilhelmina.

Prime Minister: Louis J. M. Beel.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Amsterdam, 790,900 (capital, financial center); Rotterdam, 616,910 (chief port); The Hague ('s-Gravenhage), 507,351 (seat of government); Utrecht, 170,880 (railway center); Haarlem, 144,923 (tulip center).

Monetary unit: Guilder.

Language: Dutch.

Religions (1930): Catholic, 36.4%; Dutch Reformed, 34.2%; other Protestant, 11.0%; Jewish, 1.4%; others and no creed, 17%.

HISTORY. The Netherlands is small, half again as large as Massachusetts, but it is densely settled, is a major colonial power, and was eighth from the top in world trade at the start of World War II. Occupied by the Nazis until May, 1945, the Netherlands emerged with a fairly well salvaged economy and a less than average degree of the political chaos that gripped Europe. The principal international problem in 1947 remained the status of the Netherlands Indies, where the native nationalist movement continued to flourish, and where, in July, the Dutch undertook military operations against the Indonesians, causing the United Nations Security Council to intervene.

Julius Caesar, the Roman, found the low-lying Netherlands inhabited by Germanic tribes, the Nervii, Frisi and Batavi. The Batavi on the Roman frontier did not submit to Rome's rule until 13 B.C., and then only as allies. A part of Charlemagne's empire in the 8th century A.D., the area later passed into the hands of Burgundy and the Austrian Hapsburgs and finally in the 16th century came under Spanish rule.

When Philip II of Spain suppressed political liberties and the growing Protestant movement in the Netherlands, a revolt led by William of Orange broke out in 1568. Under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1579, the seven northern provinces became the Republic of the United Netherlands.

The Dutch East India Company had been established in 1602, and by the end of the 17th century Holland was one of the great sea and colonial powers of Europe. In 1689 William III of Orange and his wife, Mary, the elder daughter of James II of England, became King and Queen of England. The power of the republic declined in the 18th century during the wars with Spain and France, and in 1795 French troops ousted William V.

Following Napoleon's defeat, the United Netherlands and Belgium became the "Kingdom of the United Netherlands" under William I, son of William V and head of the House of Orange. The Belgians withdrew from the union in 1830, forming their own kingdom. William I abdicated in favor of William II in 1840; the latter was largely responsible for the promulgation of a liberal constitution in 1848.

The Netherlands continued to prosper during the long reign of William III from 1849 to 1890. The male line of the House of Nassau became extinct with his death in 1890 and he was succeeded by his 10-year-old daughter, Wilhelmina, who was crowned Queen in 1898.

Neutrality was maintained during World War I, but overseas trade suffered heavily from the Allied blockade and German submarine warfare.

The Prime Minister from 1933 to 1939, except for brief intermissions, was Dr. Hendrick Colijn, leader of the Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party. At the outbreak of World War II neutrality was proclaimed, but German troops invaded the country May 10, 1940, and by May 15, Dutch troops were ordered to lay down their arms. Queen Wilhelmina and Crown Princess Juliana fled to London, where a government-in-exile was established under Prime Minister P. S. Gerbrandy.

The German Army in the Netherlands capitulated May 5, 1945, and on May 23, the Dutch cabinet met once more in The Hague and tendered its resignation to Queen Wilhelmina. A new cabinet was formed on June 23 under Professor Willem Schermerhorn, a resistance leader and head of the Labor party. The Catholic party obtained a plurality in the May, 1946, elections and its leader, Dr. Louis J. M. Beel, set up a Labor-Catholic cabinet on July 3.

GOVERNMENT. Queen Wilhelmina, born Aug. 31, 1880, daughter of King William III, succeeded to the throne Nov. 23, 1890,

and assumed the government Sept. 6, 1898. She was married in 1901 to Henry, Prince of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (born 1876, died 1934). The heiress apparent is Princess Juliana, born April 30, 1909, married on Jan. 7, 1937 to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld (born in 1911). They have four daughters: Princess Beatrix (born 1938); Princess Irene (born 1939); Princess Margriet Francisca (born 1943); Princess Maria Christina (born 1947).

The Netherlands is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, with female succession taking place only in default of male heirs. Executive power is vested exclusively in the sovereign, while legislative power rests with the sovereign and the States-General (Parliament). The upper chamber of Parliament, with 50 members, is elected for 6 years by the provincial states. The lower chamber, which shares with the government the privilege of initiating new bills and proposing amendments, consists of 100 deputies who are elected directly for four years and retire *en bloc*. Executive power is exercised in part by responsible ministers, headed by the prime minister and holding office at the pleasure of the sovereign. Suffrage is universal for all Dutch subjects of 25 years of age. The party standing in the lower chamber is as follows: Catholic 32, Labor 29, Anti-Revolutionary 13, Communist 10, others 16.

Each of the eleven provinces has a local representative body—a Provincial State—presided over by a royal commissioner. The State collects local taxes, and legislates on local matters. Routine administrative work of the province is carried on by a group of six members called the Deputed States. Each of the 1,054 communes has a locally elected council and a mayor appointed by the crown.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory. The army had about 175,000 men in 1947, and the air force 275 planes. About 100,000 men (including 40,000 mixed Dutch, Eurasian and Indonesian troops) were on duty in the Netherlands Indies at the outbreak of hostilities in Java in July, 1947. The navy (Dec. 31, 1946) had an escort carrier, two light cruisers (two more under construction), six destroyers, seven submarines, and other smaller craft. An eventual naval personnel strength of 20,000 was contemplated. Bases are maintained in the Netherlands Indies and the Caribbean, as well as in the homeland.

EDUCATION. In 1938, elementary schools numbering 7,812 (of which 5,006 were private) had a total enrollment of 1,242,778; 288 secondary schools had 62,301 students. The six universities had 9,471 students. The four public universities are at Leyden, Utrecht, Groningen and Amsterdam; the two voluntary universities are the Calvinist

University of Amsterdam and the Roman Catholic University of Nijmegen. Education is compulsory from the ages of 7 to 13. By an act passed in 1920, religious bodies are allowed to maintain denominational schools fully supported by the state.

RELIGION. The royal family and a large number of the inhabitants belong to the Dutch Reformed Church (Protestant), but there is complete religious freedom. Appropriations from the national budget are made for support of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish and Jansenist Churches. The Roman Catholic element is strongest in the southern provinces of Limburg and North Brabant.

AGRICULTURE. Of the total area, approximately 2,600,000 acres are arable, 3,000,000 meadowland, 170,000 devoted to horticulture, arboriculture and fruit gardens, and 630,000 forested. Dutch farms are characteristically small, with only a few larger than 250 acres. Wheat (385,000 short tons in 1946), barley (192,500), oats (462,000), rye (495,000) and sugar beets are grown, but dairying is the most important branch of agriculture. In 1942 there were 2,440,553 cattle, 491,000 hogs, 337,177 horses, 574,497 sheep. Production of milk, butter and eggs is under state control. Large quantities of vegetables and fruits are raised for export. Almost as important as the dairy industry is the raising of tulip, hyacinth and other flower bulbs in the area around Haarlem.

By 1947, dairy and crop production had reached prewar levels.

INDUSTRY. Most Netherlands industries derive from agriculture. An exception is the textile industry, with 50,374 workers and output valued at \$102,622,040 in 1938, followed by the clothing industry, 38,242 workers and output of \$62,612,894; food, 7,184 workers and output of \$45,000,663; paper, 6,296 workers and output of \$20,787,351. The Netherlands ranks fifth among the world's shipbuilding nations, with 101 vessels of 224,428 tons under construction on June 30, 1947. Amsterdam is one of the world's leading diamond-cutting centers.

TRADE. Exports in 1946 were 784,844,000 guilders and imports 2,145,045,000 guilders, leaving a heavy adverse trade balance. Leading customers, in millions of guilders, were Belgium 168.3, United Kingdom 87.9, Sweden 62.2, France 55.6 and Switzerland 53.2. Chief suppliers were the U. S. 534.5, United Kingdom 347.5, Belgium 301.4, Sweden 136.2 and France 96.4. Leading exports are textiles, butter, iron and steel industries, cheese and fertilizers. Normally textiles, cereals and flour, iron and steel, wood, wool, coke and briquettes and oil are important imports. There is a large transit trade with central Europe.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant marine in 1939 included 1,532 vessels of 2,972,900 gross tons, but war losses cut the fleet to

300 vessels of 1,614,094 tons in 1945; it increased to 2,855,400 tons in June, 1946. An extensive network of rivers expanded by many canals has led to extensive development of inland shipping. The length of navigable canals and rivers is almost 5,000 miles. Barge tonnage in Feb., 1946, was 2,700,000, as compared with 4,400,000 in 1940. The wealth of water transport has obviated the need for wide railway development. In 1946 there were 1,753 miles of railway, all privately owned, and 8,064 miles of highway.

Expenditures (ordinary and extraordinary) for the year 1946-47 were estimated at 4,250,093,693 guilders, and revenue at 2,598,976,684 guilders. The public debt on June 30, 1946, was 16,706,000,000 guilders.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Netherlands minerals are few. The only important ones are coal, 6,531,892 tons in 1945; lignite, 143,463 tons; and salt, 210,689 tons in 1943. There also are peat swamps and about 630,000 acres of forest. The Netherlands fishing fleet made a total catch of 248,669 tons valued at \$10,739,407 in 1938. Herring—107,808 tons worth \$4,620,765—was the most important item. The 1946 catch almost reached prewar levels.

TOPOGRAPHY. Part of the great plain of north and west Europe, the Netherlands has maximum dimensions of 190 by 160 miles and is low and flat except in Limburg in the southeast, where some hills rise to 300 feet. About half the country's area is below sea level, making the famous Dutch dikes a requisite to use of much land. Reclamation of land from the sea through dike-building has continued through recent times, and such land is usually very fertile.

The province of Zeeland consists mainly of six delta islands guarding the mouth of the Schelde (Scheldt) River and the entrance to Belgium's port of Antwerp. Off the northwest coast are the sandy West Frisian Islands, lying from three to twenty miles out and stretching from the Zuider Zee to the German coast.

All drainage reaches the North Sea, and the principal rivers—Rhine, Maas (Meuse) and Schelde—have their sources outside the country. The Rhine is the most heavily used waterway in Europe, and nearly three-fourths of its 75 to 85 million tons of annual prewar traffic was handled through the Netherlands port of Rotterdam.

CLIMATE. Marsh mists, sea fogs and a humidity exceeding 80 percent mark the Netherlands climate. Winters are colder than in eastern England at the same latitude. Utrecht, roughly central in location, has a January average temperature of 34.2° and a July average of 62.6°. Average rainfall for the country is about 28 inches, with July–September the wettest period.

NETHERLANDS OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

CURACAO—Status: Autonomous part of Netherlands State.

Area: 403 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 127,866.

Capital: Willemstad (pop. 1945: 36,000).

Governor: Pieter A. Kasteel.

Chief export: petroleum (more than 95 percent).

Agricultural products: aloes, beans, corn.

Manufactures: refined petroleum, straw hats.

Mineral products: lime phosphate, salt.

Curacao comprises two groups of islands about 500 miles apart; one, about 40 miles north of the Venezuelan coast, consists of Curacao (210 sq. mi.), Bonaire (95 sq. mi.) and Aruba (69 sq. mi.); the other, lying to the northeast, consists of 3 small islands with a total area of 29 square miles. The Dutch acquired the island of Curacao from Spain in 1634 and have held it since, except for short intervals during the Napoleonic Wars. The U.S. accepted the invitation of the Netherlands government during World War II to dispatch troops to Curacao to co-operate in its defense. Administrative officials include the governor (appointed by the crown) and an elected council.

The backbone of Curacao's economy is the refining of crude oil which comes from the adjacent Maracaibo fields in Venezuela. The refinery on Aruba, the world's largest, completed in 1945 the processing of the billionth barrel of oil since its opening in 1929. Aside from native Curacaoans, there were in the territory 7,511 English, 5,156 Dutch and 4,213 Venezuelans in 1943. Dutch is the official language, but many inhabitants speak a patois known as Papiamentu, a mixture of Spanish, Dutch, English, Portuguese, native and other words. Only a small part of the trade is carried on with the homeland.

The island of Curacao has a torrid climate, with average temperatures of 79° in January and 83° in September. Rainfall is light, averaging only 16 inches annually—mostly from October to January.

SURINAM (Dutch Guiana)—Status: Autonomous part of Netherlands State.

Area: 54,291 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 178,000.

Capital: Paramaribo (pop. 1944: 60,723).

Governor: J. C. Brons.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 7,432,264 florins; imports, 12,626,652 florins.

Agricultural products: rice, sugar, coffee.

Minerals: bauxite (1945: 754,000 tons), gold (1945: 183,364 grams).

Forest product: balata (about 275 tons annually).

Surinam lies in northeastern South America between British and French Guiana. It was received by the Dutch from England at the Peace of Breda (1667) in

exchange for New York and at that time included British Guiana, which was seized by England in 1803 and formally ceded to her at the conclusion of the Napoleonic Wars. The United States and Brazil accepted the invitation of the Netherlands government during World War II to co-operate in the defense of the bauxite mines. The governor (appointed by the crown) is assisted by a partly-elected legislative council.

Mining is the most important activity, and only about 65,000 acres are under cultivation. Surinam is a leading source of bauxite. Its largest mines are owned by Aluminum Company of America subsidiaries. In 1946 a company was formed to work 10,000,000 acres of the area's vast, but almost inaccessible, hardwood forests.

The heterogeneous population includes approximately 1,000 Dutch, 1,000 other Europeans, 2,400 Chinese, 19,000 Djukas (descendants of escaped slaves), 2,600 aboriginal Indians, 70,000 Negroes and mulattoes, as well as 85,000 East Indian (British India and Java) laborers brought in after the abolition of slavery in 1863 to work the sugar plantations.

From its settled coastal plain, Surinam runs back to a virtually unexplored mountain and jungle area along the Brazilian border. Rivers are the chief means of interior travel. The climate is tropical throughout but is modified by the northeast trade winds. Yearly range of temperature is approximately 70.5°–90°. Annual rainfall is about 90 inches on the coast.

Netherlands Indies

(Part of Netherlands State)

(Nederlandsch-Indië)

Area: 735,268 square miles.

Population (est. 1942): 72,000,000 (Native except for 1,190,014 Chinese, 240,162 European [208,269 Dutch], and 7,195 Japanese in 1930).

Density per square mile: 96.5.

Acting Governor General: Hubertus J. van Mook.

Principal cities (census 1930): Batavia, 435,184 (capital); Soerabaja, 341,675 (seaport, naval base); Semarang, 217,796 (seaport, central Java); Bandoeng, 166,815 (commercial center, west Java); Soerakarta, 165,484 (sugar tobacco).

Monetary unit: Dutch guilder.

Languages: Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese Malay, Dutch.

Religions: Mohammedan (predominant), Christian (about 2,500,000), Brahmin, Buddhist.

HISTORY. The Netherlands Indies, a group of islands with a total area more than two and a half times that of Texas, constitute one of the world's richest colonial areas. These islands—Sumatra, Java, Madura

central and southern Borneo, Celebes, western New Guinea and the Moluccas—would reach from New York to London if their extent was transposed to the Atlantic. They have great wealth in tin, rubber, spices, oil, quinine and copra.

During the first few centuries of the Christian era, most of the islands came under the influence of Hindu priests and traders who spread their culture and religion. Moslem invasions began in the 13th century, and most of the area was Moslem by the 15th century. Portuguese traders arrived early in the 16th century but were ousted by the Dutch about 1595. After Napoleon subjugated the Netherlands homeland in 1811, the British seized the islands but returned them to the Dutch in 1816. Political and economic reforms were introduced about 1870, and in 1903 the natives won a part in local affairs. In 1922 the islands were made an integral part of the Netherlands kingdom.

In World War II, Japanese troops began their attacks in early 1942; they took Batavia on March 5 and the big naval base at Soerabaja by March 10. Japanese military occupation with nominal native self-government continued until Aug., 1945, except in outlying parts of New Guinea and Borneo. About the time of the Japanese surrender, a self-styled Indonesian Republic headed by Achmed Soekarno sprang up and took over effective control of parts of Sumatra and Java. Allied forces, mostly British Indian troops, moved in, and fighting between them and the nationalists continued until Nov. 15, 1946, when Dutch-native negotiations resulted in a draft agreement signed at Linggadjati, near Cheribon. The agreement was formally initiated by Dutch and Indonesian authorities on March 25, 1947.

Under this agreement there was to be formed by Jan. 1, 1949, the Netherlands-Indonesian Union, consisting on the one hand of the Netherlands, Curaçao and Surinam, and on the other of the United States of Indonesia. The latter was to be a sovereign state composed of three equal states: the Republic of Indonesia (Java, Sumatra, Madura), East Indonesia (Celebes, the Moluccas, Bali, Lombok, Dutch Timor), and other territories, such as Borneo and Dutch New Guinea, whose political status remained to be determined. The governmental structure of the United States of Indonesia was to be determined by a popularly elected Constituent Assembly. Each of the states was to control local matters.

Plans for implementing the agreement, however, remained in controversy, and fighting between the Dutch and the nationalists broke out anew on July 20, 1947. The Dutch, claiming constant violations of the Netherlands-Indonesian truce by the

Republic of Indonesia, struck first with an attack on Semarang, big seaport on the north coast of Java. President Soekarno immediately appealed for intervention by the United Nations, but Dutch troops continued operations and by the end of July had secured a large part of Java and much of Sumatra.

In response to a call from the U. N. Security Council, both sides issued cease-fire orders on Aug. 4, 1947, although the Netherlands Government questioned the competency of the Council to intervene in the matter. A resolution was approved on Aug. 25, calling for a report on the situation by the consular representatives of the Security Council members in Batavia.

Meanwhile, the other constituent parts of the proposed U. S. of Indonesia, began to take shape. An East Indonesian Government was formed on Jan. 13, 1947, and autonomous West Borneo (Kalimantan) and East Borneo (Great Siak) states were recognized by the Netherlands Government on May 12 and Aug. 27, respectively.

Dutch forces in Indonesia totaled about 60,000 at the outbreak of hostilities, plus about 40,000 men of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army, composed of Dutch, Eurasians and Indonesians with Dutch officers. The Indonesian Republic's army numbered an estimated 200,000, equipped to some extent with Japanese matériel.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. There are more than 20,000 native schools with approximately 2,500,000 pupils, and 628 European-type schools with 150,000 students, but the illiteracy rate is high. There are institutions of higher learning at Batavia and Bandoeng, and numerous schools are maintained by Christian missionaries.

The islands of Java and Madura, with only seven percent of the area, have more than two-thirds of the population, and are among the most densely settled areas in the world (more than 800 per sq. mi.). The natives, including about 137 races and tribes, are mainly of Malayan stock, with the Javanese the most advanced.

Agriculture engages about 70 percent of the adult males. Rich in a variety of crops, the islands prior to World War II produced about 31 percent of the world's copra, 37 percent of its rubber, 83 percent of its pepper, and nearly all of its quinine. The big-estate agriculture on Java and Sumatra is devoted mainly to export. The rest is subsistence agriculture. Rice is the staple food and chief crop, with 1935-40 average production for Java and Madura alone about 306,930,000 bushels. Sugar cane, rubber, tea, coffee, tobacco and quinine are the leading estate products. Corn, kapok, agava fiber, tapioca, spices, fruits and vegetables are also main crops. Livestock, important to the natives, included in 1940 a

total of 3,175,000 carabaos, 4,600,000 cattle and 710,000 horses. Political conditions thus far have rendered impossible the compilation of definite postwar statistics, but crop production in early 1947 approached 1940 levels, with the exception of sugar, tea and pepper.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS,

1940

Crop*	Metric tons
Sugar cane	1,587,364
Rubber	546,021
Palm oil	241,702
Tea	81,986
Coffee	77,647
Tobacco	27,414
Quinine	16,371
Cacao	1,553

*Complete rice statistics not available.

Industry, especially in Java, developed rapidly after 1930. In addition to industries connected with the processing of the rich natural products, there were established chemical works, textile and paper mills, soap factories, breweries, shipyards, a Goodyear tire and rubber plant and a General Motors assembly plant. In 1940 there were 5,469 manufacturing plants with 288,941 workers. Cottage industries, mainly on Java, also are important.

Exports in 1946 totaled \$58,946,552 (1939: \$394,479,000), of which almost half was rubber, followed by petroleum, copra, tin, oils and spices. Complete import statistics were not available in 1947 (1939: \$250,460,000), but the adverse trade balance was heavy. The U. S. and the Netherlands each took over 40 percent of the exports.

In 1940 there were 43,450 miles of road, mostly in Java and Sumatra; and 4,620 miles of railway, of which 3,387 were in Java and 1,233 in Sumatra.

The last prewar budget, scheduled for 1942, anticipated revenue of 750,918,773 guilders, and expenditure of 813,802,815 guilders. The national debt in 1940 was \$763,593,868.

Oil is the principal mineral product of the Netherlands Indies. The fields, in Sumatra, east Borneo and east Java, produced 62,100,000 barrels in 1939, which was 3 percent of the world total. In 1945, production was estimated at 42,000,000 barrels.

The islands' output of 30,100 tons of tin in 1939 amounted to 16 percent of the world supply, but the chief mines were inoperative in 1946. Other mineral production includes coal, gold, bauxite, silver, asphalt, sulfur, diamonds and manganese.

Forests, covering a large part of the islands, yield such products as timber, rattan, bamboo, gum, wild rubber, gutta-percha and quinine. The principal timber is teak, found mostly in east Java. Ebony, sandalwood and ironwood also are cut.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. A backbone of high mountain ranges with many snow-capped peaks extends throughout the main islands of the archipelago. Earthquakes are frequent, and there are many active volcanoes, 90 of them in Sumatra. Borneo and New Guinea are heavily forested, with interiors that are difficult to penetrate.

The climate throughout the group is equatorial and monsoonal, with little variation of temperature (yearly average about 80°; at Batavia, 79°) and rainfall averaging over 100 inches a year. In Sumatra and Java the hot and rainy season usually lasts from May to October; December and January are relatively cool and dry; February, March and April, hot and dry.

Nicaragua (Republic)

(República de Nicaragua)

Area: 57,143 square miles.

Population (est. 1943): 1,048,642 (mestizo, 69%; white, 17%; Negro, 9%; Indian, 5%).

Density per square mile: 18.3.

President: Victor M. Román y Reyes.

Principal cities (est. 1943): Managua, 124,357 (capital); León, 70,000 (trading, railroad center); Matagalpa, 47,966 (coffee center); Jinotega, 35,922.

Monetary unit: Córdoba.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Nicaragua was first visited by the Spaniards in 1522. The chief of the country's leading Indian tribe at that time was called Nicaragua, from whom the nation derived its name. The country was part of Spanish Guatemala until the general Central American revolution in 1821. Upon the dissolution of the Central American Union in 1838, Nicaragua established itself independently. A United States naval force intervened in 1909 after two American citizens had been executed, and a few U. S. Marines were kept in the country from 1912 to 1925. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1916 gave the United States an option on a canal route through Nicaragua, and naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific coast and on Corn Islands on the Atlantic side. Disorder after the 1924 elections brought in U. S. Marines again, but they were withdrawn gradually after the U. S.-supervised elections of 1928, although sporadic fighting continued between government troops and rebel forces under General Augusto Sandino. Juan B. Sacasa was elected president in the U. S.-supervised elections of 1932, but he was forced to resign in 1936. General Anastasio Somoza, elected president in Dec., 1936, restored political and economic stability. Re-elected in 1939, he remains the virtual dictator. Dr. Leonardo Argüello was elected

president in Feb., 1947, but he was ousted on May 25, a little more than 3 weeks after taking office, by Gen. Somoza's forces, who installed a provisional president pending new elections.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The constitution of 1939 provides for a president, popularly elected for six years, and a two-house Congress—a 40-member Chamber of Deputies and a 16-member Senate—both elected for six years. There are fifteen regional departments. Military service is voluntary. The Guardia Nacional, both an army and police force, numbers about 3,500. A naval base built at the Pacific port of Corinto by the U. S. during World War II was turned over to Nicaragua in 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Although primary education is free and compulsory, about 60 percent of the people are illiterate. There are three universities and several vocational schools. Primary schools in 1943 numbered 874, with enrollment of 59,335; 19 secondary schools had 1,315 students. Western Nicaragua, with about 75 percent of the population, is inhabited principally by mestizos of Spanish and Indian blood, with some whites and Indians. Negroes and Indians are dominant in eastern Nicaragua.

More than half of Nicaragua is jungle-covered; agriculture, the leading industry, utilizes only 10 percent of the total land. Coffee (1945: 13,227 tons) is the chief crop and grows in the western part, which also produces sugar cane, cacao, corn, beans, rice and tobacco. Bananas lead in the eastern part, with cotton second. About 900,000 acres are devoted to livestock grazing. Except for some sugar refining, only locally consumed products are manufactured.

Exports in 1946 totaled \$18,131,800 (1945: \$13,692,728), and imports \$14,822,775 (1945: \$12,651,615). In 1945, gold accounted for more than half the exports, and coffee about a quarter. Other items are bananas, timber, cotton, sugar, ipecacuauba and cacao. The United States took 61 percent of the exports and supplied 40 percent of the imports.

Gold (1944: 219,579 troy oz.) has surpassed coffee as the most lucrative export. Silver production in 1944 was 254,457 troy oz. One-third wooded, Nicaragua produces mahogany, rose wood, cedar, rubber and ipecac root. Log exports in 1946 were 10,-141,656 bd. ft. and lumber exports 9,469,-848 bd. ft. (mostly pine).

Good highways, long lacking, are now being constructed. Railways, mostly nationalized and limited to the west, were only 258 miles in 1944. TACA (Central American Airlines) and Pan American both supply air service. Corinto and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, are the chief ports.

The provisional budget for 1946-47 rec-

ommended expenditures of 77,359,707 córdobas (1945-46: 70,391,000 córdobas). The public debt on Dec. 31, 1946 was \$6,212,748. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were £349,280.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Largest but most sparsely populated of the Central American nations, Nicaragua is mountainous in the west, with fertile valleys. A plateau slopes eastward toward the Caribbean. Two big lakes—Nicaragua, about 100 miles long, and Managua, about 38 miles long—are connected by the Tipitapa River. The Pacific coast is bald and rocky; the Caribbean coast, swampy and indented, is aptly called the "Mosquito Coast." The highlands have cool temperatures, while the coasts are hot and sultry. The east coast receives up to 100 inches of rain a year. The wet season is generally from May or June through November or December.

Norway (Kingdom)

(Norge)

Area: 124,556 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 3,100,000 (Norwegian, 98.7%; Swedish, .8%; others, .5%).

Density per square mile: 24.8.

Sovereign: King Haakon VII.

Prime Minister: Einar Gerhardsen.

Principal cities (est. 1938): Oslo, 275,000 (capital, chief port); Bergen, 106,500 (seaport, shipbuilding); (est. 1936): Trondheim, 54,500 (seaport, timber, fish); Stavanger, 46,780 (seaport, fisheries).

Monetary unit: Krone.

Language: Norwegian.

Religions: Evangelical Lutheran (state), 96.8%; others, 3.2%.

HISTORY. Emerging in 1945 from the harsh German occupation of World War II, Norway faced the problem of rebuilding a shattered economy and of replacing the 50 percent losses suffered by its merchant shipping fleet, once the fourth greatest in the world. To achieve these goals, the government launched a five-year plan with the goal of full recovery planned for 1950. The country, about the size of New Mexico and the most thinly-populated nation of continental Europe, is one of the world leaders in fishing.

Norwegians, closely allied to the Swedes and Danes, are of Teutonic origin. In the 7th and 8th centuries, Vikings from Norway constantly attacked the British Isles, and in the 9th century many of them settled in what are now Eire and Normandy. Norway became a united kingdom in 872 under King Harald Haarfager. Christianity was introduced in the 10th century by King Olaf I.

Under the rule of Haakon IV (1217-63), Norway reached a peak of power, ruling the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Iceland, Greenland and the Hebrides. In 1319 Nor-

way and Sweden were united under King Magnus VII, and in 1397 Denmark joined this union under Erik of Pomerania.

In 1450 the triple bond gave way to a union in which Norway was closer to Denmark, but the Treaty of Kiel, in 1814 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, ceded Norway to Sweden. Norway protested and declared itself independent. Sweden thereupon invaded Norway and forced the issue, requiring Norway to recognize the king of Sweden but leaving Norway its own government, army, navy and customs.

After this union was dissolved in 1905, Prince Karl of Denmark was elected king of Norway by the Storting (parliament) and ascended the throne as Haakon VII. During World War I, Norway was able to preserve its neutrality, though it suffered greatly from the Allied blockade and from the loss of many merchant ships. In World War II, Norway was invaded by the Germans on April 9, 1940, and resisted for two months before Nazi control was complete. On June 7, King Haakon and the government fled to London and established a government-in-exile.

Meanwhile, in Norway, a new word was born—quisling. It was derived from Major Vidkun Quisling, a Norwegian traitor who collaborated with the Germans and who was Minister President of the German-sponsored occupation government. Quisling eventually was executed by the Norwegians in October, 1945.

King Haakon and the government returned immediately after the German collapse in May, 1945, and an interim coalition cabinet took over, headed by Einar Gerhardsen. The latter's Labor party won a majority in the general elections of Oct. 8, 1945, and the all-Labor cabinet formed on Nov. 5, 1945, has since led the nation in its efforts to regain prewar normality.

King Haakon VII, born August 3, 1872, second son of Frederick VIII of Denmark, married Princess Maud (born 1869, died 1938), third daughter of Edward VII of England. Their one son—Olaf, Crown Prince, born July 2, 1903—married Princess Märtha of Sweden (born 1901) on March 21, 1929. Their children are Princess Ragnhild Alexandria (born 1930), Princess Astrid (born 1932) and Prince Harald (born 1937). King Haakon is the uncle of Frederick IX of Denmark.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Norway is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy with succession in the direct male line. The king's executive power is exercised by a council of state, or cabinet, consisting of the prime minister and at least seven other councilors. The 150 members of the Storting are popularly elected for a term of 4 years under proportional representation. When assembled, the Storting divides itself by election into two sections, the Lag-

ting, composed of one-fourth of the members (38) and the Odelsting, composed of the rest. The Storting has a predominant position in the government since the cabinet is responsible to it. Moreover, the king cannot dissolve it before the expiration of its term. There is universal suffrage for all citizens male or female over 23.

The country is divided into 20 districts—18 counties (*Fylker*) and the cities of Oslo and Bergen. Other towns are formed into 65 communes.

The department of defense serves as a coordinating body for the army, navy and air force. The army is a national militia with compulsory service from 18 to 55. Army strength in 1947 was about 15,000 including 4,400 stationed in the British zone of Germany. The air force had 100 planes. The Navy on Dec. 31, 1946, had 7 destroyers and large torpedo boats, 5 submarines, 3 corvettes, 3 minelayers, 2 old coast defense ships and a number of smaller craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 14. Illiteracy is almost unknown. In 1942-43, elementary schools had an enrollment of 297,770, and secondary schools had 35,523. The University of Oslo had an enrollment of 6,000 in Sept., 1946.

The endowed state religion to which the king must conform is Evangelical Lutheran. The king nominates the clergy of the established church, which takes a leading part in primary education. All other Christian religions are tolerated, except Jesuits.

From 1820 to 1920, more than 800,000 Norwegians emigrated, 96 percent of them to the United States.

The well-advanced social welfare program includes social security, introduced late in the 19th century, poor relief, care of mothers and children, schools for the blind, deaf and deformed, housing, training of social workers, and old-age pensions. Labor is protected by a number of acts which provide for vacations, arbitration of disputes, and unemployment, accident and sickness insurance. The cooperative movement is well-organized.

Land suitable for cultivation, estimated at less than 5 percent of the total area, consists of strips in the deep narrow valleys and around fjords and lakes. Food-stuff production is insufficient to meet domestic needs. Leading crops, with 1945 production in tons, are wheat (94,572), barley (88,919), oats (181,982), hay (2,330,175), potatoes (1,225,964) and fodder (826,021). Crop production in 1946 approached and in some cases exceeded prewar levels. The country is more adapted to stock raising than to crop growing; in 1945 there were 1,227,448 cattle, 937,010 sheep, 208,461 horses and 141,628 goats.

Raw materials produced in Norway form

the basis of most of the manufactures. In 1943 there were 4,928 industrial establishments with 146,652 workers and production valued at 2,506,079,000 kr. Leading industries were wood and paper, machinery and metals, food, and electro-chemicals. On March 31, 1947, 67 vessels of 87,950 tons were under construction in Norwegian yards. Industrial production in 1947 was on a prewar level.

Exports in 1946 were 1,164,000,000 kr. (1945: 328,017,000 kr.) and imports 1,943,000,000 kr. (1945: 1,206,338,000 kr.). The normally adverse trade balance is offset to some extent by invisible exports, particularly the earnings of the large merchant marine. Leading exports are fish and fish products, fertilizer, pulp and paper, base metals and ores and ore concentrates. Important imports are grains, fuel, meat, sugar and dairy products.

Norway is one of the greatest seafaring nations, and her merchant fleet of 1,630 ships of 3,288,000 gross tons (Jan. 1, 1947) is third largest in the world. Wartime losses amounting to 2,393,000 tons were the third highest among the United Nations. The long coast line and the difficulties of inland transportation make coastal shipping especially important, while shipping revenues yield important invisible exports. In 1944 there were 2,608 miles of railway, mostly nationalized, and 27,214 miles of highway.

Revenue and expenditures for the year 1947-48 were estimated to balance at 2,117,000 kr. The national debt on May 31, 1946, was 6,908,000,000 kr.

Mineral resources are extensive, but coal deposits are entirely lacking except in Spitsbergen. The most important minerals (1944 production, in tons) are iron (136,404), aluminum (22,085), pyrite ore (827,171), iron ore (361,996), nickel ore (15,389), zinc (12,982) and copper ore (22,333). Others are molybdenum ore, tungsten, tin and silver. Cheap electrical power makes possible the extraction of nitrogen from the air and the manufacture of potassium nitrate, an important fertilizer.

The forests, largely in the south and southeast, are one of the chief natural resources. About 25 percent of the total area is covered with forests, of which 70 percent is pine. Timber production in 1939 was 138,448,024 cu. ft., and production of all forest products amounted to 229,323,557 cu. ft. Most of the timber produced is consumed in the paper and the pulp industry.

Fishing is one of the principal industries, engaging as many as 100,000 persons annually. A large number of the best European food fisheries are situated along the coast. Norwegians are the world's leading whalers and were the first to develop pelagic (open sea) whaling. Whale-oil production in 1945-46 was 518,842 barrels.

MAJOR SEA PRODUCTS, 1943

Product	Amount, tons	Value, U. S. dollars
Coalfish (dressed)	13,355	\$ 814,343
Cod (dressed)	122,916	8,845,042
Herring	460,313	13,191,300
Sprat	13,684	1,176,362
Mackerel	7,293	1,049,898

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Nearly 70 percent of Norway is uninhabitable and covered by mountains, glaciers, moors and rivers. Its extreme length from the Skagerrak to North Cape—Europe's most northerly point, far above the Arctic Circle—is about 1,100 miles. Breadth averages 60 miles, with a maximum of 260. The hundreds of deep fiords that cut into Norway's coast line give it an over-all ocean front of more than 12,000 miles. Along the Swedish border are the rugged Kjölen (Keel) Mountains, and northeast of Bergen are the highest of Norwegian mountains, with Galdhøpiggen rising to 8,097 feet. Islands off the coast, numbering almost 150,000, form a breakwater and make a safe coastal shipping channel. The Lofoten and Vesterålen Islands, off the northwest coast, have an area of about 1,560 square miles and are a cod fishing center.

Norway has many rivers and lakes. Most of the rivers are short and swift, with numerous falls, and are invaluable as sources of hydroelectric power. By increasing the development of such power, Norway hopes to free itself from the necessity of importing coal, of which it has almost none.

The Gulf Stream affects the climate mildly. Summer temperatures range from about 50° in the extreme north to 60.8° at Oslo in July. February temperatures in Oslo average 24°, against 11°-12° in the north. Norway is one of the lands of the midnight sun; in the extreme north for many weeks in the summer the sun never sets, and for an equal time in the winter the sun does not rise. Rainfall is very heavy on the coast but decreases sharply inland.

OUTLYING TERRITORIES

SPITSBERGEN (SVALBARD).

This arctic archipelago, with an area of approximately 25,000 square miles, lies about 400 miles north of Norway and consists of West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. mi.), North-East Land (about 6,000 sq. mi.), Edge Island (2,500 sq. mi.), Barents Island (580 sq. mi.), and several small islands including Bear Island. The group was probably discovered by Norwegians in A.D. 1194 and rediscovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The question of sovereignty was long unsolved. By a treaty signed with the disputing nations on Feb. 9, 1920, however, Norwegian sovereignty was recognized, and Norway declared the area a part of the kingdom Aug. 14, 1925.

Spitsbergen was occupied by Allied forces in the summer of 1941. Soviet proposals for establishment of joint military bases were rejected by Norway in Feb., 1947.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Spitsbergen was a whaling center, but now the only important product is coal (1940: 600,000 tons). The population, largely miners and none indigenous, numbered 2,225 in 1940-41.

JAN MAYEN ISLAND.

This arctic island (144 sq. mi.), lying between Greenland and the north of Norway, was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1607. It was annexed to Norway May 8, 1929. A Norwegian weather station was established in 1921, and during World War II a U. S. Navy weather station was maintained on the island. It is otherwise uninhabited.

OTHER TERRITORIES. Norway also exercises sovereignty over Bouvet Island (22 sq. mi.) in the South Atlantic, Peter I Island (94 sq. mi.) in the Antarctic Ocean, and that part of the Antarctic continent lying between 20 degrees and 45 degrees east. All are uninhabited.

Outer Mongolia (Republic)

Area: 580,158 square miles.

Population (est. 1941): 900,000 (Mongol, except for about 100,000 Russians and 50,000 Chinese).

Density per square mile: 1.55.

Ruler: Marshal Choy Bal-san.

Principal city: Ulan Bator Khoto (Urga), 100,000 (capital).

Monetary unit: Tugherik.

Languages: Mongolian, Russian.

Religion: Lama-Buddhism.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. Outer Mongolia, known also as the Mongolian People's Republic, is a Russian satellite that measures more than twice the area of Texas. It contains the original homeland of the historic Mongols, whose power reached its zenith during the 13th century under Kublai Khan. The area accepted Manchu rule in 1689, but after the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and the fall of the Manchus in 1912, the northern Mongol princes expelled the Chinese officials and declared independence under the Khutukhtu or "Living Buddha." In 1921, Soviet troops entered the country and facilitated the establishment of a republic by Mongolian revolutionaries in 1924 after the death of the last Living Buddha. China, meanwhile, continued to claim Outer Mongolia but was unable to back the claim with any strength. Outer Mongolia significantly signed a military alliance with Russia in 1936 and a treaty of friendship in 1946.

Under the Chinese-Russian Treaty of 1945, China agreed to give up Outer Mongolia, provided that a plebiscite on independence be held first. The subsequent vote was announced as 483,291 to 0, in favor of independence. On Jan. 5, 1946, China recognized Outer Mongolia's independence.

The government of the republic is strikingly similar to the Soviet system. The Great Hural or Huruldan (parliament) is elected by universal suffrage, meets at least once in three years and picks 30 members to act as an executive committee—the Little Hural—which in turn selects seven members as an interim body. A cabinet of ten ministers governs the country. The only political party is the Mongol People's Revolutionary Party, formed in 1921 around a nucleus of young Soviet-trained Mongols. The army of several thousand is Russian-trained and equipped.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. A number of young Mongols are regularly sent to the U.S.S.R. for technical training. The capital, Ulan Bator Khoto, former holy city of the Mongols, has a radio station, several newspapers published in Mongolian, high schools, a university, medical schools, and a military school with Soviet advisers. In 1944, there were 285 primary, 36 secondary, 8 technical and 190 nomad schools in the republic.

All land, natural resources, factories, mines, hay-making stations and public utilities are nationalized.

The country is largely pastoral. There are few areas suitable for crop growing, but some millet, rye and wheat are produced. Most of the people are essentially nomadic or seminomadic; flocks and herds remain the chief source of wealth. In 1942 there were 1,340,000 horses, 270,000 camels, 1,500,000 oxen and 10,600,000 sheep.

There are a few industrial enterprises including a machinery factory, a brick factory and an electric power station all located at Ulan Bator Khoto; power plants, printing shops and automobile repair shops have also been established.

Foreign trade, a state monopoly, is carried on entirely with the Soviet Union. The only available trade statistics (1936) indicated exports valued at \$5,892,000 and imports valued at \$9,251,000. Leading exports are livestock, wool, hides, animal hair, meat and furs.

Although the old caravan routes are still used, and transportation is mainly by horse, camel or ox carts, a number of motorable roads exist (1938: 2,477 mi.) including a highway from Ulan Bator Khoto to the Siberian border town of Kyakhta. An airline also functions between Ulan Bator Khoto and Ulan Ude in the Buryat Mongol Autonomous S.S.R. which borders Mongolia on the north. No railways are

known to exist, but a line is projected between Ulan Bator Khoto and Kyakhta.

Reserves of 500,000,000 tons of coal are said to exist in the Nalaikha field near Ulan Bator Khoto. Production in 1938 was 71,650 tons. Some gold is mined. Deposits of antimony, copper, iron ore, lead, graphite, mercury, sulfur and silver exist.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The productive regions of Outer Mongolia—a tableland ranging from 3,000 to 5,000 feet in elevation—are in the north, which is well drained by numerous rivers, including the Kerulen, Tola, Orkhon and Selenga. The climate is continental, with hot summers and cold winters. Mean temperature at Ulan Bator Khoto is 15° in January and 64° in July. Rainfall is light throughout the country, and almost negligible in the Gobi Desert in the southeast.

Panamá (Republic)

(República de Panamá)

Area: 28,575 square miles.

Population (1940): 622,576 (mestizo, 65.34%; Negro, 13.31%; white, 11.07%; Indian, 9.53%; others, .75%).

Density per square mile: 21.8.

President: Enrique A. Jiménez (provisional).

Principal cities (1940): Panamá City, 111,893 (capital and chief port); Colón, 44,393 (chief Caribbean port); Ciudad David, 9,222 (bananas).

Monetary unit: Balboa.

Language: Spanish (official).

Religion: Roman Catholic, 93%; Protestant, 6%; others, 1%.

HISTORY. Visited by Columbus in 1502 on his fourth voyage and explored by Balboa in 1513, Panamá was the principal transshipment point for Spanish treasure and supplies to and from South and Central America in colonial days. In 1821, when Central America revolted against Spain, Panamá joined Colombia, which already had declared its independence. For the next 82 years, Panamá attempted unsuccessfully to break away from Colombia. After U. S. proposals for canal rights over the narrow isthmus had been rejected by the Colombian Senate, Panamá proclaimed its independence with U. S. backing in 1903. U. S. Marines restrained Colombian intervention on the ground that the U. S.-Colombian treaty of 1846 gave the United States the right to keep the isthmus open.

For canal rights in perpetuity, the United States paid Panamá \$10,000,000, and agreed to pay \$250,000 (\$430,000 after devaluation of the U. S. dollar in 1933) each year. In exchange, the United States got the Canal Zone, a ten-mile-wide strip across the isthmus, and a considerable degree of influence in Panamanian affairs. Since 1903, Panamá's government generally has been

stable, with orderly presidential succession. Arnulfo Arias, a pro-Axis president, was ousted and exiled in 1941, and succeeded by Dr. Adolfo de la Guardia. Enrique A. Jiménez was elected provisional president in 1945 by the National Assembly, which later extended his term to Oct. 1, 1948.

GOVERNMENT. The National Assembly elected in May, 1945, was empowered to write a new constitution to replace the one suspended in 1941, under which the 32-member Assembly and the president were elected for six-year terms, with the president ineligible to succeed himself. Panamá has no army or navy, but has a national police corps numbering 2,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Although education is free and compulsory between 7 and 15, illiteracy is very high in Panamá. In 1944 there were 648 primary schools with enrollment of 65,247; 12 public secondary schools with 5,417 students; and a national university in Panamá City with 850 students.

About five-eighths of the nation is unoccupied. A fourth of the population is in Colón and in Panamá City, the oldest white settlement on the Pacific coast of the Americas. In the cities, the lower classes are Negro and Negroid, descendants of British West Indian laborers on the canal. Once literally a pest hole from coast to coast, Panamá has been made into one of the healthiest of the tropical nations through U. S. sanitation methods introduced by Canal Zone officials.

Bananas are the main agricultural crop; others are cacao, tobacco, abacá, rubber, rice, coffee and sugar cane, all of which are exported, as are cattle, hides and gold. Imports in 1945 were \$45,648,125 (1944: \$37,904,620), and exports \$4,507,137 (1944: \$2,927,229). Textiles and food make up about 50 percent of imports, and machinery about 20 percent. The United States normally supplies over half the imports and takes 90 percent of the exports.

The Panama Canal is the country's biggest economic asset. About 37 percent of the 1945 national income was derived from the wages of Panamanians working in the Canal Zone, or from cash spent by U. S. civilian and military personnel in the Zone. The national budget for 1946-47 was estimated to balance at \$38,178,303. The external debt in 1946 was \$15,886,000.

The main railway is the U. S. Government-owned Panamá Railway, 48 miles long, bridging the isthmus from Panamá City to Colón. All rail mileage in 1945 totaled 457; highway mileage in that year was about 1,100. The canal attracts to Panamá the biggest shipping tonnage in Latin America, and shipping under Panamanian registry increased in 1946 to 400 vessels of 1,600,000 gross tons.

Minerals include gold, oil, copper and platinum near the Colombian border, but transit shortcomings have hampered development. Forest resources include mahogany, copaliba, sarsaparilla and ipecacuanha. Pearl fishing is a minor industry.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Panamá, roughly the size of South Carolina, runs east to west for 420 miles from Costa Rica to Colombia, and has a maximum width of 118 miles, with 477 miles of Caribbean coast and 767 on the Pacific. At the narrowest and lowest point, the canal bisects the country. Outlying islands number about 630 in the Caribbean and 116 in the Pacific. Panamá steps up from coastal lowlands, with extremely heavy rainfall, to upland valleys and plateaus covered by dense forest and a few mountain peaks, some of them volcanic, near the Costa Rican border. Its many rivers are not navigable.

Paraguay (Republic)

(República del Paraguay)

Area: 154,165 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 1,108,040 (Paraguayan, 97%; Indian, 3%).

Density per square mile: 7.19.

President: Higinio Morínigo.

Principal cities (est. 1943): Asunción, 126,280 (est. 1945: 172,400) (capital); Villarrica, 30,176 (sugar, tobacco); Concepción, 16,007 (port, Paraguay River); Encarnación, 15,610 (rail terminus).

Monetary unit: Guaraní.

Languages: Spanish (official), Guaraní.

Religion: Roman Catholic (official).

HISTORY. Paraguay, a landlocked South American country with a good river outlet to the South Atlantic, is about the size of Montana and, more often than not, is under the rule of a dictator-president.

In 1526 and again in 1529, Sebastian Cabot explored the area when he sailed up the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers. Domingo Martínez de Irala, a Spaniard, founded Asunción in 1537 and became the dominant figure in Paraguay for the next two decades. From 1608 until their expulsion from the Spanish dominions in 1767, the Jesuits maintained an extensive establishment in the south and east of Paraguay. In 1811 Paraguay revolted against Spanish rule and became a nominal republic under two consuls, one of whom, Dr. José Rodríguez Francia, ruled as absolute dictator until his death in 1840. His dictator successor, Carlos Antonio López, was succeeded in 1862 by his son, Francisco Solano López, under whose leadership Paraguay lost a good part of its population in a disastrous five-year war with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. In the succeeding decades, economic progress was handicapped by

revolution, intrigue and corrupt government. Paraguay remained neutral in World War I. Economic and financial exhaustion resulted from the war with Bolivia (1932-35), after which Paraguay was awarded three-fourths of the disputed Gran Chaco region (1938).

General José Félix Estigarribia, elected president constitutionally in 1939, was killed a year later in a plane crash. General Higinio Morínigo, elected president by the Council of Ministers in 1940, was the only candidate in the 1943 election. Soon thereafter, Morínigo seized dictatorial powers. Political conditions have since remained unsettled, with Morínigo maintaining a tenuous hold over the country.

A revolution which broke out in the summer of 1947 was finally put down after insurgents had gained control of part of the country.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Since adoption of the 1940 constitution, Paraguay has been a semi-authoritarian republic which elects a president every five years by popular vote, and a one-house Congress on a population basis. There is also a Council of State, somewhat equivalent to an upper house, whose members are named by the government. The presidentially-appointed cabinet administers the government and is required merely to inform the Congress and Council of its policy.

The army numbers more than 8,000. Military service is compulsory for two years. For patrolling the Paraguay River, the country's life line, there is a navy of about 1,400 men with four gunboats. The budget share allotted to defense averages 50 percent.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The illiteracy rate is unofficially estimated at 60 percent, one of the highest in South America. Education is free and supposedly compulsory. In 1946 there were 65,000 pupils attending 2,000 elementary schools. The University of Paraguay at Asunción had 1,300 students, and there were several normal and agricultural schools.

The Paraguayans are a homogeneous blend of Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, with considerable Guaraní Indian blood. There are almost no Negroes; the 35,000 to 50,000 uncivilized Indians live mainly in the Chaco. The country is 90 percent bilingual, with Guaraní dominating over Spanish (the official language) in rural areas.

A well-favored land, Paraguay is predominantly a cattle country, keeping about 3,500,000 head. The soil is fertile and the climate suitable for subtropical crops. The chief cash crop is cotton (acreage: 750,000; est. 1945 output: 29,762 short tons); the staple food crop is manioc. Other crops are rice, maize, yerba maté, tobacco, sugar,

peanuts and fruits. Oil of petit-grain, an important perfume ingredient, is extracted from the leaves of the bitter orange. Aside from the production of canned meat (1945: 15,450 short tons) and quebracho extract, the manufactures of the country are only slightly developed, but show steady growth.

Exports in 1945 were valued at \$23,000,000 (1944: \$13,700,000), led by canned beef (18%), quebracho tannic extract (16%), forest products and cotton (each 15%). Imports in 1945 were \$16,822,000. The chief customer in 1945 was Britain, followed by Argentina and the U. S. The principal supplier was Argentina, followed by Brazil and the U. S.

River traffic, the principal means of communication, is largely monopolized by a British-controlled Argentine company; plans were announced in June, 1946, for the formation of a Paraguayan-owned river fleet. The Paraguay River is navigable for vessels of 12 ft. draft to Asunción, principal shipping point, and Concepción; and for smaller vessels for its entire length. The Alto Paraná is navigable for larger vessels for almost its whole length. Railway mileage in 1946 was 1,044. Highways, generally poor, totaled 3,760 miles in 1944.

Domestic air service is furnished by the nationalized Línea Aérea de Transporte Nacional (LATN).

The 1947 budget called for expenditures of 56,129,000 guaraní, with an indicated deficit of 9,200,000 guaraní. The national debt in 1945 was about \$22,000,000, since increased by \$12,000,000 in credits from the U. S. and Brazil. U. S. direct investments in 1940 were \$5,037,000; British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were £2,821,350.

Paraguay's mineral deposits are small, except for manganese in the near-inaccessible northeast. In the western Chaco, a U. S. oil company has been exploring for oil. Forest resources are considerable, especially in the Chaco. Quebracho—the "Axe-breaker," a wood so heavy that it will not float—is the principal commercial tree. The wood has many uses, from paving blocks to ox-cart wheels. Quebracho tannic extract (1945 exports: 32,500 short tons) is the chief product. Its export is limited by agreement with Argentina, also a heavy producer.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Eastern Paraguay, between the Paraná and Paraguay Rivers, is upland country with the thickest population settled on the grassy slope that inclines toward the Paraguay River. The greater part of the Chaco region, to the west, is covered with marshes, lagoons, dense tropical forest and jungle. In the east, the temperature averages about 81° in summer (December–February) and 64° in winter (May–August). From Asunción, with an annual average greater than 60 inches, the rainfall decreases in the west.

Peru (Republic)

(República del Perú)

Area: 482,133 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 7,719,276 (white and mestizo, 53%; Indian, 46%; Asiatic, Negro and others, 1%).

Density per square mile: 16.0.

President: José Luis Bustamante y Rivero.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Lima, 657,824 (capital); Callao, 93,313 (port of Lima); Arequipa, 87,260 (commercial center); Cusco, 49,760 (ancient Incan capital); Trujillo, 42,875 (mining).

Monetary unit: Sol.

Languages: Spanish, Quéchua, Aymará (Indian).

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Peru, once part of the great Incan empire and later the major viceroyalty of Spanish South America, is more than three times the size of California. It was conquered in 1531–33 by Francisco Pizarro. On July 28, 1821, Peru proclaimed its independence, but the Spanish were not finally defeated until the Battle of Ayacucho on Dec. 9, 1824. For a hundred years thereafter the Peruvian course was rough. Revolutions were frequent, and a new war was fought with Spain in 1864–66. The dispute with Chile over Tacna and Arica was not finally settled until 1929, and war with Colombia over the Leticia Corridor was narrowly averted in 1931. Major economic development, mostly by foreign capital, began late in the last century. In World Wars I and II, Peru enjoyed cotton and copper booms. General Oscar Benavides became president in 1933 and vigorously set about suppressing popular rights and representative government. He was succeeded in 1939 by President Manuel Prado y Ugarteche.

Peru emerged from 20 years of dictatorship on July 28, 1945, with the inauguration of President José Luis Bustamante y Rivero after the first free election in many years. However, the change to a regime in which political prisoners were freed and the press was free to criticize, was soon tempered by factional troubles within the government. As a result, in a cabinet reorganization of Jan. 12, 1947, three members of the leftist APRA party, which had contributed largely to Bustamante's election, were eliminated.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1933 constitution, Peru elects by popular vote every six years a president, two vice-presidents and a bicameral Congress—a Senate of 48 members and a Chamber of 148 members. The president is ineligible to succeed himself. The cabinet, headed by the prime minister, is presidentially appointed, while Supreme Court judges are elected by the Congress from a presidential list. The central government names the executives of the 24 departments.

Military service is compulsory at the age of eighteen. The army had about 27,500 men in 1947. The air force, with 1,935 men and 90 planes in 1940, received 50 U. S. lend-lease craft in 1942. The 1947 navy had two old cruisers, two destroyers, four submarines, six river gunboats and smaller units. There are about 10,000 police and civil guards.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Peru, once the cultural center of Spanish South America, had a 1944 illiteracy rate of 58 percent. Education between 7 and 14 is free, compulsory and state-controlled. Primary schools numbered 7,647 in 1944 and enrolled 717,000, while 61 State secondary schools had 12,474 students. Secondary education is also offered in about 100 schools of religious orders. Five universities had 8,282 students in 1943, including the University of San Marcos, founded in 1551 (oldest in America) with 6,241. In 1946 the government announced an ambitious five-year plan for building new schools.

The Roman Catholic church is protected by the government, and its religious instruction alone is permitted in the schools.

Most Peruvians are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. The Indians come from three main stocks—Quéchua, Aymará (Colla) and Chunchu. In 1939 Peru had 63,805 foreigners, including 22,738 alien Japanese and 16,356 Chinese.

Compulsory social security, established in 1936, covers illness, maternity, disability, old age and death; benefits are steadily being extended.

Land under cultivation is estimated at about 3,617,000 acres, or 12 percent of the total area, with more than 80 percent of the population being dependent upon agriculture. About one-eighth of the cultivated area in the irrigated coastal valleys of the central region is devoted to cotton, the most important crop (1945 production: 169,000 short tons). Sugar (1946: 416,000 short tons), rice, tobacco and coffee are exported, while wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, barley and quinoa (a grain similar to millet) are subsistence crops. Stock-raising, pursued in the Pacific highlands and the elevated parts of the Amazon slope, supplies most of the country's meat needs, as well as wool, hides and skins for export. Llamas, used as beasts of burden, and vicuñas and alpacas, noted for their wool, are native to Peru. Livestock in 1945 was estimated at 14,007,213 sheep, 2,248,517 cattle and 952,198 goats.

Industrialization has been slow. Aside from the copper smelters and oil refineries, the greatest progress has been made in the textile industry, which obtains its raw materials from domestic cotton and wool and from imported silk.

Imports in 1946 totaled 802,306,000 soles,

and exports 983,583,000 soles. The chief suppliers are the U. S., Argentina, Britain and Brazil; the chief customers, the U. S., Chile, Britain and Uruguay. Principal imports are foodstuffs, machinery, motor vehicles, iron and steel products, chemicals and drugs; the chief exports, sugar, cotton, copper and petroleum.

Highway mileage in 1946 totaled 18,500, of which more than a third is hard-surfaced; the Pan-American highway had a total Peruvian length of 1,818 miles. Railway mileage was 2,800, much of it over difficult territory. Several lines supply domestic and international air service. There are more than 5,400 miles of navigable tributaries of the Amazon in eastern Peru; the chief Amazon port is Iquitos, 2,653 miles from the Atlantic.

The 1946 budget authorized expenditures of 716,498,200 soles. The proposed 1947 budget contemplated expenditures of 947,500,000 soles. The public debt in 1945 was 1,524,000,000 soles. Foreign capital has played a large part in Peruvian economic development. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were \$28,519,904; American direct investments in 1940, \$81,597,000.

Peru has vast mineral resources. It ranks third in world silver production and mines about 25 percent of the world's vanadium. But mining is second to agriculture, and nearly all of it is in the hands of foreign capital. Petroleum and copper are the most important, with the latter controlled by the American-owned Cerro de Pasco Corporation, which also accounts for much of the gold and silver output. In 1945, gold production was 180,000 oz., silver 16,080,000 oz., copper 31,700 short tons and vanadium 684 tons. Petroleum production in 1946 was 11,393,757 barrels; discovery of rich new deposits has been reported. Total mineral production in 1944 was valued at 390,000,000 soles.

Forest products include rubber (1943 exports: 1,065 tons), balata, raw guanine (1945 exports, all U. S.-bought: 849,160 kg.), vegetable ivory, mahogany, cedar, dye woods and coco, the source of cocaine. An important industry on the outlying islands is the gathering of guano (bird excrement), a valuable fertilizer used almost entirely domestically.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Andes Mountains divide Peru into three sharply differentiated zones. To the west is the coastland, much of it arid, extending for 50 to 100 miles inland, and 1,400 miles long. The mountain area, with peaks over 20,000 feet high, lofty plateaus and deep valleys, lies centrally. Beyond the mountains to the east is the heavily forested slope leading to the Amazonian plains.

The climate ranges from tropical in the eastern lowlands to arctic among the snow-capped peaks. The coastal area has

an average annual rainfall of less than 2 inches and temperatures ranging between 55° and 98°. Temperatures range from 75° to 95° in the humid Montaña, and rainfall between 75 and 125 inches annually.

The Philippines (Republic)

Area: 114,400 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 18,400,000 (Filipino except [1940] 117,461 Chinese, 29,262 Japanese, 8,739 Americans and 11,515 others).

Density per square mile: 157.3.

President: Manuel A. Roxas y Acuña.

Vice President: Elpidio Quirino.

Principal cities (census 1939): Manila, 623,492 (capital, chief port); Cebu, 146,817 (seaport); Zamboanga, 131,455 (seaport); Davao, 95,546 (seaport); Iloilo, 90,480 (seaport); Ormoc, 77,349 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Languages: Tagalog (official), English, Bisayan, Spanish.

Religions (census 1939): Roman Catholic, 78.7%; Aglipayan (Independent Philippine Catholic), 9.8%; Mohammedan, 4.2%; Protestant, 2.3%; others, 5%.

HISTORY. Fernando Magellan, the Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, discovered the Philippines on March 16, 1521, and 21 years later a Spanish exploration party named the group of islands in honor of Prince Philip, later Philip II of Spain. Spain retained possession of the islands for the next 350 years, although the Moros in the southern islands continued to harass the Spanish troops until 1850.

The Philippines were ceded to the United States in 1899 by the Treaty of Paris after the Spanish-American War. Meanwhile the Filipinos, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, had declared their independence. They continued guerrilla warfare against U. S. troops until the capture of Aguinaldo in March, 1901. By July, 1902, peace was established in all parts of the islands except those inhabited by Moros.

The first U. S. civilian governor-general was William Howard Taft (1901-04). The Jones Law (1916) provided for the establishment of a Philippine legislature composed of an elective Senate and House of Representatives. The Tydings-McDuffie Act (1934) provided for complete Philippine independence in 1946. Under a constitution approved by the people of the Philippines May 14, 1935, the Commonwealth of the Philippines was inaugurated on Nov. 15 of that year, under the presidency of Manuel Quezon y Molina, who was re-elected in 1941.

The Philippines were invaded by Japanese troops on Dec. 8, 1941 (Philippine time), and after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, President Quezon and his government fled to Washington. The Japanese-sponsored "Philippine Republic" received

little support from most Filipinos. U. S. forces led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur re-invaded the islands in Oct., 1944, and after the liberation of Manila (Feb., 1945), Sergio Osmeña, who had succeeded to the presidency on the death of Quezon (Aug. 1, 1944), re-established his government in the Philippines.

Brig. Gen. Manuel A. Roxas y Acuña, who defeated Osmeña in the elections of April, 1946, became first head of the new independent republic, which came into existence on July 4, 1946, as scheduled in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitution of 1935 (as amended in 1940), the Philippines have a republican form of government based on that of the United States. Executive power is exercised by the president, popularly elected for a 4-year term and assisted by a cabinet appointed by him. The popularly elected Congress has two houses—the Senate with 24 members and the House of Representatives with 98 members.

The Philippine army is being reorganized and re-equipped with U. S. assistance. An agreement signed March 14, 1947, provided for the establishment, for a 99-year period, of 23 U. S. military, naval and air bases in the islands.

EDUCATION. In March, 1940, there were 12,057 public schools with a primary enrollment of 1,572,639; intermediate, 277,574; secondary, 90,579; collegiate (normal and technical) 3,777; total enrollment 1,944,569. The 439 private schools had a total enrollment of 149,491 in June, 1940. Of the 8,466,493 persons reported as engaged in gainful occupations in 1939, 3,912,580 were listed as literate and 4,546,496 as illiterate; 7,417 were unreported. Fewer than half of the children of school age attended school in 1940.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. Agriculture is the chief industry. The last census (1939) showed 1,634,726 farms with a total area of 16,531,716 acres (about 22 percent of total area), of which 9,769,669 acres were under cultivation. The average size of the farms was 10.11 acres, but there were many large plantations. Rice (palay), the staple native food cereal, occupied 43.3 percent of the cultivated area in 1938, but production is insufficient to meet home consumption. The Philippines normally produce about half the world copra supply and a large proportion of the abacá (Manila hemp) supply; they are also a leading source of sugar and sugar products, which form the chief export. Other crops include sisal, kapok, cotton, coffee, rubber, cacao, citrus fruits and bananas. Livestock in 1940 included 3,015,000 carabaos, the farmers' all-purpose animal (reduced by more than 50 percent in 1946); 1,396,000 cattle; 344,000 horses and 4,450,000 hogs.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1940

Crop	Acreage*	Tons
Abacá	1,254,760	148,000
Copra	1,588,210	768,000
Corn	1,736,410	522,321†
Rice	4,722,640	104,171,000 (bu.)‡
Sugar	563,160	1,084,000
Tobacco	185,250	35,407†

*1938. †1939. ‡1940-41.

Production of rice in 1946 advanced to 80 percent of prewar output, and some subsistence crops reached prewar production levels. Export crops necessary to economic recovery, however, made slow progress. The 1946-47 sugar crop was estimated to be only half of normal, with full recovery not expected before 1948 or 1949.

Industry had made some progress prior to World War II, but private manufactures were still in their infancy. Industrial establishments suffered serious damage as a result of the war. A start has been made in sugar, rope, cigar, cigarette and furniture factories, lumber and rice mills, and modern factories producing beverages, perfumes, cosmetics and other consumer's goods. Preparation of fine embroideries is an important home industry.

FOREIGN TRADE. Exports of Philippine products in 1946 (in Philippine pesos) totaled 106,057,387 (1940: 305,320,000)—not including re-exports of 22,317,662. Of the 1946 exports, about 73 percent went to the U. S., followed by France, Britain, Canada and Norway. Imports in 1946 totaled 591,717,149 pesos, of which 87 percent came from the U. S. and Hawaii. Imports in 1940 were valued at 269,462,542 pesos.

COMMUNICATION. Transportation facilities suffered especially severe damage during World War II. The inter-island trade—extremely important because of the makeup of the archipelago—was served in 1937 by 2,907 vessels licensed for domestic trade, 1,545 for coastwise trade and 1,362 for bay and river traffic. The port of Manila has ample facilities for ocean-going vessels. Railway mileage (1941) totaled 844, most of which (712 mi.) was on Luzon. Highways totaled 10,925 miles in 1939, of which 6,127 were improved.

MINERALS, FORESTS AND FISHERIES. The Philippines possess large but relatively undeveloped mineral resources. Most important is gold, production of which rose from 160,620 oz. in 1929 to 1,097,000 oz. valued at \$38,282,000 in 1940. Most of the mines in production are lode mines. Also important are silver, iron ore, copper ore, chromite, manganese ore, lead and zinc. Petroleum formations are also known to exist. Mining has been slow to recover from the effects of World War II.

The forest area is estimated at more than 43,700,000 acres (about 58 percent of

the total area), not including 3,200,000 acres covered with cogón grass, fit for grazing. About 97.5 percent of the total forest area is government-owned. The volume of standing commercial hardwoods and softwoods was estimated at 464,740,000,000 board feet in 1941.

Of the approximately 1,900 different species of fish, only about 100 kinds are marketed, although a majority are edible. Fish exports are chiefly canned tunas.

TOPOGRAPHY. The Philippines are an archipelago of approximately 7,083 islands lying about 500 miles off the southeast coast of Asia and bounded on the west and north by the South China Sea, on the east by the Pacific, and on the south by the Celebes Sea. They extend north and south about 1,152 miles and east and west about 688 miles. The northernmost island, Y'Ami, is 65 miles from Formosa, while the southernmost, Saluag, is 30 miles east of Borneo. Only 466 of the islands have an area of more than one square mile, and only 2,441 have names. The largest islands are Luzon in the north (40,814 sq. mi.), Mindanao in the south (38,906 sq. mi.), Samar (5,124 sq. mi.), Negros (4,903 sq. mi.), and Palawan (4,500 sq. mi.). The islands are the tops of an irregular, submerged mountain chain which is largely of volcanic origin. The plains lying amid the mountains are the most densely populated portions of the islands, except in Cebu, where the people live mostly on the coastal plain. Extensive drainage systems are provided by the numerous short rivers.

CLIMATE. The temperature is warm throughout the year, averaging 80°, with only slight variations. Rainfall averages about 90-100 inches annually, with the wettest season occurring from June or July through October. Typhoons, often causing severe damage, originate in the Pacific and strike the islands from the east and southeast before curving north.

Poland (Republic)

(Rzeczpospolita Polska)

Area: 119,703 square miles.

Population (census 1946): 23,911,172 (Polish, German).

Density per square mile: 199.7.

President: Boleslaw Bierut.

Premier: Joseph Cyrankiewicz.

Principal cities (est. Sept. 1, 1946): Warsaw, 522,945 (capital); Łódź, 596,000 (industrial center); Kraków (Cracow), 305,000 (trading center); Poznań, 268,000 (farm products); Breslau (Wrocław), 168,000 (former German industrial center).

Monetary unit: Złoty.

Languages: Polish, German.

Religions: Roman Catholic, Jewish, Protestant.

HISTORY. A victim of aggression and partition throughout the ages, Poland found history repeating itself in World War II. Her area was reduced from that of California to that of New Mexico, and her population was cut by 11,000,000. Her people reeled from the combined effects of the cruel German occupation, a severe famine and general postwar instability. Her postwar government was in the hands of a small Soviet-supported Communist minority which allowed little democratic opposition. The Poland of 1947 could look forward to no other role in world affairs than that of a satellite of Soviet Russia.

Little of certainty is known about Polish history prior to the end of the 10th century. Early in the 11th century the Polish king, Boleslaus I (the Brave), ruled over Bohemia, Saxony and Moravia. His kingdom fell in the 13th century to the Tatars, who in turn were driven back by two orders of German knights—the Knights of the Sword and the Teutonic Knights—who spread Christianity along the shores of the Baltic. They created a state which included the district of Kulm and part of Poland, subject to the Holy Roman Empire. In 1259 Poland was invaded again by the Mongols, but the country recovered under King Wladislaus I (1306–33), who defeated the Teutonic Knights and reunited Great and Little Poland.

Poland reached its peak of power in the middle of the 15th century. The decline began at the end of that century when the nobles usurped the power of the people and soon reduced the country to anarchy. For 100 years the nobles fought among themselves and occasionally against Turks, Russians and Tartars. In 1683 John Sobieski became a great national hero by defeating the Turks near Vienna.

By the middle of the 18th century Poland was completely decadent and utterly disorganized. The first partition of the country was carried out in 1772 by Prussia, Russia and Austria; the second in 1793 and a third in 1795–96. For more than 100 years thereafter the Poles had no nation of their own and, when World War I broke out, they found themselves fighting on both sides.

The independence of Poland was formally proclaimed in Nov., 1918, and Marshal Josef Pilsudski was confirmed in office as President. In 1919, Ignace Paderewski, famous pianist and patriot, became the first premier. Russia attacked Poland in 1920 but the Poles, under Marshal Pilsudski and aided by the French, defeated the invaders. On May 12, 1926, Marshal Pilsudski seized complete power in a coup d'état and ruled the country dictatorially until his death on May 12, 1935, when he was succeeded by Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz.

Despite a 10-year non-aggression pact

signed with Germany in 1934, Hitler attacked Poland on Sept. 1, 1939. Russian troops invaded from the east Sept. 17, 1939, and on Sept. 28 a German-Russian agreement was signed dividing Poland between Russia and Germany. Before leaving Poland, President Ignacy Moscicki resigned, designating as his successor W. Raczkiewicz; the latter formed a government-in-exile in France with Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski as premier; this government moved to London after France's defeat in 1940. All of Poland was occupied by Germany after the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union in June, 1941. On July 30, 1941, Poland concluded an agreement with the U. S. S. R. voiding all German-Soviet agreements effected after Sept. 1, 1939.

The legal Polish government soon fell out with the Russians, however, and in July, 1944, a Communist-dominated Polish Committee of National Liberation received Soviet recognition. Moving to Lublin after that city's liberation, it proclaimed itself the Provisional Government of Poland on Dec. 31, 1944. After almost six months' negotiations, some of the former members of the Polish Government in London joined with the Lublin government to form the Polish Government of National Unity on June 28, 1945. Great Britain and the U. S. recognized this government on July 5, 1945, and withdrew recognition from the London government. A treaty of friendship, mutual assistance and postwar collaboration was signed between the Lublin government and the Soviet Union on April 21, 1945.

Democratic participation was negligible in the new government, which adhered strictly to Soviet foreign policy during 1946 and 1947, and pursued a policy of internal socialization. The government bloc controlled by the small Communist minority won a sweeping victory in the Jan., 1947, elections, which gave little opportunity to the opposition for campaigning or voting.

On Aug. 2, 1945, in Berlin, Prime Minister Attlee, President Truman and Generalissimo Stalin established a new *de facto* western frontier for Poland, along the rivers Oder and Lausitzer Neisse, pending the final peace treaty. On Aug. 16 the Soviet Union and Poland signed a treaty delimiting the Soviet-Polish frontier; the U. S. S. R. ceded to Poland two small areas east of the so-called Curzon Line, one about 50 miles northeast of Lwów and one in the Bialowieza forest. Under these agreements Poland was shifted westward. In the east it lost 69,860 square miles with 10,772,000 inhabitants; in the west it gained (subject to final peace conference approval) 38,986 square miles with a prewar population of 8,621,000.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Poland is a republic headed by a president chosen for a seven-year term by the Parliament, which

consists of 444 members popularly elected. The administration of the government is carried on by a council of ministers headed by the premier.

The interim Constitution approved by Parliament on Feb. 20, 1947, provides for a five-member State Council with far-reaching powers and also gives the cabinet wide powers when Parliament is not in session.

Poland's army in 1947 numbered about 165,000 men, organized and equipped along Soviet lines with Soviet assistance. The air force had 400 planes, and the navy 2 destroyers, 4 submarines and a number of minesweepers and coastal craft. Unknown numbers of security troops organized in para-military formations maintain internal order under the direction of the Interior Ministry.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. In the school year 1945-46 there were 18,243 primary schools (1938-39: 28,881) with 3,004,007 pupils (1938-39: 4,953,000). No figures were published for the secondary schools, which in 1938-39 numbered 784 with 197,500 pupils. The three pre-1939 state universities of Warsaw, Kraków and Poznan, and the private (Catholic) university of Lublin re-opened in the fall of 1945. New universities have been founded at Lublin, Gdansk (Danzig), Breslau (Wrocław), Torun and Łódz. Students enrolled in 1946 numbered about 60,000.

Poland remains essentially an agricultural country: the areas now under *de facto* Polish administration in the west accounted for 25 percent of Germany's prewar food production. About 55 percent of postwar Poland is arable land. Much of it has been divided into small farms under the land reform program. Farming conditions continued to be disturbed in 1946-47, with the peasants living on a subsistence basis and the greatly reduced city populations near the lower margin of existence.

Agricultural production figures in 1945, in short tons (1938 in parentheses) were: rye, wheat and barley, 6,359,000 (11,901,092); potatoes, 13,920,000 (38,093,504); sugar beets, 114,000 (3,485,914). The number of cattle in 1946 was about 40 percent of the 1938 level (10,600,000); horses, 30 percent (3,900,000); and pigs, 23 percent (7,700,000).

Poland's industrial facilities, although severely damaged during World War II, were not greatly affected by territorial concessions to the U. S. S. R., with the exception of the Lwów area. On the other hand, important industrial areas, especially Silesia and Stettin, are located in the German territories under *de facto* Polish administration. Prewar Poland had more than 22,000 larger industrial establishments. All the key industries have now been nationalized or placed under State

control, and a planned economy has been introduced as part of the government's drive to make Poland an industrial nation. The average monthly production of steel in 1946 was 104,500 short tons (75% of 1938); cotton yarn 3,821 (64%), artificial fertilizers 15,211 (97%), woolen yarn 337 (33%) and electric energy 446,000,000 kw (134%).

Exports in 1946 were 9,730,000,000 zlotys and imports 10,600,000,000 zlotys. Leading exports include coal, paper, lead, zinc and textiles. Important imports are food, machinery, iron ore, cotton, wool and chemicals. Close trade relations are maintained with the U. S. S. R.

On Dec. 1, 1945, the Polish merchant marine numbered 30 vessels of 140,000 gross tons. The principal ports, both severely damaged, are Gdynia, with one of the largest harbors in Europe, and Gdansk (Danzig). Transportation facilities and rolling stock suffered heavy damage during World War II—a factor still hampering Poland's economic recovery in 1947. In 1945 Poland had 60,068 miles of public highway, 4,754 miles of inland waterways and 14,481 miles of normal-gauge railway.

The acquisition of large coal deposits in German Silesia (estimated at more than 5,000,000,000 tons), combined with already large reserves in the southwestern region, makes Poland one of the world's leading coal producers. The 1946 output was estimated at 51,700,000 tons. Iron ore deposits are located in the Kielce and Radom districts and in German Silesia. Zinc and lead ores are located chiefly in Upper Silesia and the voivodships of Kielce and Kraków. Prewar Poland's principal oil-producing areas, Boryslaw-Drohobycz, are in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union; 1946 production was 860,000 barrels (about 25% of prewar). Among other deposits, Poland possesses copper, sulfur, chalk, clay, kaolin, marble and granite.

Forests covered 24 percent of prewar Poland, but important forest resources are located in the territory ceded to the Soviet Union.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Poland is a plain with no natural boundaries except the Carpathian Mountains on the south and the Oder and Neisse rivers on the west. Pomerania is traversed by a range of low hills, while south of Gdansk is a maze of marshes, sand dunes and muddy lakes which extend into Polish East Prussia (Mazuria). The central Polish plain, 300 to 450 feet above sea level and intersected by great rivers, lies south of the flat country along the Baltic shore. Southern Poland and Silesia are hilly regions, while on the right bank of the Vistula is the plateau of Lublin.

Poland's climate is dependent upon her

proximity to the Baltic and to the Carpathian Mountains. Abundant rainfall (annual average: 22.8 in.) is caused by the predominating western oceanic winds. Snowfall is not heavy, but temperatures below zero are not uncommon, and the rivers are generally icebound for two and a half to three months each year.

Portugal (Republic)

(República Portuguesa)

Area: 35,413 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 8,132,942 (practically all Portuguese).

Density per square mile: 229.5.

President: António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona.

Premier: António de Oliveira Salazar.

Principal cities (census 1940): Lisbon (Lisboa), 709,179 (capital, seaport); Oporto (Pôrto), 262,309 (seaport, port wine); Funchal (in Madeira Islands), 54,856 (Madeira wine); Coimbra, 35,437 (university); Setúbal, 35,071 (seaport, sardines).

Monetary unit: Escudo.

Language: Portuguese.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Rolling and rugged Portugal is about the size of Indiana and, thanks to the days when its sailors and explorers were among the world's most venturesome, has a colonial empire 23 times the area of the homeland. A traditional ally of Britain, Portugal remained neutral in World War II but gave the Allies the right to use vital island bases in the Atlantic. Politically, Portugal is a virtual dictatorship; opposition is officially suppressed, and many phases of the national life are strictly regimented.

Portugal was part of Spain until it won independence in 1143 with Alfonso I as the first king. During the long reign of King John I (1385-1433), a great commercial empire was built, largely through the exploratory hobby of the king's son, Prince Henry the Navigator. Bartholomeu Diaz explored Africa's west coast and reached the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Vasco da Gama circled the Cape and discovered the water route to India in 1497-99. Portugal's empire reached its crest about 1540, when it embraced the coast of Brazil, east and west Africa, Malabar, Ceylon, Persia, Indo-China and Malaya.

In 1580-81 Spain and Portugal were joined in a personal union under Philip II of Spain. Portugal revolted in 1640 and set up a new dynasty under John IV, Duke of Braganza, but the country never recovered its position as one of Europe's major powers. In 1806, when Portugal refused to obey Napoleon's orders that all continental ports be closed to British ships, Napoleon's forces invaded the country but

were ousted in 1811 by British and Portuguese forces under the Duke of Wellington. The royal family had fled to Brazil in 1807 but following an uprising at home, the king, John VI, returned to Portugal in 1821.

Brazil declared its independence in 1822 and John's son, Pedro, became emperor of the new state as Pedro I. In 1832, Pedro I, who had abdicated as emperor of Brazil in 1831, returned to Europe and led an uprising with British assistance in favor of his daughter, Maria II, displacing his younger brother, Miguel I, who had been proclaimed king in 1828. The descendants of Maria's marriage with Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg ruled Portugal until 1910, when King Manoel II was forced into exile by a republican revolt.

On June 19, 1911, the monarchy was abolished, and a republican constitution was introduced. Portugal proclaimed its loyalty to the British alliance upon the outbreak of World War I, and Portuguese troops fought both in Africa and on the Western Front. There was much internal political instability during and immediately after the war.

On May 30, 1926, a revolution led by the army deposed the president and set up a military dictatorship. General António Oscar de Fragoso Carmona became premier and acting president Nov. 29, 1926, and was elected president on March 25, 1928. Dr. António de Oliveira Salazar, who was appointed finance minister in 1928, founded the organization known as the National Union in 1930 and has been premier and dictator since 1932. His regime, while admittedly opposed to liberal or democratic principles, has brought political and economic stability to Portugal. President Carmona was re-elected in 1935 and in 1942. The general election for members of the National Assembly held on Nov. 18, 1945, was boycotted by the opposition, and the National Union was continued in office.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the constitution of 1933 Portugal is a corporative republic. The president is popularly elected for a term of 7 years; the National Assembly of 120 members for a term of 4 years. There is also a corporative chamber which handles economic, social and some legislative matters; its 104 members are representatives of local autarchies and of the several branches of social activities—administrative, moral, cultural and economic. The Assembly theoretically may overrule the president's veto by two-thirds vote. The president appoints the premier, who in turn selects the cabinet; the latter is not responsible to the National Assembly.

Military service is compulsory; the initial training period is 6 years, but not all

those liable for duty are called up. The army had about 65,000 troops on active duty in 1947; the air force had 575 planes. The navy on Dec. 31, 1946, had 5 destroyers, 3 submarines, 6 sloops and several smaller craft. Naval personnel numbers about 6,000.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. The illiteracy rate in 1940 was 49.03 percent. Compulsory education was introduced in 1911. Elementary schools in 1943 numbered 7,714 with 542,925 students. Secondary schools numbered 42 with 15,346 students. Private elementary schools were attended by about 45,000 pupils, and private secondary schools by about 17,000. There were three universities (Coimbra, Lisbon, Oporto) with 9,927 students.

Portugal's corporate state has a planned economy in which each producing unit regulates itself in the interest of the nation. Corporate units have been established in agriculture, industry and finance. As an example, the government controls the wine trade by means of a federation of growers and a guild of exporters.

Sixty percent of Portugal's people are engaged in agriculture. Although wheat is the leading crop, it is insufficient to meet domestic needs, and grain must be imported. One of the world's leading wine-makers, Portugal produces two famous kinds—Port in the vicinity of Oporto, and Madeira in the islands of the same name. In olive oil production, Portugal ranks third in the world (production 1944: 39,-850 tons).

Leading crops in 1945, in short tons, were: wheat 325,110, corn 132,944, oats 81,-344, barley 73,224 and potatoes 692,000. Wine production in 1946 was approximately 221,000,000 gallons.

The livestock inventory in 1944 showed 3,889,875 sheep, 1,176,888 hogs, 80,675 horses, 1,196,232 goats and 6,161,065 poultry. Wool production in 1944 was approximately 70,800 short tons.

Portuguese manufacturing is largely limited to consumer's goods for domestic consumption. Besides the production of porcelain tiles, it includes a sizable textile industry in cotton, wool, silk, linen.

Exports for 1946 amounted to \$177,200,-000 (April, 1947: \$13,900,000). Imports were valued at \$265,000,000 (April, 1947: \$22,800,-000). Leading exports in 1945 were wines, 20.5 percent; unmanufactured cork, 15.4 percent; sardines, 14.6 percent, and olive oil, 6.4 percent. Chief imports were coal and coke, raw cotton and wheat. The United Kingdom (17.7 percent) and the U. S. (17 percent) were Portugal's chief customers, and also her two main suppliers.

The merchant marine in 1943 had 945 vessels of 316,000 gross tons. In 1945, 6,011 vessels of 7,563,947 tons entered Portu-

guese ports. Railway mileage in 1945 was 2,191, and first and second class roads 9,180. Portugal is an important international air center.

Ordinary revenue in 1946 was estimated at 3,018,000,000 escudos, extraordinary revenue at 1,363,000,000, ordinary expenditure at 3,017,000,000 and extraordinary expenditure at 1,363,000,000. The public debt (Dec., 1944) was 9,389,000,000 escudos. Portugal has been noted under the Salazar regime as one of the few nations with a regularly balanced budget.

Mineral resources have not been fully developed, but wolfram, coal, iron ore, copper, manganese, iron pyrites, lead, tin and other ores are found. The coal output in 1945 was 641,000 short tons, manganese ore 8,900 tons and pyrites 190,000 tons. Wolfram, extremely important during World War II, totaled 3,300 tons in 1944.

Portugal is one of the world's leading producers of cork; exports in 1946 were 208,000 tons. The production of resin (1944-45: 21,000 tons) and of turpentine (5,150 tons) is also important.

The fishing industry is a basic part of the national economy, employing 42,000 men and 15,600 boats in 1944. Of special importance is the sardine industry centered at Setúbal, south of Lisbon. The sardine catch in 1943 was 146,521 tons valued at \$12,551,634.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Portugal occupies a rectangular area about 360 miles long and 140 miles wide in the southwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula. It is crossed by many small rivers, and also by three large ones which rise in Spain, flow into the Atlantic, and divide the country into three geographic areas. The Minho (Mifio in Spain) River, part of the northern boundary, cuts through a mountainous area that extends south to the vicinity of the Douro (Duero) River. South of the Douro the mountains slope to the plains about the Tagus (Tejo) River. The remaining division is the southern one of Alentejo.

The Azores, stretching over a distance of 400 miles in the Atlantic, consist of 9 islands divided into three groups, with total area of 888 square miles. The nearest continental land is Cape da Roca, Portugal, which lies 800 miles to the east. The Azores are an important station on Atlantic air routes, and both Britain and the United States established air bases there during World War II. Madeira, consisting of two inhabited islands, Madeira and Porto Santo, and two groups of uninhabited islands, lies in the Atlantic about 535 miles southwest of Lisbon. Total area of the Madeiras is 314 square miles.

Portugal's climate is equable and temperate, but in the deep valleys where the

Mountains keep out the cool winds from the Atlantic, it is excessively hot in summer. Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto all have mean temperatures of 60° to 61.5°. Heavy fogs are common along the coast. Rainfall has been as great as 16 feet a year. It is heaviest in the north and on the Serra da Estrela.

PORTUGUESE COLONIAL EMPIRE

	Area, sq. mi.	Population, census 1940
AFRICA		
Angola (Portuguese West Africa)	487,788	3,740,787
Cape Verde Islands	1,539	181,489
Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	297,654	5,085,630
Portuguese Guinea	13,944	351,089
São Tomé and Príncipe Islands	372	60,490
ASIA		
Macao	5	340,260
Portuguese India	1,538	624,177
Timor	7,330	480,000*

*Estimate 1938.

The status of the Portuguese overseas colonies is fixed by the Colonial Act of July, 1930, included in the constitution approved March 19, 1933. Each colony has a governor or governor general, appointed by the council of ministers for an initial 4-year term and responsible to the minister for the colonies at Lisbon. Each colony has financial and administrative autonomy.

ANGOLA (Portuguese West Africa)—Status: Colony.

Capital: Loanda (pop. 1940: 61,028).

Governor general: José Agapito da Silva Corvalho.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 645,525,000 escudos; imports, 587,750,000 escudos. Chief exports: diamonds (15%), corn, coffee, sugar.

Agricultural products (1945 exports): corn (116,676 tons), cane sugar (40,796 tons), coffee, beans, groundnuts, palm kernels, rice.

Minerals: diamonds (1945: 786,000 carats), lignite, copper.

Forest products: beeswax, timber.

Industries: sugar, palm oil, whale oil, fish oil.

Angola stretches along the west African coast for about 1,000 miles from Belgian Congo to the Cunene River. Outside of a coastal plain varying in width from 30 to 100 miles, the colony is part of the great African plateau. The Angola coast and the Congo River were explored by the Portuguese in 1482-85, and Loanda was founded in 1576. Agreements concluded with the Congo Free State, Germany and France in 1885-86 (later modified in details) fixed the limits of the province except in the southeast, where the frontier was determined by the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891 and the arbitration award of the King of Italy in 1905. The governor general is assisted by a council of 10 (5

officials and 5 Portuguese nationals). There are 5 provinces.

Angola is primarily an agricultural country. Its varied altitude enables it to produce both tropical and temperate crops. Excellent grazing land exists in many parts of the colony, and there are more than 2,000,000 cattle. Railways total 1,477 miles, and primary roads 21,949 miles. The chief ports are Loanda and Lobito. The great majority of the population are of Bantu-Negro stock, mixed in the Congo district with the pure Negro. Europeans in 1940 numbered 44,083, and half-castes 28,305.

Mean annual temperature at Loanda is 74.3°; the cool season lasts from June to September, the wet from October to May.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS—Status: Colony.

Capital: Praia.

Governor: João de Figueiredo.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 151,100,000 escudos; imports, 165,750,000 escudos. Chief exports: salt (6,907 tons), preserved fish (640 tons).

Agricultural products: coffee, millet, castor oil, oranges, hides.

This group of 14 volcanic islands lying off the west African coast was discovered in 1456 by the Venetian captain Alvise Cadamosto, in the service of Prince Henry the Navigator. The island of São Vicente is an important coaling station on the South American route. The vast majority of the inhabitants are mulattoes (101,284 in 1943) and Negroes (51,070)—descendants of slaves brought to the islands from Africa by early settlers. Public slavery was abolished in 1854, and private slavery in 1876. Europeans in 1940 numbered 5,580.

Summer temperatures are high in the archipelago, ranging up to 90° near the sea. The rainy season lasts from August to October.

MOZAMBIQUE (PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA)—Status: Colony.

Capital: Lourenço Marques (pop. 1940: 68,223).

Governor general: Gabriel Maurício Teixeira. **Foreign trade (1945):** exports, 521,875,000 escudos; imports, 768,900,000 escudos. Chief exports (in tons): cane sugar (502,203), copra (44,415).

Agricultural products (1942 in tons): sugar cane (77,850), coconuts (26,363), sisal (22,901), fruit (37,729), corn (31,959), cotton (1,055).

Minerals: gold, coal, graphite, mica.

Forest products: mangrove bark, timber.

Mozambique, stretching for about 1,430 miles along Africa's southeast coast, was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, although the Arabs had penetrated into the area as early as the 10th century A.D. It was first colonized in 1505, and by 1510 the Portuguese were masters of all the former Arab sultanates on the east African coast. The boundaries with British Central and

South Africa were delimited in 1891, and with Tanganyika Territory in 1886 and 1890. By the Treaty of Versailles, following World War I, Portugal was allotted the Klonga triangle, formerly part of German East Africa. One of the four provinces—Manica and Sofala (87,454 sq. mi.)—was held by the Mozambique Company until 1942, when the Portuguese Government refused to renew its charter.

Agriculture is the chief industry. There are many large plantations, some of which are partially mechanized. Stockraising is hampered by prevalence of the tsetse fly.

Ninety-nine percent of the inhabitants are native Africans of the Bantu tribes. In 1940 there were 27,438 Europeans. There are 1,349 miles of railway and 16,667 miles of road, mostly unimproved. The chief ports are Lourenço Marques and Beira, which is also the port for Rhodesia. The principal river, the Zambezi, divides the colony in half.

The cool season lasts from April to August, and the rainy season from December to March. On the central coast the mean annual temperature is about 85°.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Bissau.

Governor: Manuel Maria Sarmento Rodrigues.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 94,775,000 escudos; imports, 82,275,000 escudos. **Chief exports (in tons):** groundnuts (40,105), palm kernel oil (560).

Agricultural products: groundnuts, palm kernels, hides, rice.

Forest products: wax, timber.

This colony, lying on the west African coast and almost surrounded by French West Africa, was discovered in 1446 by the Portuguese Nuno Tristão and was separated from the colony of the Cape Verde Islands in 1879. It consists of a low-lying coastal region and 60 islands off the coast. The country is undeveloped economically, and most of the natives are farmers. There are no railways, but navigable rivers totaling over 1,000 miles are important trade arteries; there are also about 1,650 miles of roads. About two-fifths of the natives are Moslem; there were 1,419 Europeans in 1940. On the coast, temperature varies between 77° in January and 85° in May. The dry season lasts from December to May.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE—Status: Colony.

Capital: São Tomé.

Governor: Carlos de Sousa Gorgulho.

Foreign trade (1945): exports, 52,600,000 escudos; imports, 27,775,000 escudos. **Chief exports:** cacao, coffee.

Agricultural products: cacao, coffee, coconuts, copra, palm oil.

These volcanic islands, lying in the Gulf of Guinea about 150-175 miles off the west African coast, were discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. Most of the early in-

habitants were convicts and Jews from Portugal and slaves from Brazil and the mainland, but the bulk of the present inhabitants are Negro contract laborers from the mainland and Cape Verde engaged to work cacao plantations.

MACAO—Status: Colony.

Capital: Macao.

Governor: Albano Rodrigues de Oliveira.

Chief exports: fish, cement, preserves.

Manufactures: cement, preserves, firecrackers, vegetable oils, metal products.

Macao comprises the peninsula of Macao and the two small islands of Taipa and Colôane on the south China coast, about 35 miles from Hong Kong. Established by the Portuguese in 1557, it is the oldest European outpost in the China trade, but Portugal's sovereign rights to the port were not recognized by China until 1887, and its boundaries are still not delimited. The port has been eclipsed in importance by Hong Kong, but it is still a busy distribution center, and also has an important fishing industry employing over 40,000 people. It is notorious for its opium trade and gambling houses. Portuguese number about 4,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA—Status: Colony.

Capital: Nova Góa (population 12,000).

Governor general: Vacant since Sept., 1947.

Foreign trade (1944): exports, 35,580,000 escudos; imports, 167,087,000 escudos. **Chief exports:** fish, spices, copra.

Agricultural products: cashew nuts, coconuts, spices.

Minerals: manganese, salt.

The colony consists of Góa and 3 islands on the Malabar coast of India; Damão and the territories of Dadará and Nagar-Aveli, on the Gulf of Cambay; and Diu, with the continental territories of Gocola and Simbor, on the coast of Gujarat. Góa, captured in 1510 by the Portuguese, later became capital of the whole Portuguese empire in the east. The native population is largely Hindu.

TIMOR—Status: Colony.

Capital: Dili (population 3,000).

Governor: Oscar Freire de Vasconcelos Ruas.

Foreign trade (1940): exports, \$166,000; imports, \$145,000. **Chief exports:** coffee, sandalwood, wax, copra.

Agricultural product: coffee.

Forest products: sandalwood, wax.

Portuguese Timor consists of the eastern half of the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, with the territory of Ambeno and two neighboring islands. It was first settled by the Portuguese early in the 16th century. In 1859 the island was divided between Portugal and the Netherlands, and boundary adjustments were effective in 1904. Fishing and copra manu-

facture are important; trade is mostly in the hands of Chinese, Malaysians and Arabs. The colony was occupied by Dutch and Australian troops in Dec., 1941, and by the Japanese in Feb., 1942. Both occupations received strong Portuguese protest.

Rumania (Kingdom)

(România)

Area (est.): 91,934 square miles.
Population (est. 1945): 16,500,000 (Rumanian, 74.9%; Magyar, 9.4%; German, 4.3%; Turkish, 1.9%; Gypsy, 1.8%; Ruthenian, 1.7%; Bulgarian, 1.3%; others, 4.7%).

Density per square mile: 179.4.

Sovereign: King Michael (Mihai) I.

Premier: Petru Groza.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Bucharest, 984,619 (capital); Cluj, 110,956 (Transylvanian industrial center); Jassy, 108,987 (trading center, Moldavia); Timisoara, 108,296 (western commercial center); Ploesti, 105,114 (oil).

Monetary unit: Leu.

Languages: Rumanian, Hungarian, German, Turkish.

Religions (1938): Eastern Orthodox, 67.4%; Jewish, 7.5%; Greek Catholic, 7.1%; Roman Catholic, 6.1%; Reformists, 3.7%; Lutheran, 2.0%; Moslem, 1.3%; others, 4.9%.

HISTORY. In World War I, Rumania joined the Allies and won enough land at the peace conference to double its size. In World War II, Rumania joined the Axis and lost about half its earlier gains. Its present size is about that of Oregon. Politically, it is thoroughly dominated by the Russians.

Most of Rumania was the Roman province of Dacia from about A.D. 100 to 275. From the 6th to the 12th centuries, wave after wave of barbarian conquerors—Vlachs, Bulgars and others—passed over the area. Of the two regions which eventually became Rumania, Walachia was taken by the Turks in 1411, and Moldavia in the 16th century, but both retained semi-autonomy. After the Russo-Turkish War, they went under *de facto* Russian protection in 1774.

The Treaty of Paris following the Crimean War nominally united the two provinces in 1858, and Alexander Cuza was elected Prince of Moldavia and Walachia. In 1866 he was forced to abdicate and was succeeded by Prince Carol of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The Treaty of Berlin recognized Rumania's complete independence in 1878, and in 1881 the principality was elevated to a kingdom. Rumania's spoils from the Second Balkan War in 1913 included the Black Sea province of Dobruja. The following year King Carol I was succeeded by his nephew, Ferdinand. The spoils from World War I, making Rumania the largest Balkan state, included Bessarabia, northern Transylvania and Buko-

vina. The Banat, a Hungarian area, was divided with Yugoslavia.

In 1926 Crown Prince Carol renounced his rights to the throne, and when King Ferdinand died on July 20, 1927, Carol's son, Michael (Mihai) became king under a regency. However, Carol returned from exile in 1930, was crowned King Carol II, and gradually became a powerful political force in the country. On Feb. 10, 1938, he abolished the democratic constitution of 1923. On June 21, 1940, the country was reorganized along fascist lines, and the fascist Iron Guard became the nucleus of the new totalitarian party. On June 27, the Soviet Union occupied Bessarabia and northern Bukovina. By the Axis-dictated Vienna Award of Aug. 30, 1940, two-fifths of Transylvania went to Hungary. On Sept. 4, the king dissolved Parliament and granted the new premier, Ion Antonescu, full power, after which he abdicated and went into exile with his mistress, Magda Lupescu, whom he married in 1947 when she became gravely ill. The first official act of his son, Michael I, was to confirm Antonescu in his status as head of the state and premier. Rumania subsequently signed the Axis Pact on Nov. 23, 1940, and the following June joined in Germany's attack on the U. S. S. R., reoccupying Bessarabia. Following the invasion of Rumania by the Red Army in Aug., 1944, King Michael led a coup d'état which ousted the Antonescu government. The new cabinet, headed by Constantin Sanatescu, included Socialist and Communist representatives. An armistice was signed Sept. 12 in Moscow.

Sanatescu was replaced on Dec. 6, 1944, by Nicolai Radescu, who in turn yielded on March 6, 1945 to Petru Groza. The latter formed a cabinet made up of members of the National Democratic Front (NDF), a political group formed by Communists, Social Democrats and subsidiary parties. Two opposition members were added to the cabinet Jan. 7, 1946, as one result of the Moscow Conference of Foreign Ministers, and on Feb. 5 the U. S. and Britain recognized Rumania conditional upon the holding of free elections. Elections, held Nov. 19, 1946, resulted in a victory for the Communist-dominated government bloc headed by Groza, who was reappointed premier with an all-NDF cabinet on Nov. 29. By 1947 Rumania was under complete Soviet political and economic domination.

SOVEREIGN. Michael I, born Oct. 25, 1921, son of King Carol II and Queen Helen of Greece, was proclaimed king under a regency on the death of his grandfather, Ferdinand, July 20, 1927. On his father's return to the throne June 8, 1930, his status reverted to that of crown prince, but he was proclaimed king again on Carol's abdication Sept. 6, 1940.

GOVERNMENT. Under the constitution of 1923 (suspended from 1938 to 1944), Rumania is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Executive power is exercised by the cabinet, and legislative power is vested in a unicameral Parliament of 414 popularly elected deputies. (The Senate was abolished by royal decree July 14, 1946.) The king, however, possesses a veto power over both legislation and executive acts. Parties supporting the Government hold 379 seats, led by Social Democrats 78, Tatarascu Liberals 75, Plowmen's Front (Groza's party) 70 and Communists 68. The Opposition parties—National Peasants 32, National Liberals 3—charged that the Nov. 19 elections were fraudulent and refused to take their seats. The Government bloc is pledged to support the monarchy.

PEACE TREATY OF 1947. The Paris peace treaty ratified on Sept. 15, 1947, confirmed the *de facto* cession to the Soviet Union of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina, the return to Rumania from Hungary of northern Transylvania (thus annulling the Vienna Award of 1940) and the cession of southern Dobruja to Bulgaria. In addition, Rumania was required to pay reparations in kind in the amount of \$300,000,000 to the Soviet Union over a period of eight years. She also was to make compensation in lei to the amount of two-thirds of the original value of Allied property damaged or destroyed in Rumania.

The treaty limits the strength of the Rumanian armed forces as follows: army 125,000 men, navy 5,000 men and tonnage of 15,000, air force 8,000 men and 150 planes. The Soviet Union has the right to maintain line-of-communication troops in Rumania until a treaty with Austria becomes effective. The armed forces are being reorganized and re-equipped with Soviet assistance.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Education is free and compulsory. There are four universities—at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj and Timisoara. Students in 1944-45 were 27,082. The state Church, governed by a Holy Synod, is Eastern Orthodox.

Rumania is predominantly agricultural, with about 80 percent of the population engaged on the soil. In wheat, rye and other grains, it is one of the richest countries of southeastern Europe. In 1946 the largest acreage was devoted to corn (production: 1,004,000 tons) and wheat (1,608,000 tons). Other crops are flax, hemp, fruit, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, tobacco and grapes. Stockraising is also important. In Sept. 1945, there were 3,400,000 cattle, 7,050,000 sheep and 1,500,000 hogs. Wool production in 1946 was 16,200 tons.

Agrarian reform measures effected in 1945 provide for the distribution of estates over fifty hectares (123.6 acres) in lots of

twelve and one half hectares to each peasant. Collectivization was not included in the program, but all cattle and implements became the outright property of the State, for lease to farmers.

The chief industries—flour milling, brewing and distilling—are directly connected with agriculture. However, the iron, steel, metal and machinery industries expanded considerably after the initiation of the rearmament program in 1935. In 1944 there were 2,250 industrial establishments with an output of 162,758,000 lei. The most important by value were food processing, textile, metal, chemical, wood and paper.

Exports in 1944 totaled 32,175,770,000 lei and imports 30,016,077,000 lei. Principal exports are ordinarily petroleum products, cereals and cereal products, wood and wood products. Leading imports are iron and manufactures, machinery and motors, vegetable fibers and products. Rumania's chief customers in 1939, by percentage, were: Germany, 32.3, Britain, 14.1, Italy, 12.1 and Czechoslovakia (Bohemia-Moravia), 10.9. Principal suppliers were Germany, 39.3, Czechoslovakia, 16.8, Italy, 8.8 and France, 8.2. Postwar trade has been hampered by heavy reparations.

The Danube, flowing along the southern border for more than 200 miles, is a highly important commercial artery. Transshipment between seagoing vessels and river barges is made at Galati and Braila. The Rumanian Sea and River Navigation Company, with one-fourth of its capital furnished by the U. S. S. R. and three-fourths by Rumania, monopolizes river and sea transport. The principle of freedom of navigation on the Danube for all nations was recognized in the 1947 peace treaty. The principal seaport is Constanta.

Railway and highway mileages in 1945 were 5,962 and 43,163 respectively. The Sovrom Civil Aviation Company, under Soviet management but financed equally by the U. S. S. R. and Rumania, has the monopoly for all civil air transport inside Rumania and to the Black Sea.

Expenditures for the year 1944-45 were estimated at 252,170,000,000 lei and revenue at 222,170,000,000 lei. Inflation continued to be serious in 1947. The national debt rose to 911,000,000,000 lei in Oct., 1945.

By far the most valuable of Rumania minerals is oil, produced chiefly in the Ploesti region about 35 miles north of Bucharest. In 1939 the output was 45,600,000 barrels, valued at \$45,464,450, about 2 percent of the total world production. For 1946, production was 29,353,000 barrels. Natural gas from Transylvania is the second most important mineral, coming to 1,774,000,000 cubic meters in 1945. Other important minerals are iron ore (1943: 300,100 tons); lignite (1944: 2,500,000 tons), copper ore, gold and silver. The

Russo-Rumanian Oil Company controls all former German oil firms and has a monopoly on new exploitation.

Fisheries on the lower Danube and wood production are also important.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. The Carpathian Mountains divide Rumania's upper half from north to south and connect near the center of the country with the Transylvanian Alps, running east and west. North and west of these ranges lies the Transylvanian plateau, and to the south and east are the plains of Moldavia and Walachia. In its last 190 miles, the Danube River flows through Rumania only.

The Moldavian-Walachian region has hot summers and extreme frosts and blizzards in winter. Variations are less extreme in Transylvania and the Banat. Bucharest's average summer temperature is 72°; winter 27°. In some winters the Danube is ice-bound for as long as three months. Rainfall, heaviest in summer, averages 15-20 inches annually.

El Salvador (Republic)

(República de El Salvador)

Area: 13,176 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 1,934,925 (mestizo, 78%; Indian, 11%; white, 11%).

Density per square mile: 147.6.

President: Salvador Castañeda Castro.

Principal cities (est. 1944): San Salvador, 110,435 (capital); Santa Ana, 47,631 (coffee, sugar); Nueva San Salvador, 24,239 (trading center).

Monetary unit: Colón.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT. El Salvador is the smallest, most densely populated of Central American nations, and the only one without an Atlantic coast line.

Pedro de Alvarado, a lieutenant of Cortez, conquered El Salvador in 1525. The area was administered as part of Guatemala until the general Central American revolution against Spain in 1821. El Salvador struck out as an independent republic in 1839 after the dissolution of the Central American Union. Its story since then is one of revolution and strife.

In Jan., 1931, the first free election in 20 years brought in Arturo Araujo as president. He was overthrown before the year was over. General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, his successor, remained in power until May, 1944, when a general strike forced his resignation. The next regime, also militarist-led, lasted only five months, and was succeeded March 1, 1945, by the present government.

The 1939 constitution provided for a president, popularly elected for four years and normally ineligible to succeed him-

self; also, a one-house legislature of 42 members. The military forces include an army limited to 3,000, a militia, a national guard and a small air force.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. With the second lowest illiteracy rate in Central America, El Salvador provides free and compulsory education; both public and private schools are state-controlled. Primary schools in 1944 numbered 1,376 (1945: 1,519) with 98,935 students; intermediate schools, about 50 with 4,207 students. The national university had 468 students in 1942.

The majority of the population is mixed white and Indian, but the governing class is composed chiefly of the white group of Spanish colonial origin.

El Salvador probably is the most intensely cultivated of Latin American nations, with more than 80 percent of its land planted. Coffee, which accounts for 75 percent of total exports (1946: 747,500 bags of 152 pounds each), is controlled in volume by a commission of government and planters. Corn, sugar, beans, rice, tobacco, cacao, indigo, millet and sisal fiber are other products. There is some cattle raising and a few local factories, including a monopoly on henequen bags for coffee.

Exports in 1946 totaled \$26,200,000, and imports \$21,000,000. Approximately 75 percent of the trade is with the U. S.

The two railways have approximately 375 miles of track. All-season highways total 1,378 miles, with an additional 2,300 miles of unimproved roads.

The 1946 budget estimated expenditures at 37,223,163 colones, and revenue at 37,317,547 colones. The foreign debt in 1946 was \$18,300,000. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were £1,515,490; U. S. direct investments in 1940, \$11,204,000.

Gold, silver, coal, copper, iron, zinc, mercury and sulfur are the nation's chief minerals. Gold production in 1943 (29,007 fine oz.) was valued at \$1,015,298, silver production (220,976 fine oz.) at \$95,507. Forest resources, much smaller than in other Central American states, include dyewood, mahogany, cedar and walnut. El Salvador is a leading source of balsam.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of El Salvador is a fertile volcanic plateau about 2,000 feet high. It has several volcanoes, some still active, and many lovely crater lakes. One of these, Lake Ilopango, is a landing place for seaplanes. The mountain ranges along the borders of Guatemala and Honduras give the highlands an almost temperate climate, but the lowlands are often hot and sultry. Temperatures at San Salvador range from about 59° (average daily low) in January to 85° (average daily high) in December; these are the two coolest months. The rainy season lasts from May to October.

San Marino (Republic)

Area: 38 square miles.

Population (1939): 14,547 (mostly Italian).

Density per square mile: 382.8.

Executive: Two regents selected every six months by the Grand Council.

Principal town (est.): San Marino, 2,000 (capital).

Monetary unit: Lira.

Language: Italian.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

San Marino, the oldest and smallest republic in the world, is one-tenth the size of New York City. It has no standing army, no public debt, no wealth, no poverty, and is entirely surrounded by Italy, in the Apennines near Rimini. According to tradition, San Marino was founded about A.D. 350 and had good luck for centuries in staying out of the interminable wars and feuds on the Italian peninsula. The Pope recognized its independence in 1631.

San Marino hires its police and judges from Italy. It no longer confers titles for a consideration, but it does derive much revenue from the exporting of its postage stamps, which are changed often to keep philatelists buying. Other exports are barley, wine and cattle, as well as building stone from Mount Titano.

Executive power is exercised by regents, two of whom are appointed every six months from the popularly-elected Grand Council. There are several primary schools and a high school.

San Marino is linked with Rimini on the Adriatic by a 20-mile electric railway.

Siam (Kingdom)

(Muang Thai)

Area: 198,247 square miles.

Population (est. 1940): 15,717,000 (Thai, 90%; Chinese, 3.4%; Indian and Malayan, 3.4%; others, 3.2%).

Density per square mile: 78.6.

Ruler: King Phumiphon Aduldet (under regency).

Prime minister: Thawan Dhamrong Navaswat.

Principal cities (census 1937): Bangkok, 684,994 (chief port, commercial center); Khonkaen, 473,475 (trading center); Chiangmai, 443,476 (rice, teak); Chiangrai, 60,000 (northern trading center).

Monetary unit: Baht or tical.

Languages: Siamese, Chinese.

Religions (census 1937): Buddhist, 95%; Moslem, 4.3%; Christian and others, .7%.

*Including about 2,500,000 of Chinese descent born in Siam.

HISTORY. The Siamese first began moving down into their present homeland from the Asiatic continent in the 6th century A.D., and by the end of the 13th century

ruled most of the western portion. During the next 400 years the Siamese fought sporadically with the Cambodians to the east and the Burmese to the west. The British obtained recognition of paramount interest in Siam in 1824, and in 1896 an Anglo-French accord guaranteed Siamese independence. In 1909 Siam renounced claims to suzerainty over four Malayan states in return for almost complete cessation of British interference in Siamese internal affairs. Siam declared war on the Central Powers in 1917.

A coup on June 24, 1932, changed the absolute monarchy into a representative government with universal suffrage. Thus shorn of much power, King Prajadhipok abdicated in March, 1935, in favor of his nephew, Prince Ananda Mahidol. After five hours of token resistance on Dec. 8, 1941, Siam yielded to Japanese occupation and became one of the springboards in World War II for the Japanese campaign against Malaya. After the fall of its pro-Japanese puppet government in July, 1944, Siam pursued a policy of passive resistance against the Japanese, and on Aug. 16, 1945, after the Japanese surrender, Siam repudiated the declarations of war it had made against Britain and the U. S. in 1942.

By a treaty signed with Britain and India Jan. 1, 1946, Siam renounced all wartime acquisitions of Malayan territory and agreed that no canal linking the Gulf of Siam with the Indian Ocean would be cut across Siamese territory without British concurrence. A Franco-Siamese agreement of Nov. 17, 1946, provided for the return to Indo-China of a border area ceded to Siam by Vichy France in 1941.

King Phumiphon Aduldet, born Dec. 5, 1927, second son of Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, succeeded to the Siamese throne on June 9, 1946, when his brother, King Ananda Mahidol, died of a gunshot wound. A regency council was named to serve until the king reaches majority.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Siam is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Under a new constitution promulgated in 1946, legislative power is exercised by a popularly-elected bicameral Parliament whose upper and lower Houses comprise 80 and 178 members respectively. The king exercises executive power through a state council of 14 to 24 members headed by the prime minister.

The 1937 defense act made military service compulsory for a period of two years between the ages of 18 and 30. The army had 30,000 regulars in 1940, and there was a fair-sized air force. On Jan. 1, 1947, the navy had four coast defense ships, one destroyer, three submarines and other small craft.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Buddhist monasteries throughout Siam

control most of the elementary education in rural districts. In 1939 there were 429 government schools with 61,297 pupils, and 11,072 local and municipal schools with 1,484,483 students. In 1937, there were two universities with 11,525 students. More than 77 percent of local schools and 23 percent of government schools were in monasteries.

Almost 90 percent of the Siamese work at agriculture. Rice (1939-40: 5,590,200 tons) is the principal crop, the staple food and the leading export. Next most important crop is rubber (1939: 41,266 tons). Other products include coconuts, corn, tobacco, cotton, sesame, sugar cane and soybeans. Livestock, poor in quality and quantity, is used mainly for hauling. Manufacturing is of little importance, except for native handicraft and food processing.

Exports, largely rice and rubber, were 437,517,716 baht in 1946 and included teak, other woods and some tin. Imports were 417,121,312 baht, including cotton textiles, foodstuffs, oil, machinery and electrical appliances. Domestic business is largely controlled by Chinese.

Siam has good water routes. Bangkok, the chief port, 25 miles up the Chaupaya River from the Gulf of Siam, handles about 80 percent of the foreign trade. Railways under government ownership total about 1,925 miles. In 1939 there were about 3,633 miles of highway. Air transport was well developed before World War II.

Government revenue in 1944 was \$17,118,181 and expenditure \$30,881,818. The national debt in 1940 was \$25,510,154.

Siam has small deposits of many important minerals, and some precious stones. Only tin, gold, tungsten and salt are in commercial production. Tin output in 1940 was 20,841 tons (10% of the world total), but production fell to about 3,000 tons in 1945.

The main forest product, taken from the northern hill country, is teak. Others are thingan wood, ironwood, ebony and rattan.

Fisheries, both ocean and river, ordinarily rank second to agriculture in product value. The average catch of 40,000 tons includes mainly mackerel, as well as anchovies, mollusks and shellfish.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Siam, more than two-thirds the size of Texas, supports most of its population in the central alluvial plain which is drained by the Chaupaya River and tributaries. The climate is monsoonal, but the full force of the monsoons is broken by the western frontier hills. Rainfall decreases from south to north. Humidity is always high, but temperatures fall as low as 40° in the November-February cool season. Inland temperatures often rise to 100° during the hot season.

Spain (Nominal Monarchy)

(España)

Area: 194,945 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 27,246,208 (Spanish, Basque, Catalan).

Density per square mile: 139.7.

Chief of State: Francisco Franco y Bahamonde.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Madrid, 1,175,215 (capital); Barcelona, 1,129,837 (chief port, textiles); Valencia, 475,148 (silk, oranges); Seville (Sevilla), 328,668 (wines, iron ore); Saragossa (Zaragoza), 248,338 (rail center); Málaga, 257,755 (seaport).

Monetary unit: Peseta.

Language: Spanish, Basque, Catalan.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Spain, twice the size of Oregon and once one of the world's great powers, is somewhat of an outcast among nations today. The Franco dictatorship, helped substantially by Hitler and Mussolini, won control of the country in the civil war of 1936-39, and then, by staying nominally neutral in World War II, managed to survive the defeat of the Nazi-Fascist powers. The survival, however, was not without its cost. Spain today is the only non-enemy state of World War II specifically barred from international councils.

From 201 B.C. to A.D. 406, Spain was part of the Roman Empire. Then the Goths and the Vandals formed a powerful kingdom, which was partially conquered in the 8th century by the Moors from Africa. The last Moorish stronghold, the kingdom of Granada, fell to the forces of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, who were trying to unify Spain, in 1492. In the same year, the Spanish-financed explorer Christopher Columbus was discovering the new world for the Spanish crown.

Charles V (1516-55) became King of Spain and also Holy Roman Emperor. Under his son, Philip II, Spain reached the peak of its power, but the beginning of decline set in with Britain's defeat of the "Invincible" Armada in 1588.

The line of Spanish Hapsburgs ended in 1700, and the War of the Spanish Succession followed. By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) Spain was forced to accept a Bourbon king, the Duke of Anjou, and lost Gibraltar and all holdings in the Netherlands and southern Italy. Then, while the Spaniards were resisting Napoleon's efforts to establish a Bonaparte line in Spain, most of their colonies in America revolted and became independent. The loss of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines in the Spanish-American War of 1898 left Spain with only a few scattered possessions in Africa. Neutrality was maintained during World War I.

From 1923 to 1930 Spain was a military dictatorship under General Miguel Primo de Rivera. A wave of republicanism in

1931 forced the abdication of King Alfonso XIII, and a new constitution was drawn declaring Spain to be a workers' republic. Several revolts, strikes and shifts of government kept Spain in political chaos, and on July 18, 1936, the army revolt led by General Francisco Franco burst into civil war. While Hitler and Mussolini helped Franco, Russia helped the Loyalist side. The last Loyalist forces surrendered on March 29, 1939. Spain became a dictatorship under Franco and signed the anti-Comintern pact in 1939.

While Franco shied away from the risk of becoming a belligerent in World War II, he was pro-Axis in sympathy, helped the Axis with material, intelligence and services to German U-boats, and even sent the Spanish Blue Division to fight Russia.

Meanwhile, monarchist sympathies remained strong both in and out of Franco's Falange party, and a Spanish Republican "Government-in-exile" was formed in 1945. Yet Franco's position remains strong.

GOVERNMENT. Franco is head of the state, national chief of the Falange party, prime minister and *caudillo* (leader) of the empire. Practically, the country is ruled by the cabinet (appointed by Franco), the National Council of the Falange party and, to a lesser extent, the Cortés (parliament). The principal function of the Cortés is the planning and formulation of laws without prejudice to Franco's veto power. Cabinet ministers, party officials, civil governors, university heads, and the presidents of learned bodies become members of the Cortés ex-officio. There is no provision for the introduction of legislation by any of the 238 members.

In a referendum held July 6, 1947, the Spanish people approved a Franco-drafted succession law declaring Spain a monarchy again. Franco, however, is to continue as chief of state and upon his death or incapacity the Government and a Council of the Realm constituted by the law are to nominate "that person of royal blood who is most qualified by right" as king, subject to the approval of the Cortés. The law reserves to Franco the right to nominate his own successor, subject also to the Cortés approval.

DEFENSE. Franco is commander in chief of the army, navy and air force, each administered by a cabinet minister responsible to him. Military service is compulsory for a period of two years. The standing army, estimated at 425,000 men, is divided into 16 divisions. Planes in service (about 950) are predominantly German and Italian. The air force in 1940 had 100,000 men and 50,000 reserves. The navy in 1947 had 6 cruisers, 16 destroyers, 8 submarines, 6 mine layers and 7 sloops with a tonnage of 83,000. Under construction were 20 destroyers, 4 sloops and 7 fleet mine sweep-

ers. The budgetary allotment for defense is 39 percent.

EDUCATION, RELIGION AND SOCIAL POLICIES. The illiteracy rate was 42.35 percent in 1943. Primary education is compulsory and free; religious instruction is permitted. In 1943 there were 44,292 public schools with 3,968,916 pupils, 118 secondary schools with 180,194 students, 53 normal schools with 15,526 students, and 12 universities with 37,672 students.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion. After the civil war of 1936-39, the church was restored to substantially its pre-republican position; confiscated property was returned, religious education was reintroduced, and divorce was suppressed.

The labor charter promulgated March 9, 1938, defined Spain as a totalitarian and syndicalist state. So-called vertical syndicates have supplanted all union organizations and all other organizations for the protection of the economic interests of productive groups. A branch of production extends "vertically" from the raw material stage through the industries and firms engaged in processing and marketing. Prices, wages and production, and the distribution of merchandise are controlled.

AGRICULTURE. Spain is predominantly agricultural. The principal land uses, apart from forest, pasture and forage crops, are the production of grain, potatoes, pulse, sugar beets, oranges, grapes and olives. Since the civil war Spain has not recovered balance in production and consumption of foodstuffs. Normally, Spain produces exportable quantities of oranges, lemons, almonds, filberts, raisins and other subtropical commodities. Wine production in 1946 was about 473,400,000 gallons.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(thousands of metric tons)

	1931-35 average	1945	1946*
Wheat	4,364	1,680	3,623
Barley	2,394	711	1,913
Rye	551	229	476
Corn	709	472	†
Oats	670	224	619
Oranges	1,043	800*	475

*Estimated. †Not available.

Livestock, also important, included 4,100,000 cattle, 23,800,000 sheep, 6,100,000 goats and 5,150,000 hogs in 1944.

INDUSTRY. The textile industry, concentrated in Catalonia and normally employing over 300,000 workers, leads all others. Manufacture of paper is also important. In 1942, more than 500 companies made electrical goods valued at 500,000,000 pesetas, and the value of the output of the growing chemical industry was about the same. Pig iron production in 1945 was 515,875 tons. Steel output was at a monthly average of 51,800 tons in 1945.

TRADE. Exports in 1945 were valued at 82,900,000 gold pesetas; imports in 1944 at 826,600,000 gold pesetas. Leading exports are oranges, olive oil, hides and skins, cork and wine; leading imports are cotton, machinery, coffee, wood and vehicles.

COMMUNICATIONS. The merchant fleet, which suffered severely during the civil war and World War II, comprised 1,006 vessels of 1,037,938 gross tons in 1945. The national highway system is about 71,000 miles. In 1942 there were 7,970 miles of normal gauge and 2,835 miles of narrow gauge railways; 781 miles were electrified.

FINANCE. The budget for 1947 calculated government expenditure at 14,223,300,000 paper pesetas, and revenues at 12,963,500,000 paper pesetas. The air force, army, navy and government (police) departments received 40 percent of the total appropriations. The public debt in 1945 was 38,300,000,000 pesetas. Deficit financing, the enormous cost of reconstruction and World War II contributed to persistent inflationary tendencies in 1939-46. The note issue of the bank of Spain, amounting to 9,300,000,000 pesetas in July, 1940, was up to 19,700,000,000 pesetas by Aug., 1946.

MINERALS. Spain's mineral wealth, second to agriculture in the national economy, yields millions of tons of ore. In 1944 the mining industry employed 211,197 workers, and its output was valued at 3,969,822,716 pesetas. Following are some 1945 production figures: coal (13,161,460 tons), potash ore (792,231 tons), iron ore (1,280,000 tons), lead ore (29,850 tons), zinc ore (33,000 tons), mercury (40,090 flasks of 73 lb. each). Spain also produces important quantities of iron pyrites, phosphates, manganese, cobalt, sulfur, silver and gold.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. Spanish forests yield lumber, pine resins, cork and esparto. The 1945 cork output was about 40,000 tons. In 1942 Spain produced 15,432 tons of crude resin, 11,023 tons of processed resin oil and 3,307 tons of turpentine oil.

More than 100,000 persons work in the fishing, canning and related industries. The 1943 catch, principally cod, tunny and sardines, was 445,000 tons valued at 1,055,712,000 pesetas.

TOPOGRAPHY. Spain, less than ten miles from Africa at the closest point, and separated from France by the Pyrenees, is generally a broad plateau sloping to south and east and crossed by a series of mountain ranges and river valleys. Most of the coast line is steep and rocky, with few indentations. The best harbors are on the Galician coast in the north; the broadest coastal plain is on the Gulf of Cadiz in the southwest. The Guadalquivir River in the south is navigable to Seville, but most of the others are mountain streams useful only for waterpower. Hydroelectric stations account for 75 percent of Spain's generating capacity.

CLIMATE. Most of Spain's weather is extreme. Madrid, for example, reaches a high of 110° and a low of 10°. In the southeast, the protection of the Sierra Nevadas makes the climate subtropical. The northeast, with climate much like that of the British Isles, is the only region with normal rainfall. In the east and southeast, irrigation is requisite to farming.

OUTLYING ISLANDS. Off Spain's east coast in the Mediterranean are the Balearic Islands, which total 1,936 square miles. The largest is Majorca (1,405 sq. mi.). Sixty miles west of the African coast in the Atlantic are the Canary Islands (2,894 sq. mi.).

SPANISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS

Country	Area, sq. mi.	Population, est. July 31, 1944
Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Chaffarinas, and Peñon Velez	82	145,000
Spanish Morocco	7,589	992,000
Spanish Guinea	10,900	171,000
Western Sahara, including Infi and Spanish Sahara	116,200	72,000
Spanish Morocco: see Morocco		

Sweden (Kingdom)

(Sverige)

Area: 173,341 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 6,673,956 (practically all Swedish).

Density per square mile: 38.5.

Sovereign: King Gustavus V.

Prime Minister: Tage Fritiof Erlander.

Principal cities (est. 1946): Stockholm, 671,525 (capital); Göteborg, 315,474 (chief port, shipbuilding); Malmö, 171,158 (seaport); Norrköping, 78,344 (textiles); Hälsingborg, 66,537 (Baltic seaport).

Monetary unit: Krona.

Language: Swedish.

Religions: Swedish Lutheran, 99%; others, 1%.

HISTORY. Sweden is one of the most progressive states in social welfare. It maintained a precarious neutrality during World Wars I and II and suffered from being virtually cut off from world markets by British and German blockades. On the other hand, nearly everything that Sweden had to sell after 1939 was eagerly taken by one side or the other, subject only to the difficulties of delivery. As a result, Sweden in 1947 was able to follow an independent course, leaning toward the West but still cooperating economically with the Soviet Union and its satellites.

Although the ancestors of today's Swedes lived in the area as long as 5,000 years ago, little is known of Sweden before the 10th century. Before 1100, King Olaf Skötkonung had united Sweden into

a strong nation and established Christianity. In 1397 Sweden was united with Norway and Denmark under the Union of Kalmar. After the murder of several prominent Swedes by Christian II of Denmark in 1520, Sweden revolted under the leadership of Gustavus Vasa. Gustavus, elected king in 1523, founded the modern Swedish state and was the first European monarch to break relations with the Pope.

By the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) which concluded the Thirty Years' War (during which Gustavus Adolphus scored a number of brilliant military successes), Sweden acquired important German areas, including large portions of Pomerania. In 1700, Poland, Denmark and Russia united against Sweden. When peace was finally concluded in 1721, Sweden gave up Livonia, Estonia, Ingria and parts of Finland. Sweden participated in the coalition against Napoleon (1805-07) but in 1809 Finland was lost to Russia. Following the ouster of King Gustavus IV in 1809, a constitutional law still in effect was adopted, after which Charles XIII, uncle of Gustavus IV, was elected king. Since Charles XIII was childless, one of Napoleon's marshals, Jean Bernadotte, was elected Crown Prince and took over effective control of the government, succeeding to the throne in 1818 as Charles XIV. By the Treaty of Kiel (1814), Sweden acquired Norway from Denmark in return for Pomerania. The union with Norway lasted until 1905, when it was peacefully dissolved.

Neutrality was maintained through both World Wars. In 1936 Per Albin Hansson formed a Social Democratic ministry which gave way on Dec. 12, 1939, to a national coalition cabinet under his leadership. On July 31, 1945, another wholly Social Democratic cabinet was formed by Hansson, who died in 1946 and was succeeded as prime minister by Tage Friitof Erlander.

SOVEREIGN. Gustavus V, born June 16, 1858, succeeded to the throne Dec. 8, 1907. He was married in 1881 to Princess Victoria (born 1862, died 1930), daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden. Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, born Nov. 11, 1882, married (1) 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria (born 1882, died 1920); (2) 1923, Princess Louise Mountbatten (born 1889). To his first marriage was born Prince Gustavus Adolphus (born April 22, 1906, killed in air crash Jan. 26, 1947), who was married in 1932 to Sibylle, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; their offspring include a son, Carl Gustavus, born April 30, 1946, and four daughters.

GOVERNMENT. Sweden is a limited monarchy. Executive and judicial authority is vested in the king alone, but his resolutions must be taken in the presence of the Council of State (cabinet), headed by the prime minister; the Council is appointed

by the king but is responsible collectively to the Riksdag (parliament).

The Riksdag has an upper chamber of 150 members elected indirectly by the provincial and municipal councils for eight years, one-eighth being renewed each year. The lower chamber of 230 members is directly elected by popular vote for four years. There is universal suffrage for men and women over 21. The king has the right to initiate legislation and has an absolute veto over all bills except those relating to taxation.

Party standing in the lower chamber (elections of Sept. 30, 1944) is as follows: Social Democrat 115, Conservative 39, Agrarian 35, Liberal 26, Communist 15.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory from the ages of 20 to 47; the initial training period is 15 months. The king is commander in chief of all the armed forces. The army, numbering 57,500 in 1947, is well-equipped with the latest type weapons, many of them developed in Sweden. The air force has 500 planes. The navy on Jan. 1, 1947, had 4 cruisers, 7 coast defense ships, 27 destroyers and large torpedo boats, 26 submarines, 2 minelayers and numerous smaller craft. Naval personnel numbers about 10,000 in addition to coast artillery, under naval jurisdiction.

EDUCATION. Public elementary education has been free and compulsory since 1842. In 1942 there were 529,750 pupils in the regular elementary schools and 53,868 students in secondary schools. The two universities—Uppsala and Lund—and three other schools of university grade had a total enrollment of 8,937 in 1944. The state also provides a large number of special vocational and continuation schools. The national church is the Swedish Lutheran Church, of which the King is supreme administrator.

SOCIAL WELFARE. The extremely well-developed cooperative movement is a powerful factor in the country's economic life. The cooperatives account for about 11 percent of the total retail trade and more than 20 percent of the grocery business. Social legislation, also well-advanced, includes unemployment relief, loans and grants for housing, medical care, care of the indigent and the aged, and a public works program to curtail unemployment. The federation of trade unions had 1,147,015 members in 1947—about one-sixth of the population.

AGRICULTURE. Grain, hay, potatoes and sugar beets are major products of the broad fertile plains of the south; cattle raising and dairy farming predominate in the north. The 1944 livestock census showed 603,857 horses, 2,858,949 cattle, 558,290 sheep and 1,053,865 hogs. Butter production in 1943 was 86,550 tons; cheese, 21,250 tons.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1945

Crop	Acreage	Production, short tons
Wheat	719,051	646,000
Grain (mixed)	685,401	508,900
Oats	1,341,078	830,500
Potatoes	358,918	1,825,000
Rye	415,578	304,000
Sugar beets	134,998	1,996,000

INDUSTRY. Industrial establishments in 1943 numbered 20,907 with 598,165 workers. The highly specialized machine industry produces separators, motors, electrical machines and apparatus, agricultural machinery, ball bearings, telephone equipment and harbor works. There are also large woolen, glass and porcelain industries. Shipyards build for both Swedish and foreign fleets; 70 vessels of 266,905 tons were under construction June 30, 1947. The timber and woodworking industries are extensive. The match industry is a single trust which covers the whole world and, with the help of British and American capital, monopolizes production in many countries.

TRADE. Sweden's export trade in 1946 was valued at \$643,700,000 (May, 1947: \$69,800,000); imports amounted to \$858,200,000 (May, 1947: \$128,000,000). Leading exports are minerals and metals, timber products, machinery, transportation equipment and instruments. Leading imports are minerals and metals and their products, foodstuffs, rubber, textiles and machinery. During World War II, almost half of Sweden's foreign trade was carried on with Germany, as against approximately 25 percent prior to 1940. The United Kingdom ordinarily takes most of Sweden's exports.

COMMUNICATIONS. In 1945 the merchant marine totaled 1,598,000 gross tons, largely efficient motor vessels. The highly developed railway network totaled 10,384 miles in 1945. In 1943 there were 55,550 miles of road, mostly improved. By means of ferry steamers, Swedish state railways are connected directly with both Germany and Denmark. Telephones in 1945 numbered 1,168,000 (177 per 1,000 persons), making the telephone system second only to the United States on a per capita basis. Airlines in 1945 had 16,500 route miles and flew a total of 2,926,797 miles.

FINANCE. The ordinary budget (1946-47) balanced at 3,347,000,000 kr., and the capital budget at 900,000,000 kr. The national debt on June 30, 1946, was 11,195,000,000 kr. The Riksbank (National Bank of Sweden) is dependent entirely to the state, is the sole bank of issue.

MINERALS. Sweden's high-grade iron ore deposits are among the world's richest. Those in central Sweden produce principally for domestic use, while the ones in Lapland to the north are worked largely for export, with much of the output being

shipped through the Norwegian port of Narvik. Production in 1944 was 8,000,000 short tons. Gold production in 1944 was 124,613 oz., and silver 1,048,508 oz. Other important minerals are copper, arsenic ore, manganese, lead, pyrite ore and zinc. Coal production (500,000 tons a year) is comparatively small; imports of nearly 8,000,000 tons a year are therefore necessary. Wood and peat are extensively used as fuel. Sweden's many waterfalls have a potential of 4,500,000 horsepower. The largest hydroelectric works are state-owned.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES. About 60 percent of Sweden is forested, mostly in pine, and there are vast forest products industries in the north. Sweden supplies a large percentage of the world's mechanical and chemical pulp.

The average annual catch of fish is about 140,000 tons, half of it in small Baltic herring. Cod, mackerel and sprat also are taken in the Baltic, and the inland lakes and rivers are well stocked with salmon, trout and perch. The fish catch in 1943 was valued at \$33,035,555.

TOPOGRAPHY. Sweden, with extreme length of about 990 miles and breadth of 250 miles, slopes eastward and southward from its peak elevation in the Kjölen mountains along the Norwegian border. In the north are mountains and many lakes. To the south and east are central lowlands, and south of them are fertile areas of forest, valley and plain. Along Sweden's rocky coast, chopped up extensively by bays and inlets, are many islands, the largest of which are Gotland (1,220 sq. mi.) and Oland (519 sq. mi.). The country is landlocked to the north. Eight percent of Sweden is covered by lakes.

CLIMATE. Sweden's climate is diversified. The warmest month is usually July, with a mean temperature of 62° in Stockholm. February is the coldest month, with a mean average below 32° for all Sweden (25.7° at Stockholm). Average annual rainfall in the north is 16.5 inches; in the south, 22.5 inches.

Switzerland (Republic)

(Schweiz-Suisse-Svizzera)

Area: 15,940 square miles.

Population (est. 1945): 4,343,000 (Swiss, 91.2%; German, 3.6%; Italian, 3.1%; French, .9%; others, 1.2%—figures by place of birth).

Density per square mile: 272.4.

President (1947): Dr. Philipp Etter (1948: Enrico Cello).

Principal cities (census 1941): Zürich, 336,395 (textiles, banking); Basel, 162,105 (rail center, Rhine port); Bern, 130,331 (capital); Geneva (Genève), 124,431 (intellectual center).

Monetary unit: Swiss franc.

Languages: German, 71.9%; French, 20.4%; Italian, 6.0%; Romansch, 1.1%; others, .6%.

Religions: Protestant, 57%; Roman Catholic, 41%; Jewish, .4%; others, 1.6%.

HISTORY. Switzerland, twice the size of New Jersey, is a tourist mecca, but its rugged scenery is more than a commercial asset. Europe's aggressors for centuries, right up through World War II, have usually left Switzerland in peace, largely because the cost of its conquest against the formidable natural barriers would be excessive.

Swiss history is principally the story of the drawing together of various fiefs of the Holy Roman Empire into a single union for common defense. The process began in 1291, with the cantons of Uri, Schwyz and Nidwalden as the nucleus. Over the next 300 years, ten new cantons entered the federation, which nominally remained part of the Holy Roman Empire until the Treaty of Westphalia gave it independence in 1648.

The French revolutionary army succeeded in occupying Switzerland in 1798 and organized it as the Helvetic Republic, but Napoleon restored the federation in 1803. The Congress of Vienna (1815) declared Switzerland an independent, neutral state in perpetuity, and fixed the nation's borders as they exist today. Out of the brief Swiss civil war of 1847 came the democratic constitution of 1848, which was influenced by the U. S. constitution.

Switzerland maintained strict neutrality in World Wars I and II, during which its diplomatic delegations represented the interests of many of the belligerents. Both sides bombed several Swiss cities by mistake in World War II. Switzerland was a center of both Axis and Allied espionage and counter-espionage activity during the war.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Since the adoption in 1874 of their present constitution, the Swiss have had a federation of 22 sovereign cantons. Each canton has its own legislature, executive and judiciary departments, and the cantons have the right of veto over federal legislation through the referendum.

The Federal Assembly has two houses—a Council of States of 44 members, two from each canton, and a National Council of 194 members elected for four-year terms. The seven members of the cabinet (Federal Council) are elected for four years by the Federal Assembly, which also elects the Swiss president from among its own members for a period of one year. The federal government is supreme in matters of war, peace and treaties, and regulates the army, railroads, postal service, mints and national bank note issues.

In peacetime, the highest Swiss army officer is a colonel. In wartime a commander in chief is named with rank of general. Since the army is a national militia, it maintains no standing forces, but military service is compulsory from the

ages of 18 to 60, with an initial training period of about three months and an 11-day refresher course once a year. The force of men trained and physically fit is about 650,000. The air force has 5,000 personnel and 400 planes, maintained under the general staff.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is compulsory, free and locally controlled. In 1944 primary schools had 440,813 pupils, and secondary and lower middle schools had 74,447. There are seven universities, with total enrollment of 12,104 in 1945.

Religious freedom is guaranteed under the constitution. German, Italian and French were recognized as national languages in 1874, and Romansch, a dialect of the Alpine regions, was also made official in 1937.

With nearly a fourth of its land unproductive, and with half of it in pasture or forest area, Switzerland is dependent on imports for food supply. Wheat, potatoes, fruits, oats, barley, rye, sugar beets and grapes are grown, but stockraising and dairy farming account for three-fourths of the agricultural production. In 1945 there were 1,461,044 cattle, 192,450 sheep, 204,991 goats and 697,594 pigs. Production of cheese in 1944 was 47,000 short tons. Approximately 20 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture. Total value of agricultural production in 1945 was 2,054,000,000 fr.

Manufacturing is the principal economic activity, with more than 40 percent of the population being sustained by manufactures or mechanical pursuits. Industry is conducted largely in small plants using highly skilled workers. Almost all the raw materials are imported, and products consist almost exclusively of high grade, expensive commodities. In 1944 there were 9,480 industrial establishments. Leading manufactures include chemical products, machines, watches, textiles, aluminum, precision instruments, lumber, shoes and fine handmade embroidery. Chief agricultural industries are the manufacture of fine cheeses and condensed milk. With its many scenic attractions, Switzerland draws the heaviest and most profitable tourist trade in Europe.

Switzerland is dependent on foreign trade for its prosperity. Exports in 1946 totaled 2,675,500,000 fr. (1945: 1,473,700,000 fr.), and imports, 3,422,500,000 fr. (1945: 1,225,400,000 fr.). In 1945 the U. S. took 26 percent of the exports, France 11 percent and Sweden 7 percent. The U. S. supplied 11 percent of the imports, Italy 10 percent and Argentina 9 percent. Major exports are watches and machines, followed by dyes, aluminum, drugs, cotton goods, precision instruments, chemical products and cheese.

The Rhine, navigable from Basel to the North Sea, is the principal inland waterway. Railways built over rugged terrain, entailing construction of many bridges and tunnels, totaled 3,218 miles in 1946, mostly electrified. The railroads are of great strategic importance in communications between Germany and Italy. Road mileage totals about 10,200. State aerial service is gradually being developed.

Federal expenditures in 1946 were estimated at 691,000,000 fr., and revenue at 331,000,000 fr. The total national debt on Dec. 31, 1945, was 12,682,000,000 fr.

Swiss minerals are negligible except for aluminum (1944: 16,500 tons). Small amounts of iron, gold and coal also are found. Nearly 25 percent of the country is covered by forest.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Most of Switzerland is an irregular, mountainous plateau bordered by the great bulk of the Alps on the south and by the Jura Mountains on the northwest. Its greatest length is 226 miles, greatest width, 137 miles. A fourth of its total area is covered by scenic mountains and glaciers. The highest peaks are Monte Rosa (15,217 ft.) and Matterhorn (14,780 ft.), both on the Italian border, and the Jungfrau (13,667 ft.), southeast of Interlaken. The sources of the Rhine, Rhône and Aar are in Switzerland. The country's largest lakes, Geneva, Constance (Boden See) and Maggiore, straddle the French, German-Austrian and Italian borders, respectively. Neuchâtel, 92 square miles, is the largest wholly Swiss lake.

The climate is temperate and varies greatly with altitude. The coldest month (January), for example, averages 31.8° at Basel, which is 909 feet in elevation, and 16.2° at Säntis, with altitude of 8,202 feet. July is the warmest month, with a mean temperature of 66.4° in Basel and 41° at Säntis.

Syria (Republic)

Area: 73,587 square miles.

Population (est. 1942): 2,800,000 (Arab, Armenian, Kurd, Turkish, French).

Density per square mile: 38.0.

President: Shukri el Quwatli.

Premier: Jamil Mardam Bey.

Principal cities (est. 1942): Damascus (Damas) 261,010 (capital); Aleppo (Alep), 257,337 (northern trading center); Homs, 64,940 (farming, silk); Hama, 60,225 (Bedouin trading center).

Monetary unit: Syrian-Lebanese pound.

Languages: Arabic, Aramaic, French.

Religions: Moslem (Sunni), 69.8%; Moslem (Alawite), 11.0%; Greek Orthodox, 4.6%; Armenian Orthodox, 3.5%; Moslem (Druze), 3.1%; others (Syrian Orthodox and Catholic, Greek and Armenian Catholic, Israelite, etc.), 8%.

HISTORY. Ancient Syria was conquered by Egypt about 1500 B.C., and after that by

Hebrews, Phoenicians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Persians and Greeks. From 64 B.C. until the Arab conquest in A.D. 636, it was part of the Roman Empire except during brief periods. The Arabs made it a trade center for their whole empire, but it suffered severely from the Mongol invasion in 1260 and fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1516. Syria remained a Turkish province until World War I.

A secret Anglo-French pact of 1916 put Syria in the French zone of influence. The League of Nations gave France a mandate over Syria after World War I, but the French were forced to put down several nationalist uprisings. In 1930, France recognized Syria as an independent republic, but still subject to the mandate. After nationalist demonstrations in 1939, the French high commissioner suspended the Syrian constitution. In 1941 British and Free French forces invaded Syria to eliminate Vichy control. During the rest of World War II, Syria was an Allied base. Again in 1945, nationalist demonstrations broke into actual fighting, and British troops were rushed in to restore order. In 1946, however, British and French troops were withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Syria has a unicameral legislature popularly elected for four years by male citizens over 20. The premier and cabinet exercise executive power; the president, elected by the legislature, serves a five-year term. Latakia in the northwest and Jebel Druze in the south are part of Syria but have considerable autonomy. The Syrian army is being organized around a cadre of *troupes spéciales* transferred from French to Syrian jurisdiction in Aug., 1945.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Primary education is compulsory. In 1942 Syria had 921 schools with an enrollment of 142,015. There is a university at Damascus. Syria's mutually distrustful religions and sects are a serious weakness.

Agriculture and animal breeding are the main industries. Only half the land is arable, and only a third is actually cultivated. Most crops require irrigation. In 1945 Syria (including Lebanon) grew 443,493 metric tons of wheat, and 274,168 metric tons of barley; other leading crops include sorghum, olives, cotton, grapes, lentils and tobacco. Stockraising is important among nomads and semi-nomads.

Exports from Syria (and Lebanon) in 1945 totaled £SL43,842,000. Imports were £SL130,624,000. Textiles, fruit, vegetables, tobacco and wool were leading exports; cloth, oil and foodstuffs were imports.

Syria (and Lebanon) had in 1943 a total of approximately 7,000 miles of highway, and 1,100 miles of railway.

The 1946 Syrian budget balanced at £SL129,747,000, of which 25 percent was

for defense, 15 percent for public works, and 9 percent for education.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Coastal Syria is a narrow plain. Back of that is a range of coastal mountains, and still farther inland is a steppe area. In the east is the Syrian Desert, and in the southeast next to Trans-Jordan is the Jebel Druze Range. The climate is subtropical, with rainfall averaging 50 inches on the coastal range but diminishing to less than four inches in parts of the desert. Summer temperatures at Aleppo range from about 75° at night to 100° during the day; winter temperatures, from freezing to 50°.

Trans-Jordan (Kingdom)

Area (est.): 35,000 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 370,794 (mostly Arab)*.

Density per square mile (est): 10.6*.

Ruler: King Abdullah ibn Hussein.

Prime Minister: Ibrahim Hachem Pasha.

Principal city (1946): Amman, 45,000 (capital).

Monetary unit: Palestinian pound.

Language: Arabic.

Religions: Moslem (Sunni), except about 30,000 native Christians and 7,000 Circassians.

*Nomadic tribes of desert not included.

HISTORY. An ancient land, about the size of Indiana, Trans-Jordan was known in the time of Moses as Edom and Moab. It passed to the Amorites of Damascus and in A.D. 106 became part of the Roman province of Arabia. In 633-36 it was conquered by the Arabs, and a period of decline and depopulation ensued.

Conquered by the British in World War I, Trans-Jordan was separated from the Palestine mandate in 1920, and placed in 1921 under the rule of Abdullah ibn Hussein. In 1923 Britain recognized Trans-Jordan's independence, subject to the mandate. During World War II, Trans-Jordan cooperated completely with Britain. On March 22, 1946, Britain revoked the mandate and recognized the full and complete independence of Trans-Jordan. On June 1, 1946, Abdullah became king.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Trans-Jordan is a constitutional monarchy. The king rules with the aid of a cabinet of department heads responsible to him, and an elected Legislative Council of 20.

Defense of the country is entrusted to the Arab Legion and the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force. An annex to the treaty of March 22, 1946, specified that Britain should provide officers, financial assistance, arms and equipment. Britain also reserved the right to maintain troops in Trans-Jordan.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Life in Trans-Jordan is primitive; there

are estimated to be 50,000 nomads and 120,000 seminomads. At least 95 percent of the total area is deserted. Illiteracy is widespread; in 1944 the 175 schools had 16,066 pupils.

Most of the country is suitable only for pasturing sheep, goats and camels. Cultivated land is limited to a relatively small area west of the Hejaz Railway. In the drier cultivated areas of the plateau, the inhabitants retain tribal organization and still live in tents. Foreign trade is limited to the exchange of wheat, fresh fruit, wool and live animals for sugar, tea, and other necessities. Exports in 1942 totaled \$3,124,000, and imports \$8,874,000.

Despite the sparse settlement of the country, it has good roads (1946: 1,198 mi.) to Palestine, Syria and Iraq.

Governmental expenditures in 1945 were \$10,401,000, revenue \$11,518,000 and national debt \$1,251,000.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Trans-Jordan is mainly a plateau with an average altitude of 3,000 feet, sloping gently eastward. The western edge is a steep slope overlooking the Rift Valley (Jordan River, Dead Sea and Wadi el Araba) 3,000-4,000 feet below. In the south are mountains over 5,000 feet high and a sandstone area cut by deep canyons. The subtropical steppe and desert have wet cold winters and dry hot summers. Rainfall near the escarpment decreases from about 26 inches in the north to 10 inches in the south. Average maximum temperature in August is 92°; average minimum temperature in January is 39°.

Trieste

(Free Territory under U. N. protection)

Focal point of Big Power dispute during the 1946 treaty negotiations, the tiny Free Territory of Trieste on the northeastern Adriatic took existence on Sept. 15, 1947. Soviet Russia had backed Yugoslav claims for the whole Istrian peninsula, including the port of Trieste, an ideal sea outlet for Soviet-dominated Danubia. The U. S. and Britain opposed these claims. A French compromise was adopted which gave Yugoslavia the predominantly Italian cities of western Istria, including the Pola naval base; from the other predominantly Italian parts, consisting of the city and surrounding territory of Trieste, the Free Territory was formed under United Nations protection. Its area is 503 square miles.

The governor of the Free Territory, who cannot be an Italian or Yugoslav national, is appointed by the United Nations Security Council for a term of five years, after consultation with the Italian and Yugoslav governments. Legislative authority is vested in a popularly elected unicameral Assembly.

Turkey (Republic)

(Türkiye Cümhuriyeti)

Area: 296,185 square miles.

Population (census 1945): 18,860,222 (Turkish, 94%; Greek, 2.2%; Bulgarian, 1.4%; Yugoslavian, .9%; others, 1.5%)*.

Density per square mile: 63.7.

President: İsmet İnönü.

Prime Minister: Hasan Saka (Interim).

Principal cities (census 1945): Istanbul (formerly Constantinople), 844,090 (chief port, commercial center); Smyrna (İzmir), 200,088 (seaport); Ankara (Angora), 227,505 (capital); Adana (Seyhan), 100,367 (agricultural center); Brusa, 86,021 (silk, carpets); Eskişehir, 80,096 (trading center).

Monetary unit: Turkish pound.

Languages: Turkish, Greek, Bulgarian.

Religions: Mohammedan, 98.6%; others, 1.4%.

*1935, by place of birth.

HISTORY. Successor to the once great Ottoman Empire, Turkey in 1947 felt more than ever the pressure of the centuries-long Russian quest for control of the strategic Dardanelles and the historic waterway lying entirely within Turkey and separating Europe from Asia. A nation of striking contrasts ranging from the multi-racial metropolis of Istanbul to the dreary ranges of Anatolia, this strategic land has made marked advances toward modernization and Westernization during the past 25 years under the impetus given by the national hero, the late Kemal Atatürk.

The Ottoman Turks first appeared in the early 13th century A.D. Under the leadership of their aggressive sultans, they gradually spread their hegemony over most of the Near East and the Balkans, capturing Constantinople in 1453 and storming the gates of Vienna in the 17th century. At the height of its power, the Empire stretched from the Persian Gulf to the frontiers of Poland and from the shores of the Caspian Sea to Oran in Algeria.

The defeat of the Turkish navy at Lepanto in 1571 by the Holy League and of Turkish forces besieging Vienna in 1683 portended the decline of Ottoman power, reducing Turkey to the status of a pawn in Europe's political maneuvers. Russia moved into the Balkans in the 18th century and made herself official protector of the Balkan Christians. Fear of a Russian drive on Constantinople prompted England and France to declare war on Russia, and the Crimean War (1853-56) followed. As a result of the Russo-Turkish war (1877-78), Bulgaria became practically independent, and Rumania and Serbia threw off their nominal allegiance to the sultan. Further defeats were suffered by Turkey in a war with Italy (1911-12) and in the Balkan Wars (1912-13). Meanwhile, a revolt led by the Young Turks, an organization of youthful liberals, had forced the abdi-

cation of Sultan Abdul-Hamid in 1909 and established a constitutional regime.

On Aug. 2, 1914, at the outbreak of World War I, a secret alliance was signed between Germany and Turkey, whose army was advised by a German military mission, and in September the Allies declared war on Turkey. Turkish forces successfully defended the strategic Dardanelles, but British forces seized Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria; and the Hejaz revolted. By 1918 Allied forces held the territory along the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and later Greek forces occupied Smyrna and vicinity.

In 1919 the new Nationalist party, headed by Mustafa Kemal, was organized to resist the Allied occupation, and in 1920 a National Assembly elected Mustafa Kemal president of both the assembly and the government. Under his leadership, the Nationalist government was recognized by foreign powers, the Greeks were driven out of Smyrna, and other Allied forces were withdrawn. The present Turkish boundaries (with the exception of Alexandretta, ceded to Turkey by France in 1939) were fixed by the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) and later negotiations. The caliphate and sultanate were separated and the sultanate abolished on Oct. 1, 1922. On Oct. 29, 1923, Turkey formally became a republic with Mustafa Kemal, who took the name of Kemal Atatürk, as its first president. He carried out an extensive program of reform, modernization and industrialization.

The Montreux Convention (1936) abrogated a number of provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne relating to the Straits and authorized Turkey to fortify the former demilitarized zone. Turkey was given sole responsibility for the defense of the area. On Aug. 7, 1946, Soviet Russia proposed in a note to Turkey that defense of the Straits be made a joint Turkish-Soviet responsibility under a revision of the Montreux convention, but the proposal was opposed by both Britain and the U. S., as well as by Turkey.

General İsmet İnönü was elected to succeed Kemal Atatürk on the latter's death in 1938 and was re-elected in 1939, 1943 and on Aug. 5, 1946. On Oct. 19, 1939, a mutual assistance pact was concluded with Britain and France. Turkey followed a neutral course during most of World War II, but on Aug. 2, 1944, she broke off relations with Germany, and on Jan. 3, 1945, with Japan. On Feb. 23, 1945, she declared war on Germany and Japan, but took no active part in the conflict. Since the abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish non-aggression pact in March, 1945, Turkey has been subjected to increasing Soviet pressure for a share in the control of the Dardanelles. To assist Turkey in effecting modernization necessary for the preservation of its national integrity, the U. S. in

1947 agreed to advance \$100,000,000, all of which was to be used for the armed forces or to a lesser extent for economic projects directly related to Turkish defense.

GOVERNMENT. The constitution, as amended in 1937, defines the Turkish state as "republican, nationalist, populist, étatist, secular, and revolutionary." The president is chosen from the deputies of the National Assembly; his term of office is identical with the life of each Assembly. The 465 members of the Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for a term of four years. According to the constitution, the Assembly exercises the executive power through the president and Council of Ministers (cabinet) appointed by him. It may at any time control the actions of the government and at any time dismiss it.

The principal political party is the nationalistic Republican People's party, but other parties were allowed to participate in assembly elections held July 21, 1946, in which the Democrat party obtained 60 seats and Independents 4 out of 465. Centralization is the basis of the governmental system. The pre-republic judicial system, based on Sunni Moslem law, was replaced in 1926 by a new system based on the Swiss civil code.

DEFENSE. Military service is compulsory from 20 to 45; the initial training period is three years. The strength of the army, mobilized since 1939, is from 500,000 to 650,000. The army's prewar equipment was largely obsolescent, and while large purchases of modern matériel were made during World War II, equipment is still inadequate. The air force, under the direct control of the Turkish General Staff, had a strength of about 1,050 planes in 1947. The navy has 1 battle cruiser, 2 outdated cruisers, 8 destroyers and large torpedo boats, and 10 submarines adding up to a tonnage of 39,688. The budgetary allotment for defense is 50 percent.

EDUCATION. Elementary education is nominally obligatory from 7 to 16. According to the census of 1935 only 2,517,878 of the population were literate in the Latin alphabet, which replaced the Arabic script in 1928. In 1943 there were 11,888 schools with 767,215 male and 332,011 female students. There were 20 institutions of higher learning with 11,779 male and 3,011 female students in 1942.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY. Agriculture is the principal economic activity, engaging about 65 percent of the population. Only about 20 percent of the land is under cultivation, but the government has made great efforts to modernize and improve farming. The most important cash crop is tobacco (1945: 66,000 tons) with the best quality coming from the Pontic coast near Samsun and also from Bafra, Sinop and Trebizond. Cereals provide about 75 per-

cent of the country's needs. Cotton is grown largely in the south of Asia Minor while figs come exclusively from the Smyrna region. Turkey is a leading exporter of olive oil; the Brusa region and the Ionian coast are the principal areas of cultivation. Opium poppies are grown in the Smyrna, Malatia and Tokat regions.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS, 1944

Crop	Acres	Production, tons
Barley	4,088,164	1,546,581
Corn	1,427,448	560,295
Cotton	643,892	64,943
Oats	647,360	204,670
Wheat	9,239,657	3,525,592

Turkey is rich in livestock. The most important animal is the goat; there were 8,494,937 ordinary goats in 1944 besides the valuable Angora (3,320,685) which thrives on the uplands of the plateau. There were also 649,712 buffaloes, 7,170,930 cattle, 716,327 horses, 1,217,997 mules and asses, and 16,124,884 sheep.

In 1941 Turkey had 1,052 industrial establishments. Staple industries have been established in iron, steel, textiles, paper, glass, sugar and cement.

TRADE. Imports in 1946 were valued at \$121,400,000 (April, 1947: \$15,800,000) and exports at \$218,200,000 (April, 1947: \$23,800,000). Leading imports are mineral oils, machinery, iron and steel products, paper, chemicals, textiles and foodstuffs. The chief exports are tobacco, raisin grapes, hazel nuts, cotton, figs, grain and mohair. Prior to World War II, Germany was Turkey's principal customer and supplier.

COMMUNICATIONS AND FINANCE. In 1942 Turkey had a merchant fleet of 168 vessels with a gross tonnage of 187,556. Coastwise trade is restricted to Turkish vessels. The republic has pushed the development of a good railway system in Asiatic Turkey. The total length of railways (1944) was 4,551 miles, of which 4,304 were owned by the state. Highway mileage (1942) totaled 25,393.

Governmental expenditure and revenue estimates for the year 1947 balanced at 1,021,000,000 Turkish pounds. The total public debt (Dec., 1945) was 1,489,000,000. From 1939 until Jan. 31, 1947, the U. S. authorized loans to Turkey in the amount of \$130,979,811, of which \$101,051,769 had been spent by Jan. 31, 1947.

MINERALS AND FORESTS. Turkey's rich mineral resources are still comparatively unexploited. Deposits of copper in the large field at Arghana, near the Iraq-Syrian frontier, have been estimated at 1,600,000 tons (1945 output: 7,371 tons). Turkey is also relatively rich in coal, with large deposits in the Ereğli region on the Pontic coast some 150 miles from Istanbul (1945 output: 4,099,454 tons). A virtual world

monopoly is enjoyed in meerschaum, found in the Eskisehir district. Other important minerals include chrome, manganese ore, emery and antimony.

Nearly nine percent of the total area of Turkey in Asia is forest land, covering 25,419 square miles. A large proportion of Eastern Thrace is also under forest, covering 1,648 square miles. Pines are 37 percent of the total and oaks 14 percent.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Turkey is divided into two natural areas by the historic waterway formed by the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus. Turkey in Europe comprises an area about equal to the state of Massachusetts. It is hilly country drained by the Maritsa River and its tributaries. Almost all the population is concentrated in and near the two important towns, Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople). Turkey in Asia, or Anatolia, about the size of Texas, is roughly a rectangle in shape with its short sides on the east and west.

Its center is a treeless plateau, bordered on all sides by a rim of mountains which on the seacoasts drops steeply to a wooded plain some 75 miles wide. On the land frontiers, the belt of forest clothes the foothills of the Taurus Mountains and the Armenian highlands.

Turkey has a great variety of climate. Along the coast from Antioch to the Dardanelles the climate is Mediterranean, with rainy winters and dry summers. Thence to the Bosphorus it is transitional to the type of climate with heavy year-round rainfall. Semitropical fruits and tea may be grown in the region beyond Trebizond on the Black Sea. The western plateau has a harsh steppe climate, with cold winters, hot summers and scanty rainfall, while the eastern plateau exhibits a transition from steppe to alpine climate. Istanbul has a mean annual temperature of 57° (maximum 99°, minimum 17°) and average yearly rainfall of 28.3 inches. Rain falls approximately one day out of three.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Area (est.): 8,412,345 square miles* (8,173,666 in 1938).

Population (est.): 195,152,000* (170,467,186 by 1939 census) (Great Russian, 58.4%; Ukrainian, 16.6%; Byelorussian, 3.1%; Uzbek, 2.9%; Tartars, 2.5%; Armenian, Azerbaijani, Georgian, each 1.3%; more than 100 others, 12.6%).

Density per square mile: 23.2*.

Chairman of Presidium of Supreme Council: Nikolai M. Shvernik.

Premier: Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

Principal cities (census 1939): Moscow, 4,137,018 (capital); Leningrad, 3,191,304 (industrial center, shipbuilding); Kiev, 846,293 (industrial center, Ukraine); Kharkov, 833,432 (iron and steel, coal); Baku, 809,347 (oil center, Azerbaijan); Gorki, 644,116 (iron and steel); Odessa (1937), 604,223 (chief Black Sea port); Tashkent, 585,005 (textiles, tobacco, Uzbek S. S. R.); Tiflis (Tbilisi), 519,175 (capital of Georgian S. S. R.); Rostov on Don, 510,253 (grain, shipbuilding).

Monetary unit: Rouble.

Languages: See Population.

Religions: Russian Orthodox (predominant), Mohammedan, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Lutheran.

*Including acquisitions since 1939.

HISTORY. With an area almost three times that of the U. S. and a population almost one and one-half times larger, the vast Soviet Union has risen in 30 years from a war-stricken agricultural state torn by internecine strife to a great industrial-agricultural federation holding a place second only to that of the U. S. in world power. A police state with a government-owned economy directed by a small Communist minority, the Union successfully absorbed mighty German attacks in 1941-42 and rebounded to drive back into Germany itself by V-E Day. In 1947 there

was gradually emerging a sharp division between the Soviet hegemony in eastern and part of central Europe, and the western European nations who had the support of Britain and the U. S.

The recorded history of Russia begins with the perhaps legendary figure of the Viking Rurik, who according to tradition came to Russia in A.D. 862 and founded the first Russian dynasty in Novgorod. The various tribes were united by the spread of Christianity in the 10th and 11th centuries; Vladimir "the Saint" was converted in 988. During the 11th century the grand dukes of Kiev held such centralizing power as existed. In 1240 Kiev was destroyed by the Mongols, and the Russian territory was split into numerous smaller dukedoms, out of which three large centers emerged—Galicia, Moscow and Novgorod. The early dukes of Moscow extended their dominions through their office of tribute collector for the Mongols.

In the late 15th century, Ivan III, the reigning duke, acquired the rival kingdoms of Novgorod and Tver and threw off the Mongol yoke. Ivan IV, the Terrible (1533-84), first Muscovite duke to assume the title of Tsar, is considered to have founded the Russian State. He crushed the power of rival princes and boyars (great landowners), but Russia remained largely medieval until the reign of Peter the Great (1682-1725), grandson of the first Romanov tsar, Michael (1613-45). Peter effected extensive reforms aimed at Westernization, and through his defeat of Charles XII of Sweden at the Battle of Poltava (1709), he extended Russia's boundaries to the west. Catherine the Great (1762-96) continued Peter's Westernization program and

also expanded Russian territory, acquiring the Crimea and part of Poland. During the reign of Alexander I (1801-25), Napoleon's attempt to subdue Russia was defeated (1812-13), and new territory was gained, including Finland (1809) and Bessarabia (1812). Alexander was the originator of the Holy Alliance which crushed for a time Europe's rising liberal movement. Between the Napoleonic Wars and World War I, a few reforms were introduced, but the autocratic power of the tsars remained unchanged.

During the reign of Alexander II (1855-81), Russia's borders were pushed to the Pacific and into central Asia. Serfdom was abolished in 1861, but heavy restrictions were imposed on the emancipated class. Revolutionary strikes following Russia's defeat in the war with Japan forced Nicholas II (1894-1917) to grant a representative national body (Duma), elected by narrowly limited suffrage. It met for the first time in 1906. Nicholas continued in his reactionary course, however, and the overwhelmingly liberal Duma had little or no influence in the government.

World War I demonstrated the corruption and inefficiency of the Tsarist regime, although the call of patriotism held the poorly equipped army together for a time. Disorders broke out in Petrograd (now Leningrad) in March, 1917, and, following the winning over of the Petrograd garrison, the revolution was in full swing. Nicholas was forced to abdicate under pressure from the Duma and was later killed by the revolutionists. A provisional government was formed, composed of both conservative and radical elements. This government, under the successive premier-ships of Prince Lvov and Alexander Kerensky, a Menshevik or moderate socialist, soon lost ground to the radical or Bolshevik wing of the Socialist Democratic Labor Party. Finally, on Nov. 7, 1917, came the Second Revolution, engineered by Nikolai Lenin and Leon Trotsky and their small but well-disciplined Bolshevik following in the Petrograd Soviet. The government was turned over the next day to the Congress of Soviets (councils of soldiers, peasants and workers), which vested the government in a Council of People's Commissars with Lenin as premier and Trotsky as foreign minister. The humiliating Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918) concluded the war with Germany, but civil war and intervention by foreign powers prevented the new Communist government from gaining control of all Russia until 1920. A brief war with Poland in 1920 resulted in Russian defeat and withdrawal.

On July 6, 1923, the vast territory under Soviet rule—previously an inchoate mass whose constituent parts were changing constantly—became the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, formed by the union

of the Russian S.F.S.R. and the Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Transcaucasian S.S.R.'s.

The sudden death of Lenin (Jan. 21, 1924) precipitated an intraparty struggle between the group led by Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the party, and the opposition, led by Trotsky, which favored not only swifter socialization at home but fomentation of revolution abroad. In 1927, Trotsky and other opposition leaders were expelled from the party and exiled. The first Five-Year Plan (1928-32) called for gradual, progressive increase in industrial and agricultural production. Its collectivization program was opposed by the Kulaks, or wealthier peasants, who were vigorously suppressed. Purges carried out in 1936-38 removed a number of prominent leaders of the Revolution as well as high-ranking army officers.

Soviet foreign policy—first featured by friendship with Germany and antagonism toward England and France and then, after Hitler's rise to power in 1933, by participation in the League of Nations and an anti-Fascist program—took another abrupt turn on Aug. 24, 1939, with the signing of a Soviet-German nonaggression pact. Territory seized from Poland (Sept., 1939) became part of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S.R.'s; that secured from Finland at the conclusion of the Finnish war of 1939-40, part of the Karelian S.S.R. set up March 31, 1940; that secured from Rumania (Bessarabia and northern Bukovina), part of the Moldavian S.S.R. set up Aug. 2, 1940; and finally the formerly independent states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, occupied in June, 1940, were absorbed into the U.S.S.R. as the 14th, 15th and 16th Soviet Republics.

Immediately following the German attack (June 22, 1941), all necessary powers for the defense of the state were vested in the State Defense Council headed by Stalin, who had taken over the post of premier on May 6. The Germans quickly seized about 500,000 square miles of Soviet territory, occupying about 10 percent of the Union itself, but the Soviet forces resisted stubbornly, aided by increasing amounts of matériel from the U. S. and Britain. The great Soviet counteroffensive in the Stalingrad area (Nov., 1942-Feb., 1943) marked the turning point. Soviet troops gradually pushed the Nazis back and unleashed their final great offensive on Jan. 12, 1945. The nonaggression pact with Japan (1941) was denounced in April, 1945, and, following the declaration of war on Japan (Aug. 8, 1945), Soviet Far Eastern forces quickly occupied Manchuria, Karafuto and the Kuriles.

After the end of the war, the fourth Five-Year Plan was launched in Sept., 1945, with emphasis on the expansion of heavy industry.

Rulers of Russia Since 1462

	Born	Reigned
Ivan III the Great ¹	1440	1462-1505
Basil III ¹	1479	1505-1533
Ivan IV the Terrible ²	1530	1533-1584
Theodore I	1557	1584-1598
Boris Godunov	c.1551	1598-1605
Theodore II	1589	1605-1605
Demetrius I ³	?	1605-1606
Basil IV Shuiski	?	1606-1610
"Time of Troubles" ⁴		1610-1613
Michael Romanov ⁵	1596	1613-1645
Alexis I	1629	1645-1676
Theodore III	1656	1676-1682
Ivan V ⁶	1666	1682-1689
Peter I the Great ⁶	1672	1682-1725
Catherine I	c.1684	1725-1727
Peter II	1715	1727-1730
Anna	1693	1730-1740
Ivan VI	1740	1740-1741
Elizabeth	1709	1741-1762
Peter III	1728	1762-1762
Catherine II the Great	1729	1762-1796
Paul I	1754	1796-1801
Alexander I	1777	1801-1825
Nicholas I	1796	1825-1855
Alexander II	1818	1855-1881
Alexander III	1845	1881-1894
Nicholas II	1868	1894-1917

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

Prince Georgi Lvov (premier)	1861	1917-1917
Alexander Kerensky (premier)	1881	1917-1917

U. S. S. R.

Nikolai Lenin (premier)	1870	1917-1924
Joseph Stalin (premier) ⁷	1879	1924-

¹Grand Dukes of Muscovy.

²First tsar of Russia; had himself crowned as such in 1547.

³Also known as Pseudo-Demetrius. His origin is obscure. He claimed to be the youngest son of Ivan IV, Demetrius, who had been murdered in 1591. Demetrius I conquered Moscow in 1605 but was killed in 1606. From 1607-12, two other men, posing as Demetrius, attempted to capture Moscow but failed.

⁴During this period, the throne remained empty. ⁵First of the Romanov line, which lasted until the Russian Revolution. Michael was the grand-nephew of Ivan IV.

⁶Ruled jointly until 1689, at which time Ivan V was deposed.

⁷As General Secretary of the Communist Party, Stalin was actual head of the Soviet Union from 1924-41. In 1941, he became premier.

GOVERNMENT. Under the constitution of 1936, the Soviet Union is "a Socialist State of Workers and Peasants" whose highest organ is the Supreme Council of the Union, which exercises legislative authority. It consists of two co-equal Houses—the Council of Nationalities, in which each constituent republic has 25 representatives, each autonomous republic 11, each autonomous oblast five, and each national

okrug one (total 713); and the Council of the Union, elected on a nationwide basis with one representative for each 300,000 of population (total membership 647). All representatives are elected for four-year terms; the last election was held on Feb. 10, 1946. Elections amount to a blanket endorsement (or rejection) of a single list of candidates already nominated by the Communist Party, youth organizations, collective farms and trade unions. The only election in the Western sense of the word takes place in the selection of the nominees by these groups. All citizens over the age of 18 are enfranchised.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council acts as a directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. It has a chairman (sometimes referred to as the Soviet president), 16 vice chairmen (one for each constituent republic), a secretary and 24 members, all elected by the Supreme Council.

The highest executive and administrative power is exercised by the Council of Ministers (formerly People's Commissars) appointed by the Supreme Council and headed by a chairman (premier) and eight vice chairmen. It issues decrees and executive orders on the basis of laws in operation and supervises their execution. The administrative machinery is necessarily vast and complicated, since it is responsible not only for the ordinary administrative functions of government, but also for the operation of state-owned enterprises.

The 16 constituent republics of the Union are as follows: the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (capital: Moscow) covering about 80 percent of the total area; the Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev); Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk); Armenian S.S.R. (Erivan); Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku); Georgian S.S.R. (Tiflis); Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad); Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent); Tadzhik S.S.R. (Stalinabad); Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma Ata); Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze); Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. (Petrozavodsk); Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev); Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius); Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn) and Latvian S.S.R. (Riga).

Postwar territorial acquisitions include the Carpatho-Ukraine (12,617 sq. mi.) obtained from Czechoslovakia June 29, 1945, incorporated into the Ukrainian S.S.R. as Zakarpatskaya Oblast; the Republic of Tannu Tuva in central Asia (64,000 sq. mi.) incorporated early in 1945 into the R.S.F.S.R. as the Tuvian Autonomous Oblast; Karafuto or southern Sakhalin (13,935 sq. mi.) and the Kurile Islands (3,944 sq. mi.), occupied by Soviet troops in Aug., 1945, and incorporated into the Khabarovsk Krai of the R.S.F.S.R.; the northern part of eastern Prussia (about 7,000 sq. mi.), placed under *de facto* Soviet administration at the Potsdam Con-

ference and incorporated into R.S.F.S.R. as Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) Okrug; the Petsamo district of Finland, obtained *de jure* under the 1947 treaty and incorporated into the Murmansk Oblast of the R.S.F.S.R.; and Poland east of the Curzon Line (77,703 sq. mi.), under terms of Soviet-Polish treaty of Aug. 16, 1945, incorporated into the Ukrainian and Byelorussian S.S.R.'s.

COMMUNIST PARTY. The only political party permitted to exist in the Soviet Union is the All-Union Communist Party, which now has more than 6,000,000 members. Its organization parallels the entire governmental and economic structure of the country and guides all important action through instructions from the central organs to Party members who occupy most of the important political and economic positions. Its highest organ is the All-Union Party Congress, which meets irregularly. The Congress elects a Central Committee (71 members, 68 alternates), which in turn elects (1) an executive body (Politburo) with ten members and four alternates, (2) an organizational bureau (Orgburo), which manages the Party, (3) a secretariat headed by a general secretary (Stalin), and (4) a Committee of Party Control with 31 members.

The members of the all-powerful Politburo are Stalin, V.M. Molotov, A.A. Andreyev, K.E. Voroshilov, A.A. Zhdanov, L.M. Kaganovich, A.I. Mikoyan, N.S. Khrushchev, L.P. Beria, G.M. Malenkov; (alternates), N.A. Voznesensky, N.A. Bulganin, A.N. Kosygin and N.M. Shvernik.

DEFENSE. The land, air and sea forces of the Union are under the unified control of the Armed Forces Ministry headed by General Nikolai Bulganin. The army, the navy, the air force and the supply services have separate staffs and commanders operating under his general supervision. Military service is compulsory; the initial training period varies from 2 to 5 years. The armed forces, which were estimated to have reached a peak of more than 15,000,000 in mid-1945, numbered about 5,000,000 in 1947. The strength of the army, including MVD and NKVD troops (secret police organizations with paramilitary formations) was estimated at from 3,500,000 to 4,100,000 in more than 200 divisions. The air force had from 600,000 to 700,000 men and about 25,000 planes, and the navy from 300,000 to 400,000, adding up to a tonnage of about 445,000. Almost a million troops were stationed outside Soviet borders, and at least 700,000 were estimated to be located in the Soviet Far East.

Information about the Red fleet is as vague as that about the army and air force. In 1947 it was believed to include four battleships (including ex-H.M.S. *Royal Sovereign*), 10 cruisers (including ex-U.S.S.

Milwaukee and ex-German *Nürnberg*), more than 100 submarines, more than 50 destroyers, and large flotillas of coastal and river craft, patrol vessels, minesweepers and other ancillary craft. At least one 16-inch-gun battleship (*Tretii International*) and one 22,000-ton aircraft carrier (*Krasnaya Znamya*) were nearing completion in 1946, and an extensive construction program under the fourth Five-Year Plan was in progress.

On its face, about 18 percent of the 1947-48 budget was allotted for military expenditures, but expenditures linked to the armed forces in other parts of the budget, including police allotments and industrial commitments under the Five-Year Plan, greatly increased this percentage.

EDUCATION. The school system throughout the country is based upon uniform text books and the same syllabus, although a number of hours are allowed for native language, literature and history in the non-Russian schools. All schools are state controlled, and compulsory education begins at the age of seven. Coeducation is being abolished and separate schools established for boys and girls. The boys' curriculum stresses military training; the girls', housework. Enrollment in primary and secondary schools in 1945 was 32,000,000. Under the Defense Ministry are the newly established Suvorov military schools for the training of future officers. In the academic year 1945-46, 772 colleges and institutions of higher learning were functioning, with a student body of 560,000. Literacy was estimated at 81 percent in 1940.

AGRICULTURE. Formerly an agricultural country, the Soviet Union has grown in the last 25 years into an industrial-agricultural power, with agriculture making great advances at the same time. The total area under cultivation was 259,500,000 acres in 1913, 291,600,000 acres in 1929, and 388,000,000 acres in 1941.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 1913, 1929, 1939

(in millions of tons)

Crop	1913	1929	1939
Wheat	26.2	18.8	45.1*
Raw cotton	.7	.8	.97
Flax	.2†	.4†	.7
Sugar beets	10.9	6.2	23.2
Potatoes	23.3	45.6	65.6†

*1938. †Average for five preceding years. ‡1937.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY (millions of head)

Animal	1916	1933	1938
Horses	35.8	16.6	17.5
Cattle	60.6	38.4	85.9
Sheep and goats	121.2	50.2	102.5
Pigs	20.9	12.1	30.6

The Union's diverse climate permits the growing of the most varied crops, ranging from the temperate to the subtropical. Production of beet sugar (short tons) in 1940 was 2,365,000; tea, 14,220; raw silk, 1,900; (1938) oats, 18,728,000; rye, 23,071,000; barley, 9,039,000; maize, 2,965,000; rice, 349,000; wool, 151,000; citrus fruit, 16,094.

Under the current Five-Year Plan, it is contemplated that by 1950 the grain harvest will be 127,500,000 tons (a 7% increase over the prewar average), sugar beets 26,000,000 (22% increase), raw cotton 3,100,000 (25% increase) and flax 800,000 tons (39% increase).

INDUSTRY. Almost all industry in the Soviet Union is carried on by organizations owned or controlled by the state. About 80 percent of the total state industries is controlled by 291 large trusts. The industrialization of the country has been one of the major objectives of its leaders during the past 25 years. The completion of the first two Five-Year Plans (1928-32, 1933-37) and of most of the third (1937-42) saw a great increase in the volume and versatility of Soviet industry. The following table reveals the growth of some of the principal industries, expressed in the value of annual production based on prices prevailing in 1926-27:

**VALUE OF ANNUAL PRODUCTION
OF SOME PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES**
(in millions of roubles)

Industry	1913	1933	1938
Electric light and power	45	855	2,262
Coal	301	839	1,518
Ferrous metallurgy	755	1,616	4,023
Metal working industries	1,446	11,283	33,613
Chemical	457	2,301	6,809
Textile	3,519	6,049	11,255

On Jan. 1, 1936, there were 574,064 industrial enterprises, and the value of the output of industry in 1938 was \$9,160,992,300. Production figures (1939) included 549,300,000 pairs of shoes, 49,482,798 tons of metal, and 4,230,973,843 yards of textiles.

The large-scale evacuation of plants to the East and the construction of new plants there during World War II, coupled with the eastward orientation of industry prior to the war, has shifted the balance to newly developed regions in Central Asia and Siberia from the Moscow-Leningrad area and the Ukraine. The new regions are now the center of Soviet industrial power, accounting for almost all magnesium and aluminum production, and more than 60 percent of the pig iron and steel production. The production of consumers' goods continues to be subordinate to the production of heavy capital equipment.

Under the current Five-Year Plan the

gross output of Soviet industry in 1950 is fixed at 205,000,000,000 roubles (48% above the prewar level). An increase is planned in the output of pig iron to 19,500,000 tons and of steel to 25,400,000 tons (35% above prewar), involving the construction of 45 additional blast furnaces, 180 open-hearth furnaces, 90 electric furnaces and 104 rolling mills. The plan calls for a 100 percent increase in engineering production and equipment and for an increase of 3.7 times in the metallurgical industries. Even if the 1950 steel target is reached, however, Soviet production would be only on a level equaling that of the U. S. in 1913. The value of capital investments in the period 1946-50 is fixed at 157,500,000,000 roubles.

FOREIGN TRADE. Soviet foreign trade is a state monopoly, and foreign goods are purchased in accordance with an over-all plan conducted under the supervision of the Foreign Trade Ministry. Connected with the Ministry are a number of export-import and transport combines.

The U.S.S.R. share in world exports (1938) was 1.1 percent; imports, 1.2 percent. No later statistics are available. Exports (1938) totaled \$115,000,000, of which 28.2 percent went to the United Kingdom, 8.8 percent to Belgium, 7.3 percent to the U. S., 7.0 percent to the Netherlands and 6.6 percent to Germany. Imports totaled \$122,780,000, of which 28.5 percent came from the U. S., 16.9 percent from the United Kingdom, 7.2 percent from the Netherlands, 4.8 percent from China and 4.7 percent from Germany. Principal exports were grain, 21.9 percent; lumber and timber, 16.8 percent; furs, 9.9 percent; petroleum and products, 7.9 percent; and cotton goods and threads, 4.5 percent. Imports included machines and industrial equipment, 26.8 percent; iron and steel, 10.3 percent; wool, 5.3 percent; electrical machines and parts, 4.2 percent; and live animals, 3.7 percent. From June 22, 1941, until 1945, large supplies were received from Britain and Canada, and from Oct. 1, 1941, until after V-J Day, a total of \$11,141,470,000 in lend-lease assistance from the U. S.

COMMUNICATIONS. The Soviet merchant fleet aggregated about 937,000 gross tons in 1946, exclusive of about 400,000 dead-weight tons received as the Soviet share of the German merchant marine. Merchant ship construction has been subordinated to naval construction under the fourth Five-Year Plan. The principal ports include Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland, Murmansk and Archangel on the Arctic Ocean and White Sea, respectively; Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan; and the Black Sea ports of Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiisk and Batum. River and canal transport is extremely important. In 1938 there were 64,803 miles of navigable rivers and 1,751 miles of canals.

Railway mileage (1945) totaled 66,000, of which about 30 percent was double-tracked. Freight traffic reached 569,117,490 tons and 1,777,800,000 passengers carried in 1938. Highway mileage (1938) totaled 831,330, of which 29,808 were paved and 24,506 improved gravel roads. Under the current Five-Year Plan, war-devastated railway lines are being rebuilt and another 4,510 miles are to be constructed, including 3,310 miles in Siberia.

Air traffic is assuming great importance, especially in the central Asiatic portion of the U.S.S.R. Prior to World War II, the network of air routes covered 69,845 miles. In 1945, operations of the Civil Air Fleet tripled those for 1940. Moscow is connected with the capitals of all the Union republics by daily air service, and there are regular services to the Far East and Europe. No foreign air routes have been allowed to enter the U.S.S.R.

FINANCE. National expenditures for 1946 were estimated at 319,269,000,000 roubles, and revenue at 335,000,000,000 roubles. The Soviet budget includes charges for the financing of industry, transportation, agriculture and commerce—items which ordinarily are handled through private channels in other countries. The internal debt in 1939 amounted to \$2,667,369,471.

MINERALS. The U.S.S.R. is probably the richest country in the world in mineral resources, containing deposits of almost every known mineral. It ranks fourth in coal production, first in chromite, second in iron ore, third in petroleum, first in platinum, and retains high rank in the production of numerous others. The richest mineral region is that of the Ural Mountains, which lacks only good coking coal. Total coal production in 1945 was estimated at 160,000,000 tons. Other production figures included aluminum (1945) 95,100 short tons, copper (1942) 176,000 tons, gold (1940) 4,250,000 oz., lead (1943) 139,000 tons, platinum (1939) 100,000 oz., silver (1938) 8,040,000 oz., tin (1938) 14,330 tons, zinc (1938) 77,161 tons. Petroleum production (1945) was 149,000,000 barrels and was estimated at 457,060 barrels daily in 1946, including eastern Poland and Sakhalin. Under the current Five-Year Plan annual coal production is to be raised to 250,000,000 tons by 1950, oil production to 234,000,000 barrels. Production increases in other minerals are also planned.

FORESTS. With a forested area of about 1,582,000,000 acres, the U.S.S.R. possesses a large proportion of the world's timber reserves. Most of the forested area is in Siberia, but there are also valuable stands in the Caucasus.

FISHERIES AND FURS. The numerous rivers, lakes and surrounding seas (except the Black Sea) are rich in fish; the catch averages more than 1,000,000 tons. The ac-

quisition of former Japanese fisheries in Karafuto and the Kuriles will double the output of the Far Eastern fish industry. Trapping is an important secondary industry, especially in eastern Siberia.

TOPOGRAPHY. The U.S.S.R. is the largest unbroken political unit in the world, occupying more than one-seventh of the land surface of the globe. The greater part of its territory is a vast plain stretching from eastern Europe to the Pacific Ocean. This plain, relieved only occasionally by low mountain ranges (notably the Urals), consists of three zones running east and west: (1) the frozen marshy tundra of the Arctic; (2) the more temperate forest belt; and (3) the steppes or prairies to the south, which in southern Soviet Asia became sandy deserts. The topography is more varied in the South, particularly in the Caucasus between the Caspian and Black Seas, and in the Tien-Pamir mountain system bordering Afghanistan, Sinkiang and Mongolia. Mountains (Stanovoi and Kolyma) and great rivers (Amur, Yenisei, Lena) also break up the sweep of the plain in Siberia.

CLIMATE. The climate necessarily is varied, but for the most part is continental. In general the climate of the northern and central regions is characterized by long, cold winters and by summers which are shorter and cooler than those in the northern part of the United States. Siberia has the coldest winters in the world; the January average at Verkhoyansk is -59° . In the southern regions the climate varies between temperate and subtropical. The Uzbek, Turkmen and Kazakh S.S.R.'s are largely desert and semi-desert areas. In the central belt rainfall is fairly uniform, averaging about 15 inches east of the Urals and 20 inches to the west. In the tundra to the north it drops to about 8 inches and to 4 inches in the southern regions.

Average daily low temperature at Moscow is about 5° (high, 14°) in January, the coldest month; average daily high is 71° during July, the warmest month.

Uruguay (Republic)

(República Oriental del Uruguay)

Area: 72,172 square miles.

Population (est. 1944): 2,235,000 (white, 86%; mestizo, 12%; Indian, 2%).

Density per square mile: 30.9.

President: Luis Batlle Berres.

Principal cities (est. 1945): Montevideo, 747,665 (capital); Paysandú, 50,000 (meat packing); Salto, 48,000 (cattle raising); Minas (1942), 32,000 (farming center).

Monetary unit: Peso.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Uruguay, a little larger than North Dakota, has many distinctions. It is the smallest and most densely populated of the sovereign South American nations. It has one of the highest proportions of white population and one of the lowest illiteracy rates in all Latin America. Despite constant pressure from Argentina, and some concessions to that powerful neighbor, Uruguay has managed to remain one of the most democratic and progressive of Latin American states.

Juan Díaz de Solís, a Spaniard, discovered Uruguay in 1516, but the Portuguese were first to settle it when they founded Colonia in 1680. After a long struggle, Spain wrested the country from Portugal in 1778. Uruguay revolted against Spain in 1811, only to be conquered in 1816-20 by the Portuguese from Brazil. Independence was re-asserted with Argentine help in 1825, and the republic was set up in 1830. There followed a long period of factional strife between two groups still in existence at the present time—the Blancos and the Colorados—which dealt in plot and intrigue and bred only financial ruin and political folly. President José Batlle y Ordóñez launched a series of social reforms in 1911-15 which started Uruguay on its modern career of democracy, although Gabriel Terra, elected president in 1931, grabbed dictatorial power and modified the constitution to permit his re-election.

Terra was succeeded in 1938 by Alfredo Baldomir and, in 1943, by Juan José de Amézaga, both of whom worked closely with the U. S. on global and hemispheric policy. In 1946, Tomás Berreta was elected president; he took office March 1, 1947 for a four-year term and was replaced after his death on Aug. 1, 1947, by Luis Batlle Berres.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Under the 1936 constitution, Uruguay elects every four years a president, a vice president, a cabinet and a two-house congress—a 99-member Chamber of Deputies and a 30-member Senate. The cabinet and congress are chosen by proportional representation. All literate citizens may vote, including women, who may also sit in congress.

Service in the army (1940 strength: 8,-093) is voluntary, but national guard service is compulsory in wartime. There is a police force of about 5,500, and an air force that had 463 men and 45 planes in 1939. The navy had a 1,150-ton sloop, a surveying vessel and several smaller craft on Jan. 1, 1947.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Uruguay's illiteracy rate is 35 percent; primary education is compulsory, and all education is free. There were in 1943 a total of 191,191 pupils enrolled in 1,592 public schools, and 20,000 in the university at Montevideo. Uruguay's high percentage

of white population includes many foreign-born, mostly Italian and Spanish, but some Brazilian, Argentine and French.

Cattle, sheep, meat and wool dominate the Uruguayan economy. With nearly 80 percent of its grassy land devoted to grazing, there were in 1944 a total of 19,001,-310 sheep. The 1945-46 wool clip was 87,500 short tons. With only about 5 percent of land cultivated, a third of this grows wheat, the chief crop (1944-45: 381,700 short tons). Other crops are corn, flax for linseed, oats, potatoes, beans, fruits, tobacco, alfalfa and grapes. From its grapes, Uruguay makes 70,000,000 liters of wine a year.

Uruguay slaughters more than a million head of cattle and sheep a year, and meat processing is the largest manufacturing industry. There are many modern plants for chilling or freezing meat, and plants for preparation of liquid extract of beef.

During World War II Uruguay doubled its foreign trade, and most of the increase went to the U. S. Exports in 1946 were \$150,822,000 (1945: \$122,012,000) and imports \$147,419,000 (1945: \$114,759,000).

In value, wool is the leading export, about 45 percent of the total, followed by canned meat, frozen beef and hides. Chief imports are oil, gasoline, sugar, iron and steel. The U. S. accounted for 43 percent of Uruguay's total foreign commerce in 1946. Uruguay also trades extensively with Britain, Brazil and Argentina.

Steamers of 14-foot draft can travel halfway up the Uruguay River border, and smaller craft can go nearly the length of that border. The Río Negro is navigable only in its lower course. Railway mileage in 1945 totaled 1,800, of which 90 percent was British-owned. Highway mileage was 8,514.

The 1944 budget put revenue at 136,894,-503 pesos, and expenses at 136,900,000 pesos; deficit financing continued for the sixth straight year. The public debt on June 30, 1947, was 692,100,000 pesos. U. S. investments in 1942 were \$10,918,000; British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, £43,661,-918.

Minerals are of slight importance. In the north, some gold is mined and there are small deposits of silver, lead, copper, talc and lignite.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. Uruguay, a low rolling plain in the south and a low plateau in the north, has a 120-mile Atlantic shore line, a 235-mile frontage on the Río de la Plata, and 270 miles on the Uruguay River, its western boundary. The climate is good. Average summer temperature in January and February is 71°, and average winter temperature in July is 50°. Frost is almost unknown. Average rainfall is 35 inches, heaviest in the autumn.

Vatican City State

(Stato Città Vaticana)

Area: 108.7 acres.

Population (est. 1941): 970 (Italian, 85%; Swiss and others, 15%).

Ruler: The Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII.

Monetary unit: Lira.

Languages: Latin, Italian.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

The Vatican City State, sovereign and independent, is situated on the Vatican hill on the right bank of the Tiber in northwest Rome. The area has been intimately associated with the history of the Roman Catholic Church since the time of the martyrdom of St. Peter. From it the Pope exercised temporal sway for many centuries over a large part of central Italy; in 1859 the Papal States comprised an area of some 17,000 square miles. During the struggle for Italian unification (1860-70), most of this area became part of the Kingdom of Italy.

By an Italian law of May 13, 1871, the temporal power of the Pope was abrogated, and the territory of the Papacy was confined to the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo. The Popes consistently refused to recognize this arrangement, and by the Lateran Treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, between the Vatican and the Kingdom of Italy, the exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction of the Holy See over the city of the Vatican was again recognized, thus restoring the Pope's temporal authority over the area. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the position of the Catholic Church in Italy and providing for reimbursement to the Vatican in final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power in 1870-71.

The Supreme Pontiff is Pius XII (Eugenio Pacelli), born at Rome, March 2, 1876, proclaimed cardinal in 1929, and elected the 262nd Pope on March 2, 1939.

The Pope has full legal, executive and judicial powers. Executive power over the area is in the hands of a governor appointed by the Pope and exclusively responsible to him.

The College of Cardinals is the Pope's chief advisory body, and upon his death the cardinals elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope. When complete, the College consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons.

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church throughout the world is carried on in the Vatican by 12 congregations, 3 tribunals and 5 offices.

In its diplomatic relations with foreign

countries, the Vatican is represented by the Papal Secretary of State. In 1946 the Vatican maintained diplomatic relations with 36 states through its papal-nuncios (ambassadors) and inter-nuncios (ministers). Apostolic Delegates, representatives without accredited rank, are maintained in a number of other countries.

The Vatican has its own railway station, postal facilities, coinage, newspaper, radio and television system. In addition to the Vatican itself, which includes St. Peter's Square, extraterritorial rights are enjoyed by 13 buildings in the city of Rome outside the Vatican City.

Venezuela (Republic)

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela)

Area: 352,143 square miles.

Population (est. 1946): 4,289,000 (mestizo, 65%; white, 20%; Negro, 8%; Indian, 7%).

Density per square mile: 12.2.

President: Rómulo Betancourt.

Principal cities (census 1941): Caracas, 269,030 (capital); Maracaibo, 112,519 (oil); Valencia, 53,938 (farming center); Barquisimeto, 54,176 (coffee, sugar, mining).

Monetary unit: Bolívar.

Language: Spanish.

Religion: Roman Catholic.

HISTORY. Venezuela, a third larger than Texas, has a stormy political past and the distinction of being the world's second greatest producer of oil, outranked only by the U. S. In South America it is the sixth country in size, the only independent country lying entirely north of the equator, the second most illiterate country, and the birthplace of Simón Bolívar, who led the liberation of much of the continent from Spain.

Columbus discovered Venezuela on his third voyage in 1498. A subsequent Spanish explorer, for reasons of his own, gave the country its name, meaning "Little Venice." There were no important settlements until Caracas was founded in 1567. With Bolívar taking part, Venezuela was one of the first South American colonies to revolt against Spain in 1810, but it was not until 1821 that independence was won. Federated at first with Colombia and Ecuador, the country set up a republic in 1830, and then sank for many decades into a condition of revolt, dictatorship and corruption climaxed by the ironhand regime of Antonio Guzmán Blanco from 1870 to 1889. The U. S. intervened in 1895 to force an arbitration between Great Britain and Venezuela in a dispute over the boundary with British Guiana. From 1908 to 1935, when he died, General Juan Vicente Gómez ruled tyrannically over the nation, picking various satellites to alternate with him in the presidential palace. He was

succeeded in 1936 by General Eleazar López Contreras. The president during World War II, General Isaías Medina Angarita, cooperated with the U. S. but permitted such political freedom that he was overthrown on Oct. 19, 1945.

Out of that revolt, militarist in nature, the Socialist leader Dr. Rómulo Betancourt emerged as provisional president, and his government received U. S. recognition on Oct. 30, 1945. Betancourt's party, the leftist Acción Democrática, won 137 out of 160 seats in an election held Oct. 27, 1946, for a Constituent Assembly to draft a new constitution.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. Venezuela is a federal union of 20 states, a federal district and two territories. Congress is composed of a 40-member senate and an 87-member chamber of deputies, both elected directly. Under the new constitution promulgated July 5, 1947, the president is elected by popular vote for four years and may not succeed himself.

Military service is compulsory, with a one- to three-year initial training period. The army has about 10,000 men. The navy has several gunboats and corvettes, and other minor craft. Four coast guard patrol vessels were acquired from the U. S. in 1944.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Illiteracy in 1943 was estimated at 70 percent, second in South America only to that of Bolivia. Primary education between 7 and 14 is compulsory. School enrollment in 1946 exceeded 300,000 in 5,543 primary and 122 secondary schools. There are two universities—Los Andes at Mérida, with 700 students, and Central University at Caracas, with 2,800 students.

The principal crop is coffee, grown on 60,000 plantations on the slopes of the coastal mountains. Annual production averages 1,000,000 bags of 60 kilograms each. Exports of cacao in 1945 were 13,750 tons. Other important crops are sugar, tobacco, cotton, corn, wheat and tropical fruits. Stockraising, centered east of Lake Maracaibo, is important. Estimates in 1945 showed 4,000,000 cattle, 750,000 calves, 60,000 sheep and lambs, and 1,400,000 goats and kids. Cattle hide production in 1944 was 10,600 tons.

There are few industries, the most important being woodworking, cotton textiles and tobacco products. Electric power is plentiful, and a law of 1943 prepared the way for the beginning of an oil refining industry.

Oil, most of which is found on the northwest shore of Lake Maracaibo, is by far the dominant factor in the economy. It accounts for 95 percent of exports, gives the country a big foreign trade balance and a treasury surplus. Exports in 1945 were valued at 1,026,000,000 bolívares and

imports at 580,980,000 bolívares. After oil, exports are gold, hides, livestock, coffee and cacao. Chief imports are metals, metal products, machinery, food products, textiles and chemicals. Most Venezuelan oil goes to the U. S., via Curaçao and Aruba, refining centers in the West Indies. About 35 percent of other exports are U. S. purchased. The U. S. supplies 85 percent of imports, with Britain second.

Highways include 3,829 miles for all-weather use, and 1,600 miles of unimproved road. Railway mileage is about 685, largely in unconnected short lines, ten national and two British-owned. In 1945 Venezuela had 38 airports serving Pan American, K.L.M. (Dutch), and two government-owned lines. La Gualra and Puerto Cabello are the chief seaports. Navigable rivers total 6,500 miles. Most of the tonnage sent along the Orinoco—navigable for 700 miles for river steamers of 12-foot draft—is transhipped at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The preliminary 1947-48 budget estimated expenditures at 1,199,500,000 bolívares (final 1946-47 estimate: 1,038,991,054 bolívares). The treasury surplus on Sept. 30, 1946, totaled 212,105,000 bolívares as against a bonded domestic debt of 24,500,000 bolívares on Jan. 31, 1946. There is no foreign debt. Venezuela's excellent financial position is largely due to its revenue from taxes on oil and other minerals. British investments on Dec. 31, 1946, were £17,894,526; American investments in 1942, \$262,376,000.

Oil production increased from 116,000-000 barrels in 1931 to 388,491,414 in 1946. In addition to oil, Venezuela has gold mines in the region southwest of the Orinoco delta. Output in 1945 was 58,000 oz. Of minor importance are bauxite, coal, copper, iron, tin, asbestos and asphalt. Diamond production in 1944 was 59,000 carats.

Much of the country is covered by forests still barely exploited, particularly south of the Orinoco. One of the oldest industries is the pearl fisheries off Margarita, Coche and Cubagua islands.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. An unusual setting of mountain systems breaks Venezuela into four distinct areas: (1) the Maracaibo lowlands; (2) the mountainous region in the north and northwest; (3) the Orinoco basin with the llanos (vast grass-covered plains) on its northern border and great forest areas in the south and southeast; (4) the Guiana highland, south of the Orinoco, accounting for nearly half the national territory. About 80 percent of Venezuela is drained by the Orinoco and its 400 tributaries. The coast line, 1,876 miles long, is indented in the northwest by the Gulf of Maracaibo. A narrow channel joins the gulf to Lake Maracaibo, which is nearly the size of Lake Ontario.

The climate is tropical and unhealthy except where modified by altitude; it approaches the mild temperate in the higher western mountains. Most rainfall occurs between April and October, and the rest of the year is dry. At La Gualra, the mean annual temperature is 81°, at Caracas, 70°, at Cumaná, 83°.

Yugoslavia (Republic)

(Federaciona Narodna Republika
Jugoslavijsa)

Area: 95,576 square miles.*

Population (est. 1941): 16,261,125* (Serbian, 46%; Croat, 28.5%; Slovene, 8.5%; German, 3.6%; others [Magyar, Albanian, Rumanian, Czech], 13.4%).*

Density per square mile: 170.1.*

Chairman of Presidium of National Assembly: Ivan Ribar.

Prime Minister: Josip Broz (Tito).

Principal cities (census 1931): Belgrade (Beograd), 238,775 (capital); Zagreb, 185,581 (Croat commercial center); Subotica, 100,058 (wheat, livestock); Sarajevo, 78,173 (Bosnian manufacturing center); Skopje, 68,334 (Serbian trading center).

Monetary unit: Dinar.

Languages: See Population.

Religions: Serbian-Orthodox, 48.7%; Roman Catholic, 37.45%; Mohammedan, 11.2%; Protestant, 1.66%; Jewish, .49%; Greek Catholic, .32%; others, .18%.

*Excluding 1947 treaty awards.

HISTORY. Yugoslavia, twice the size of Pennsylvania and fronting on the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy, was formed in 1919 out of some of Europe's oldest trouble spots in the Balkans. After a brief and unstable history of 25 years, it emerged from World War II as a full-fledged Russian satellite—and is still a trouble spot. Defeated in her efforts, despite Soviet support, to secure the Italian port of Trieste at the head of the Adriatic during 1946 treaty negotiations, Yugoslavia nevertheless succeeded in securing the cession by Italy of most of the Istrian peninsula under the terms of the peace treaty signed at Paris on Feb. 10, 1947.

The 1919 components of Yugoslavia were the old kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro, and the following: Bosnia-Herzegovina, formerly administered jointly by Austria and Hungary; Croatia-Slavonia, which had had limited autonomy under Hungary; and Slovenia and Dalmatia, formerly administered by Austria.

Alexander I, son of King Peter of Serbia, became the first king of the new country on Aug. 16, 1921. His reign was a rocky one because the Croats, under Dr. Stephen Radic, unceasingly sought autonomy. Finally, a Croat assassinated Alexander in Marseille in Oct., 1934, and since his son Peter was a minor, a regency was set up under Prince Paul, the new king's uncle.

After pursuing an increasingly pro-Axis policy under the regent, Yugoslavia signed the Axis Pact on March 25, 1941; this caused the overthrow of the government two days later. On April 6 the country was invaded by the Nazis and was speedily occupied. While the king and government fled to the Near East and later to London, Yugoslavia was divided into German, Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian occupation zones. Puppet regimes were established in Croatia and Serbia.

Inside Yugoslavia, the Axis occupation was fought by two guerrilla armies—the Chetniks under Draja Mikhailovic, who supported the monarchy; and the Partisans under Marshal Tito (Josip Broz), who leaned toward Russia. These two groups fought not only the Germans, but also each other. In Nov., 1943, Tito established an Executive National Committee of Liberation to act as a provisional government, thus repudiating King Peter in exile.

In the elections of Nov. 11, 1945, Tito's forces won overwhelmingly, partly because the monarchist factions boycotted the balloting. Convening on Nov. 29, the new Assembly abolished the monarchy and set up the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. Tito was named prime minister and his government won British and U. S. recognition.

Two events stood out in 1946: the summary trial and execution of Mikhailovic, and the shooting down of U. S. planes over Yugoslav territory. The latter "incident" was vigorously protested by the U. S. Government, which forced Tito to retreat from his adamant position.

In 1947, as Yugoslavia continued its uncompromising support of the Moscow government in foreign affairs, the center of world attention shifted from Venezia Giulia to the Yugoslav-Greek border, where a United Nations Commission of Inquiry investigated Greek charges that Tito's government was fomenting border clashes and supporting the activities of leftist guerrillas in northern Greece. Inside the country the Government continued its ruthless oppression and elimination of opposition factions.

GOVERNMENT AND DEFENSE. The constitution of Jan. 31, 1946, is derived from Moscow. There is a federal assembly with one representative for each 50,000 electors in the country. There is a "house of the peoples" in which the six federal units—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia and Montenegro—each have 25 representatives, while three other areas have a total of 25. The presidium, a joint committee of both houses, carries on when parliament is out of session, but actual control of the country is in the hands of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The present army, based upon the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments which at one time had a strength of about 800,000, is being re-organized and re-equipped along Soviet lines. Many of its higher officers are attending Red Army military schools. Its strength was unofficially estimated in 1947 at 300,000 men, poorly equipped and including police forces. The air force had about 1,000 planes, with many Russian models. The navy was believed to include a destroyer, a submarine and two corvettes on Dec. 31, 1946.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Education on the elementary level is compulsory and free. In 1938 there were 8,727 elementary schools, with 1,393,422 pupils. In addition to many professional, industrial and agricultural schools, there were 119 high schools with 116,655 pupils and 22 training colleges for teachers with 3,199 pupils. The three universities—at Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana—had 16,207 students.

Agriculture occupies about 80 percent of the population. The total area under cultivation in 1939 was 58.9 percent. The principal crops are corn, wheat, sugar beets, hemp, hops, opium (in Macedonia) and tobacco (chiefly in Macedonia and Herzegovina). Other important crops are barley, beans, potatoes, flax, clover and lucerne. Excellent wines are produced in Dalmatia and Herzegovina and along the Danube. The fruit industry is important, especially in Serbia and Bosnia.

Manufactures are limited for the most part to consumers' goods. Legislation passed Dec. 5, 1946, nationalized all private economic enterprises, public works and industries in 42 branches of the national economy including mining, metallurgy, all industries processing natural products, food processing, beverages, building, transportation, and all land, sea and air communications.

Yugoslavia has only limited access to ports on the Adriatic because of the difficulty in crossing the coastal range with railways and highways. Waterways, especially the Danube, are important. The merchant marine in 1940 numbered 169 vessels of 483,000 gross tons. Wartime losses

were about 202,000 tons. Railway mileage in 1939 totaled 6,655, mostly state owned. Highway mileage was 26,183, largely unimproved.

Exports in 1939 totaled \$125,419,000, of which 32 percent went to Germany; imports were \$108,069,000, of which 48 percent came from Germany. Major exports were lumber, wood products, live animals, copper ore, tobacco and foodstuffs. Major imports were textiles, iron and steel products, coal, vehicles and machinery. Most of the nation's postwar trade has been with the Soviet Union and its satellites, statistics for which are not available.

The 1947 budget balanced with estimated revenues and expenditures of 85,854,000,000 dinars. The national debt in 1939 was 24,620,000,000 dinars.

Yugoslavia is the Balkans' principal mineral producer. Production has been as follows in recent years, in short tons: copper (1943 smelter production) 88,000, bauxite (1945) 165,000, chromite (1943) 71,500, lead (1940 smelter production) 36,200, iron ore (1941) 550,000, coal (1939) 489,421. Many rushing mountain streams make a high potential of hydroelectric power, used frequently in the development of mining.

Forests cover about 30 percent of the country, with beech, fir and oak the most common trees.

TOPOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE. About half of Yugoslavia is mountainous. In the north, the Dinaric Alps rise abruptly from the sea and progress eastward as a barren limestone plateau called the Karst. Montenegro is a jumbled mass of mountains, containing also some grassy slopes and fertile river valleys. Southern Serbia, too, is mountainous. In the north and northeast, a rich plain drained by the Danube is the most fertile area of the country.

The Danube and tributaries—the Drava, Sava and Morava—in the northeast are the principal rivers. On the Adriatic, Yugoslavia's climate is mild and Mediterranean, but in the interior the winters are cold and the summers hot. January temperatures in Belgrade average about 30°, and summer temperatures are usually in the 70's. Rainfall is heaviest throughout the country from October to January.

A record of later events may be found in 1947 News Record.

Explorations and Discoveries

Africa

Country or place	Event	Explorer or discoverer	Date
Sierra Leone	Visited	Hanno, Carthaginian seaman	c. 520 B.C.
Congo River	Mouth discovered	Cão, Portuguese navigator	c. A.D. 1484
Cape of Good Hope	Doubled	Bartholomeu Diaz, Portuguese navigator	1488
Gambia River	Explored	Mungo Park, Scottish explorer	1795
Sahara Desert	Crossed	Denham and Clapperton, English explorers	1822-23
Zambezi River	Discovered	Livingstone, Scottish explorer	1851
Sudan	Explored	Barth, German explorer	1852-55
Victoria Falls	Discovered	Livingstone	1855
Lake Tanganyika	Discovered	Burton and Speke, British explorers	1858
Congo River	Traced	Stanley, British explorer	1877

Asia

Punjab (India)	Visited	Alexander the Great	327 B.C.
China	Visited	Marco Polo, Italian traveler	c. A.D. 1272
Tibet	Visited	Odoric, Italian monk	c. 1325
Southern China	Explored	Conti, Italian adventurer	c. 1440
India	Visited by Cape route	Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator	1498
Japan	Visited	St. Francis Xavier of Spain	1549
Arabia	Explored	Niebuhr, German explorer	1762
China	Explored	Richthofen, German scientist	1868
Mongolia	Explored	Przhevalsky, Russian explorer	1870-73
Central Asia	Explored	Hedin, Swedish scientist	1890-1908

Europe

Shetland Islands	Visited	Pytheas of Massilia	c. 325 B.C.
North Cape	Rounded	Ottar, Norwegian explorer	c. A.D. 870
Iceland	Colonized	Norwegian noblemen	c. 890-900

North America

Greenland	Colonized	Eric the Red, Norwegian navigator	c. A.D. 985
Labrador; Nova Scotia (?)	Discovered	Leif Ericsson, Norwegian explorer	1000
West Indies	Discovered	Christopher Columbus, Italian navigator	1492
North America	Coast discovered	John Cabot, for British	1497
Pacific Ocean	Discovered	Balboa, Spanish explorer	1513
Florida	Explored	Ponce de León, Spanish explorer	1513
Mexico	Conquered	Cortez, Spanish adventurer	1519
St. Lawrence River	Discovered	Cartier, French navigator	1534
Southwest U.S.	Explored	Coronado, Spanish explorer	1540-42
Colorado River	Discovered	Alarcón, Spanish explorer	1540
Mississippi River	Discovered	Hernando de Soto, Spanish explorer	1541
Frobisher Bay	Discovered	Frobisher, English seaman	1576
Maine Coast	Explored	Champlain, French explorer	1604
Jamestown, Va.	Settled	Smith, English colonist	1607
Hudson River	Explored	Hudson, English navigator	1609
Hudson Bay (Canada)	Discovered	Hudson	1610
Baffin Bay	Discovered	Baffin, English navigator	1616
Lake Michigan	Navigated	Nicolet, French explorer	1634
Arkansas River	Discovered	Marquette and Joliet, French explorers	1673
Mississippi River	Explored	LaSalle, French explorer	1682
Bering Strait	Discovered	Bering, Danish explorer	1728
Alaskan Coast	Sighted	Gvosdeff, Russian sailor	1731
Mackenzie River (Canada)	Discovered	Mackenzie, Scottish-Canadian explorer	1789
Northwest U.S.	Explored	Lewis and Clark	1804-06
Northeast Passage (Arctic Ocean)	Navigated	Nordenskiöld, Swedish explorer	1879
Greenland	Explored		
Northwest Passage	Navigated	Peary, American explorer	1892
		Amundsen, Norwegian explorer	1906

Country or place	Event	Explorer or discoverer	Date
South America			
Continent	Visited	Columbus, Italian navigator	1498
Brazil	Discovered	Cabral, Portuguese explorer	1500
Peru	Conquered	Pizarro, Spanish adventurer	1532-33
Amazon River	Explored	Orellana, Spanish explorer	1541
Cape Horn	Discovered	Schouten, Dutch navigator	1615
Oceania			
New Guinea	Visited	Menezes, Portuguese explorer	1526
Australia	Visited	Jansz, Dutch explorer	1606
Tasmania	Visited	Tasman, Dutch navigator	1642
Australia	Explored	Sturt, English explorer	1828
Australia	Explored	Burke and Wills, Australian explorers	1861
Arctic, Antarctic and Miscellaneous			
Ocean exploration	Expedition	Magellan's ships circumnavigated the globe	1519-22
Spitsbergen	Visited	Barents, Dutch navigator	1596
(Arctic Europe)			
Antarctic Circle	Crossed	Cook, English navigator	1773
Antarctica	Discovered	Bellingshausen, Russian navigator	1820-21
Antarctica	Explored	Wilkes, American explorer	1840
North Pole	Discovered	Peary, American explorer	1909
South Pole	Discovered	Amundsen, Norwegian explorer	1911

The Seven Wonders of the World

Monuments and works of art which gained pre-eminence during the Alexandrian era.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT

A group of three pyramids, *Khufu*, *Khafra* and *Menkaura* at Giza, outside modern Cairo, is often called the first wonder of the world; it is also the oldest and only surviving "wonder." The largest pyramid, built by Khufu (Cheops), had an original estimated height of 482 ft. (now approximately 450 ft.). The exact date of its construction is unknown but has been estimated at 4700 B.C. The other two were built possibly 100 to 150 years later.

HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON

Often listed as the second wonder, these gardens were supposedly built by Nebuchadnezzar about 600 B.C. to please his queen, Amuhia. They are also associated with the mythical Assyrian Queen, Semiramis. Archeologists surmise that the gardens were laid out atop a vaulted building, with provisions for raising water. The terraces were said to rise from 75 to 300 ft.

The Walls of Babylon, also built by Nebuchadnezzar, are sometimes referred to as the second (or the seventh) wonder instead of the Hanging Gardens.

STATUE OF ZEUS (JUPITER)

AT OLYMPIA

The work of Phidias (5th century B.C.), this colossal figure in gold and ivory was reputedly 40 ft. high. All trace of it is lost, except for reproductions on coins.

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS (DIANA)

AT EPHEBUS

A beautiful structure, begun about 350 B.C. in honor of the Goddess who embodied the reproductive power and who was represented as having many breasts. The temple, having columns 60 feet high, is an example of Ionic architecture. It was destroyed by invading Goths A.D. 262.

MAUSOLEUM AT HALICARNASSUS

This famous monument was erected by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband, King Mausolus of Caria in Asia Minor, who died in 353 B.C. Some remains of the structure are in the British Museum. This shrine is the source of the modern word "mausoleum."

COLOSSUS AT RHODES

This bronze statue of Helios (Apollo), about 105 ft. high, was the work of the sculptor Chares, who reputedly labored for 12 years before completing it in 280 B.C. It was destroyed during an earthquake in 224 B.C.

PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA

The seventh wonder was the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria, built by Sosthenes of Cnidus during the 3rd century B.C. on the island of Pharos off the coast of Egypt. It was destroyed by an earthquake in the 13th century.

LEADING COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN VARIOUS RICHES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(Footnotes at end of table. In designations "No data," relative rank of nation is estimated.)

MINERAL PRODUCTION (Figures approximate)	Country and rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COAL (Millions of short tons, all grades, 1945)	U. S. 631	United Kingdom 193	Germany 164	U. S. S. R. 160	France 39	Czechoslovakia 30	India 29	U. of. South Africa 25	Australasia 24	Poland 23
CRUDE PETROLEUM (Millions of bbls., 1945)	U. S. 1,711	Venezuela 323	U. S. S. R. 149	Iran 102 1	Mexico 44	Neth. Indies 42	Iraq 32 1	Rumania 23 1	Argentina 23	Colombia 23
COPPER (Thousands of short tons, 1945)	U. S. 773	Chile 518	Canada 238	Northern Rhodesia 216	Belgian Congo 177	U. S. S. R. 176 3	Mexico 68	Peru 32	Japan No data	Yugoslavia No data
BAUXITE (Thousands of short tons, 1945)	U. S. 1,099	Hungary 922 1	Surinam 754	Brit. Guiana 736	U. S. S. R. 440	Neth. Indies 300 1	France 220	Yugoslavia 165	Gold Coast 132	Greece 11 1
IRON ORE (Millions of short tons, 1945)	U. S. 80 3	U. S. S. R. 25 4	Un. Kingdom 15	France 9	Sweden 8 1	Germany No data	India 3 3	Australia 2 3	Luxemburg No data	Malaya No data
TIN (Thousands of short tons, 1945)	Bolivia 47 6	Belg. Congo 19 1	Nigeria 12 9	Siam 3 0	Australia 2 8	Malaya 2 2	China 1 5	Un. Kingdom 1 1	Neth. Indies 0 9	Portugal 0 7
ZINC (Thousands of short tons, smelter production, 1945)	U. S. 765	Canada 182	U. S. S. R. No data	Australia 94	Un. Kingdom 70	Mexico 54	Poland 40	Germany No data	Japan No data	Italy No data
GOLD (Thousands of fine ounces, 1945)	U. of South Africa 12,214	Canada 2,662	South America 1,246	U. S. 929	Australia 635	Southern Rhodesia 568	Gold Coast 475	Mexico 449	Belgian Congo 381	India 170
SILVER (Millions of fine ounces, 1945)	Mexico 61	U. S. 29	Peru 16	Canada 13	Japan No data	Australia 9	Bolivia 7	U. S. S. R. No data	Germany 6 3	Honduras 3
CHROMITE (Thousands of short tons, 1945)	U. S. S. R. 358 3	Southern Rhodesia 205	Turkey 204 1	Cuba 190	South Africa 85	Yugoslavia 72 5	Philippines 66 3	New Caledonia 45	India 37 3	U. S. 14
LEAD (Thousands of short tons, smelter production, 1945)	U. S. 444	Mexico 226	Australia 177	Canada 163	U. S. S. R. 139 5	Germany No data	Belgium 9	Burma 6 5	France No data	Italy No data

[Deposits found or reported in Belgian Congo, Canada, U. S., U. S. S. R., Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Mexico, United Kingdom, Argentina, Brazil and Spain; production data not available.]

URANIUM

[illegible]

Leading Countries of the World in Various Riches and Natural Resources—(cont.)

AGRICULTURE, FISHING, AND FORESTRY (Figures approximate)	Country and rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
FOREST ACREAGE (Millions of acres, latest data available) ¹⁷	U. S. S. R. 1,582	Brit. Empire (1945) 1,571	Brazil 1,000	U. S. ¹⁸ 885	France ¹⁸ 290	Argentina 264	Netherlands ¹⁸ 259	Peru 224	China 190	Belgium ¹⁸ 182
WOOD PULP (Thousands of short tons, various dates)	U. S. (1945) 10,825	Canada (1945) 5,587	Sweden (1943) 1,365	Germany No data	Finland (1942) 729	Norway (1940) 725	U. S. S. R. No data	Japan No data	Austria No data	Czechoslovakia No data
WHEAT (Millions of bushels, 1946)	U. S. 1,155	U. S. S. R. No data	China 720 ⁴	Canada 440	India 375 ²	France No data	Argentina 200	Australia 160	Italy No data	Un. Kingdom 72
OATS (Millions of bushels, 1944)	U. S.	U. S. S. R.	Canada	Un. Kingdom	Poland	Germany	France	Argentina	Denmark	Czechoslovakia No data
CORN (Millions of bushels, various dates)	U. S. (1946) 3,288	China (1940) 273	Rumania (Average, 1935-38) 212	Yugo- slavia (1940) 172	Argentina (1944) 117	Brazil (1942) 106	India (1943) 104	Manchuria (1941) 102	Java, Madura (1941) 96	Mexico (1944) 96
POTATOES (Millions of bushels, 1944)	U. S. S. R. 2,175 ²⁰	Germany 1,837	Poland 976 ⁵	France 551	U. S. 475 ³	Un. Kingdom 340	Czechoslovakia 289 ²⁰	Netherlands 161 ⁵	Spain 129	Eire 112
RICE (Millions of bushels, various dates)	China (1941-42) 2,327	India (1944-45) 2,029	Japan (1943-44) 572	French Indo- China (Avg. 1937-40) 316	Java, Madura (Average 1935-40) 307	Burma (1944-45) 230	Siam (Average 1935-40) 213	Korea (1944-45) 168	Philippines (1940-41) 104	Brazil (1944-45) 93
BET SUGAR (Thousands of short tons, 1944) ²¹	U. S. S. R. 2,884 ¹⁶	Germany 2,700 ²	U. S. 1,054	Czechoslovakia 646	Poland 602 ²⁸	United Kingdom 510	France 442	Sweden 308	Hungary 216	Belgium 214
CANE SUGAR (Thousands of short tons, 1944) ²¹	India 6,073 ²⁸	Cuba 3,923	Brazil 1,377	Japan 1,323 ²	Philippines 1,148 ¹⁶	Puerto Rico 964	Hawaii 880	China 825	Australia 736	Union of South Africa 600
RUBBER (Production in thousands of short tons, 1946)	U. S. 830 ²⁴	Malaya 453	French Indo-China 136 ²⁵	Ceylon 106	Canada 57 ²⁴	North Borneo 35 ²⁵	Brazil 20 ⁸	Germany ²⁷ 17 ²⁴	India 16	Nigeria 12
SEA PRODUCTS (Millions of short tons, various dates)	Japan (1946) 2,650	U. S. (1946) 2,000	Korea (1938) 1,940	U. S. S. R. No data ²⁸	Norway (1943) 710	Canada (1942) 560	Un. Kingdom (1945) 550	Spain (1943) 490	Germany No data	Iceland (1943) 420

COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND COMMUNICATIONS										
	U. S.	U. S. S. R.	United Kingdom	Germany	Japan	Canada	France	Sweden	Czechoslovakia	Belgium
STEEL (Production in millions of short tons, 1945)	80	13 ^a	13	6	5	3	2	1.3	1.1	0.8
ALUMINUM (Production in thousands of short tons, 1945)	U. S. 497	Un. Kingdom 357	Germany 269 ¹	Canada 216	Japan 151 ¹	U. S. S. R. 95	France 41	Norway 22 ¹	Italy 22 ¹	Switzerland 17 ¹
RAYON YARN AND STAPLE FIBER (Production in millions of pounds, 1944)	U. S. 724	Germany 650	Italy 200	Un. Kingdom 140	Japan 111	France 58	Netherlands 28	U. S. S. R. 25		Switzerland
ELECTRICITY (Production in millions of kwh, monthly average, 1945)	U. S.	Canada	United Kingdom 29	Japan	U. S. S. R.	France	Germany 30	Italy	Norway	Switzerland
MANUFACTURES (Total value in millions of U. S. dollars, 1939) ³¹	18,000 ^a	3,342	3,106	2,200 ^a	No data	1,464	1,200 ^a	1,200 ^a	820	666
EXPORTS (Millions of U. S. dollars, monthly rate, Jan.-Aug. 1946)	U. S. 56,828.8	United Kingdom 13,907.3	U. S. S. R. 9,160.9	Japan 5,595.5	Canada 3,336.4	Sweden 1,955.7	Argentina 1,526.6	Chile 1,267.2	Australia 765.4	Union of South Africa 760.5
IMPORTS (Millions of U. S. dollars, monthly rate, Jan.-Aug. 1946)	U. S. 787.2	Un. Kingdom 305.6	Canada 174.4	Argentina 79.7	Brazil 72.8 ³³	Australia 58.3 ³⁴	France 52.7	Switzerland 48.7	Sweden 47.9	Belgium 44.6
TELEPHONES (Number per 100 of population, 1941)	Un. Kingdom 411.2	U. S. 383.5	France 157.4	Canada 139.0	Belgium 73.8	Netherlands 69.6	Switzerland 63.7	Sweden 57.7	Australia 48.9 ³⁴	Brazil 47.2 ³⁵
MOTOR VEHICLES (Number in thousands, various dates)	U. S. 16.5	Sweden 14.2	New Zealand 13.7	Canada 12.7	Denmark 11.7	Switzerland 11.0	Australia 9.8	Norway 8.4	United Kingdom 6.9	Germany 5.3
RAILROAD MILEAGE (Various dates)	U. S. (1946) 32,511	United Kingdom 2,592	France (1935) 2,250	Germany (1939) 1,708	Canada (1945) 1,483	Australia (1946) 819	U. S. S. R. (1939) 678	Union of South Africa (1940) 369	New Zealand (1945) 301	Italy
RADIO SETS (Number in millions, 1946) ³⁷	U. S. (1947) 227,679	U. S. S. R. (1945) 65,000	Canada (1945) 42,500	India (1943) 40,576	Germany (1939) 36,400	Australia (1945) 27,144	France (1938) 26,427	Argentina (1946) 26,384	Brazil (1946) 22,000	United Kingdom (1938) 20,797
MERCHANT FLEETS (Thousands of gross tons, 1946) ⁴⁰	U. S. 41,084	United Kingdom 10.7	U. S. S. R. 10.6 ³⁸	France 5.6	Germany 5.5	Japan 4.5	Sweden 1.9	Canada 1.8	Italy 1.5	Australia 1.5 ³⁹
		British Empire 15,404	Norway 2,769	Netherlands 1,614	Sweden 1,384	France 1,295	U. S. S. R. 937	Denmark 715	Panama 704	Greece 584

Leading Countries of the World in Various Riches and Natural Resources—(cont.)

	Country and rank									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HUMAN RESOURCES										
HIGHEST ANNUAL BIRTH RATES (Per 1000 of population, 1944)	Palestine 44.4	Mexico 44.2	Ceylon 40.5 ^s	Egypt 38.1 ^s	Venezuela 35.9	Chile 32.9	Colombia 32.9 ^s	India 29.3 ^s	Japan (1938) 29.9 ^a	Un. of So. Af. (Whites) 25.9 ^s
LOWEST ANNUAL DEATH RATES (Per 1000 of population, 1944)	Uruguay 9.4 ^s	Australia 9.5	Union of South Africa (Whites) 9.5 ^s	Canada 9.7	Norway 9.8 ^s	New Zealand (Whites) 9.9	Netherlands 10.0 ^s	Denmark 10.2	U. S. 10.6 ^a	Argentina 10.7
MEN OF MILITARY AGE (20-44 years, estimated in thousands, various dates)	China No data	India (1941) 70,800	U. S. S. R. No data	U. S. (1945) 26,977	Germany (1939) 15,308	Japan (1935) 11,947	Italy (1942) 9,700	France (1940) 7,330	Poland (1938) 6,518	United Kingdom (1940) 6,329
MILITARY FORCES (Unofficial estimates)										
ARMIES (Strength in thousands, 1947)	China 5,750	U. S. S. R. 3,800	United Kingdom 1,210	India 1,000	Turkey 675	U. S. 670	France 430	Spain 422	Yugoslavia 350 ^a	Italy 250 ^a
NAVIES (Tonnage, in thousands, 1947) ^{4s}	U. S. 3,820	United Kingdom 1,532	U. S. S. R. 445	France 250	Argentina 95	Spain 83	Italy 81	Canada 54	Brazil 49	Sweden 47
AIR FORCES (Number of planes, 1947)	U. S. 37,000 ^{4s}	U. S. S. R. 25,000 ^{4s}	United Kingdom No data	Turkey 1,050	Yugoslavia 1,000	Spain 950	France No data	Portugal 575	China 540	Sweden 500

^{1s}1944. ^{2s}1942. ^{3s}1946. ^{4s}1941. ^{5s}1943.

^{7s}Exclusive of bare fallow; comparable data for France, Italy, Germany and Japan not available.

^{8s}Exports only.

^{9s}Creamery production only.

^{10s}Including caseln and curd.

^{11s}Production in freezing plants and factories. ^{12s}Including buffaloes.

^{13s}Including Austria.

^{14s}Including wool exported on skins.

^{15s}Including Manchuria. ^{16s}1940.

^{17s}Before outbreak of World War II.

^{1s}Latest comparable data available; no data available for Germany and France. ^{2s}1935.

^{3s}Jan.-June, 1946. ^{4s}Jan.-May, 1946.

^{5s}Including Luxembourg.

^{6s}380,000, including motorcycles, in 1939.

^{7s}Figures by Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

^{8s}Including loudspeakers hooked to relay exchanges. ^{9s}1945.

^{10s}Sea-going iron and steel steam and motor vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over; vessels acquired by a nation through capture, trans-

fer, etc., excluded from such country's total and added to that of country from which acquired.

^{4s}Excluding armed forces overseas.

^{5s}Including police and para-military organizations under military control.

^{6s}Tonnage includes only battleships, battle cruisers, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

^{7s}All military aircraft in operation, reserve, and storage; figures for other countries include only aircraft available for immediate use.

Population, Land Areas of the World and World Elevations

Area	Estimated population, in thousands	Approximate area, in thousands of sq. mi.	Percent of total land area	Mean	Highest	Elevation, feet	Lowest	Dimensions, miles East-West North-South
WORLD	2,231,716	56,421	100.0	2,750	Mt. Everest, Asia, 29,002	Dead Sea, Asia, below sea level	Dead Sea, Asia, 1,286 below sea level	24,902 24,860
ASIA, including Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Netherlands East Indies	1,237,320	16,795	29.7	3,000	Mt. Everest, Tibet-Nepal, 29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine—Trans-Jordan, 1,286 below sea level	Dead Sea, Palestine—Trans-Jordan, 1,286 below sea level	5,400 5,300
AFRICA	163,163	11,619	20.6	1,900	Mt. Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika, 19,319	Qattara Depression, Libyan Desert, Egypt, 440 below sea level	Qattara Depression, Libyan Desert, Egypt, 440 below sea level	4,600 5,000
NORTH AMERICA	198,542	9,000	15.9	2,000	Mt. McKinley, Alaska, 20,300	Death Valley, California, 275 below sea level	Death Valley, California, 275 below sea level	3,200 4,000
SOUTH AMERICA	97,229	6,862	12.2	1,800	Mt. Aconcagua, Argentina, 23,080	Sea level	Sea level	3,200 4,600
ANTARCTICA	Uninhabited	5,000	8.9	6,000	Mt. Thorvald Nilson, 15,400	Sea level	Sea level	— —
EUROPE, including Iceland and European U.S.S.R.	524,175	3,842	6.8	980	Mt. Elbrus, U.S.S.R., 18,564	Caspian Sea, U.S.S.R., 86 below sea level	Caspian Sea, U.S.S.R., 86 below sea level	3,300 2,400
AUSTRALIA	7,446	2,975	5.3	1,000	Mt. Kosciusko, 7,352	Lake Eyre, 39 below sea level	Lake Eyre, 39 below sea level	2,400 1,900
OCEANIA, including New Zealand, Hawaii, Guam, New Guinea, Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Islands	3,841	328	.6	—	Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 13,675	Sea level	Sea level	— —

POPULATION DENSITY BY CONTINENTS (per square mile)	
Europe (excl. U. S. S. R.)	148.1
Asia (excl. U. S. S. R.)	113.7
Africa	42.7
North America	21.6
South America	12.7
Oceania (incl. Austr.)	3.4

HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITIES (per square mile)	
Japan	495.7
Germany	460.1
Tangier	441.0
San Marino	382.8
Italy	382.4
Luxemburg	301.3
Hungary	301.2
Lebanon	294.9
Korea	285.4
Czechoslovakia	283.9
India	281.0
Haiti	279.1

Representative Mountain Peaks of the World

Mountain peak	Range	Location	Height, feet
Everest	Himalayas	Tibet-Nepal	29,002
Godwin Austen (K2)	Himalayas	India	28,250
Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	Nepal	28,146
Gurla Mandhata	Himalayas	Tibet	25,355
Tirich Mir	Hindu Kush	India	25,263
Muztagh Ata	Pamirs	Sinkiang	24,388
Minya Konka	.....	China	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	Tibet-Bhutan	23,930
Muztagh	Kunlun	Sinkiang	23,885
Trisul	Himalayas	India	23,360
Aconcagua	Andes	Argentina	23,080
Ojos del Salado	Andes	Argentina-Chile	22,402
Huascarán	Andes	Peru	22,180
Llullaillaco	Andes	Argentina-Chile	22,145
Kailas	Himalayas	Tibet	22,028
Mercedario	Andes	Argentina	21,870
Tupungato	Andes	Argentina-Chile	21,810
Sajama	Andes	Bolivia	21,320
Chimborazo	Andes	Ecuador	20,702
Vilcanota	Andes	Peru	20,664
McKinley	Alaska	Alaska	20,300
Logan	St. Elias	Canada (Yukon Territory)	19,850
Cotopaxi	Andes	Ecuador	19,498
Kilimanjaro	.....	Tanganyika	19,319
Misti	Andes	Peru	19,200
Cayambe	Andes	Ecuador	19,186
Orizaba (Citlaltepetl)	Sierra Madre Oriental	Mexico	18,696
Elbrus	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	18,564
Tolima	Andes	Colombia	18,438
St. Elias	St. Elias	Alaska-Canada	18,008
Popocatepetl	Cordillera de Anáhuac	Mexico	17,888
Cerro de Cuz	Andes	Bolivia	17,880
Dikh-Tau	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	17,085
Kenya	.....	Kenya	17,040
Ixtacchuatl	Cordillera de Anáhuac	Mexico	16,960
Ruvenzori	Ruvenzori	Belgian Congo-Uganda	16,787
Kazbek	Caucasus	U.S.S.R.	16,547
Bona	St. Elias	Alaska	16,420
Blanc	Alps	France	15,781
Klyuchevskaya	Kamchatka	U.S.S.R.	15,913
Fairweather	St. Elias	Alaska	15,300
Markham	.....	Antarctica	15,102
Matterhorn	Alps	Switzerland	14,780
Dashan	Simen	Ethiopia	14,760
Whitney	Sierra Nevada	California	14,495
Elbert	Rockies	Colorado	14,431
Rainier	Cascades	Washington	14,408
Longs Peak	Rockies	Colorado	14,255
Collima	Sierra Madre Occidental	Mexico	14,219
Shasta	Sierra Nevada	California	14,162
Pikes Peak	Rockies	Colorado	14,110
Finsteraarhorn	Alps	Switzerland	14,026
Savalan	Elburz	Iran	14,000
Gannett Peak	Rockies	Wyoming	13,785
Mauna Loa	.....	Hawaii	13,675
Jungfrau	Alps	Switzerland	13,667
Cameroon	.....	British Cameroons	13,349
Erebus	.....	Antarctica	13,202
Robson	Rockies	British Columbia	12,972
Fujiyama (Fujisan)	.....	Japan	12,395
Cook	Southern Alps	South Island, New Zealand	12,349
Hood	Cascades	Oregon	11,253
Aneto (Maladetta)	Pyrenees	Spain	11,167

Largest Islands of the World

Island and status	Location	Area, sq. mi.
GREENLAND (Danish colony)	North Atlantic	839,782
NEW GUINEA (Dutch colony, west part; Australian mandate, northeast part; Australian territory, southeast part)	Southwest Pacific	312,329
BORNEO (Part of United States of Indonesia, under Dutch crown, south part; British protectorate and colony, north part)	South China Sea	290,285
MADAGASCAR (French colony)	Off east coast of Africa	228,589
BAFFIN (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	201,600
SUMATRA (Part of Republic of Indonesia, under Dutch crown)	Indian Ocean	163,145
HONSHU (Japanese home island)	Sea of Japan—Pacific	91,278
GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland, and Wales)	Off coast of northwest Europe	88,133
VICTORIA (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	80,450
ELLESMERE (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	75,024
CELEBES (Part of East Indonesia, one of the United States of Indonesia)	Southwest Pacific	69,255
SOUTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND	South Pacific	58,092
JAVA (Part of self-governing Republic of Indonesia, under Dutch crown)	Indian Ocean	48,504
NORTH ISLAND, NEW ZEALAND	South Pacific	44,281
NEWFOUNDLAND (British colony)	North Atlantic	42,734
CUBA (Republic)	Caribbean Sea	42,350
LUZON	Philippine Islands	40,814
ICELAND (Republic)	North Atlantic	39,688
MINDANAO	Philippine Islands	36,906
HOKKAIDO (Japanese home island)	Sea of Japan—Pacific	34,084
IRELAND (Eire, republic, south part; Northern Ireland, part of United Kingdom)	West of Great Britain	31,840
HISPANIOLA (Dominican Republic, east part; Haitian republic, west part)	Caribbean Sea	30,075
TASMANIA (Australian state)	South of Australia	26,215
BANKS (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	25,992
CEYLON (British colony)	Indian Ocean	25,332
SAKHALIN (U. S. S. R.)	North of Japan	24,560
DEVON (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	20,484
TIERRA DEL FUEGO (East part to Argentina; west part to Chile)	Southern tip of South America	18,530
MELVILLE (Canada, Northwest Territories)	Arctic Ocean	16,164
SOUTHAMPTON (Canada, N. W. Territories)	Hudson Bay	16,114

Oceans and Seas

Name	Area, sq. mi.	Average depth, feet	Greatest depth, feet	Place of greatest depth
Pacific Ocean	63,801,700	14,048	35,400	Off Mindanao
Atlantic Ocean	31,830,800	12,880	30,246	Off Puerto Rico
Indian Ocean	28,356,300	13,002	22,968	Off Sumatra-Java
Arctic Ocean	5,440,200	3,953	17,850	77° 45' N.; 175° W.
Mediterranean Sea*	1,145,100	4,688	15,564	Off Cape Matapan, Greece
Caribbean Sea	1,049,500	8,685	22,788	Off Cayman Islands
South China Sea	895,400	5,419	18,090	West of Luzon
Bering Sea	875,800	4,714	13,422	Off Buldir Island
Gulf of Mexico	618,200	4,874	12,744	Sigsbee Deep
Okhotsk Sea	589,800	2,749	11,400	146° 10' E.; 46° 50' N.
East China Sea	482,300	617	9,126	25° 16' N.; 125° E.
Hudson Bay	475,800	420	600	Near entrance
Sea of Japan	389,100	4,429	12,276	Central Basin
Andaman Sea	308,000	2,854	12,392	Off Car Nicobar Island
North Sea	222,100	308	2,165	Skagerrak
Red Sea	169,100	1,611	7,254	Off Port Sudan
Caspian Sea	168,000	597	3,103	Southern part
Baltic Sea	163,000	180	1,380	Off Gottland

*Including Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

Famous Waterfalls of the World

Waterfall	Location	River	Height, feet
Cuquenán	Venezuela	Cuquenán	2,000
Sutherland	South Island, N. Z.	Arthur	1,904
Tugela	Natal, South Africa	Tugela	1,800
Ribbon (Yosemite)	California	Creek flowing into Yosemite	1,612
Upper Yosemite	California	Yosemite Creek, tributary of Merced	1,430
Gavarnie	Southwestern France	Gave de Pau	1,385
Takkakaw	British Columbia	Tributary of Yoho	1,200
Widow's Tears (Yosemite)	California	Tributary of Merced	1,170
Staubbach	Switzerland	Staubbach (Lauterbrunnen valley)	980
Trummelbach	Switzerland	Trummelbach (Lauterbrunnen)	950
Middle Cascade (Yosemite)	California	Yosemite Creek, tributary of Merced	910
Multnomah	Oregon	Multnomah Creek, tributary of Columbia	850
Vettisfos	Norway	Morkedöla	850
King Edward VII	British Guiana	Courantyne	840
Gersoppa	India	Sharavati	830
Kaeteur	British Guiana	Pataro	741
Kalambo	Tanganyika	.....	705
Fairy (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Stevens Creek	700
Maradalsfos	Norway	Stream flowing into Eklisdalsvand (lake)	650
Skykkjefos	Norway	In Skykkjedal (valley) of Inner Hardanger Fjord	650
Terni	Italy	Velino, tributary of Nera	650
Maletsunyane (Le Bihan)	Basutoland, Africa	Maletsunyane	630
Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	California	Bridal Veil Creek, tributary of Merced	620
Nevada (Yosemite)	California	Merced	594
Voringfos	Norway	Bjoreia	535
Skjaeggedsfos	Norway	Tyssaa	525
Marina	British Guiana	Tributary of Kuribrong, a tributary of the Pataro	500
Tequendama	Colombia	Bogotá	450
King George's	Cape Province, South Africa	Orange	450
Herval Cascades	Brazil	.....	400
Guayra	Paraguay-Brazil	Paraná	374
Illilouette (Yosemite)	California	Illilouette Creek, tributary of Merced	370
Granite (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Granite Creek	350
Splendor of Sun	Nikko, Japan	.....	350
Victoria	Southern Rhodesia	Zambezi	343
Comet (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Van Trump Creek	320
Lower Yellowstone	Wyoming	Yellowstone	320
Vernal (Yosemite)	California	Merced	317
Virginia	Northwest Territories, Canada	South Nahanni, tributary of Mackenzie	315
Lower Yosemite	California	Yosemite Creek	310
Grand	Labrador	Hamilton	302
Sluiskin (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Paradise	300
Snoqualmie	Washington	Snoqualmie	270
Seven Falls	Colorado	.....	266
Montmorency	Quebec, Canada	Montmorency	265
Tallulah	Georgia	Tallulah	251
Taughannock	New York	Taughannock Creek, tributary of Cayuga Lake	215
Shoshone	Idaho	Snake	195
Narada (Mt. Rainier Park)	Washington	Paradise	168
Niagara	New York-Ontario	Niagara	167
Tower (Yellowstone)	Wyoming	Tower Creek, tributary of Yellowstone	132

PRINCIPAL DESERTS OF THE WORLD

Desert	Location	Approximate size	Approximate elevation, ft.	Features
Atacama.....	North Chile.....	400 mi. long.....	7,000-13,500.....	Rugged. Rich in minerals, particularly nitrates.
Black Rock.....	Northwest Nevada.....	70 mi. long and in places 20 mi. wide, or about 1,000 sq. mi.	2,000-5,000.....	Usually dry, with a white alkali crust. Serves as the "sink" of the Quinn River and at times covered with water a few inches deep.
Colorado.....	Southeast California from San Geronio Pass to Gulf of California.....	200 mi. long and a maximum width of 50 mi.	Few feet above to about 250 below sea level.....	Average 90° F. Has reached 125° F. in the shade. Contains Salton Sea (overflow of Colorado).
Dash-i-i-Kavir.....	Southeast of Caspian Sea in Iran.....		2,000.....	A salt depression. Vast deposits of solid rock salt.
Dash-i-i-Lut.....	Northeast of Kerman in Iran.....		1,000.....	Sand desert.
Gobi (Shamo or "Desert of Sand")	Covers most of Mongolia.....	800 by 400 mi., or at least 300,000 sq. mi.	3,000-5,000.....	Sandy soils with much alkali. Some well-watered areas. Several caravan routes. Fossil remains.
Great Arabian.....	Most of Arabia.....	1,500 mi. long.....		Series of arid plateaus with scattered oases.
Syrian (El Hamad)	North of 30° N. Latitude.....		1,850.....	Stony with numerous wadis (dry stream beds).
Nefud (Red Desert)	South of Jaufr.....	400 mi. long and average of 200 mi. wide.....	3,000.....	Almost waterless but rich in pasture in the rainy season (winter and spring). Large sand dunes.
Dahna.....	Southeast of Nefud.....	400 by 30 mi.....		Waterless but rich in pasture in winter and spring.
Rub' al Khali.....	South portion of Nejd.....	About one-half the continent.....	600-1,000.....	Areas of "fixed dunes" and stony ("gibbers") wastes.
Great Australian (includes: Great Sandy; Gibson; Great Victoria; Arunta.)	Western portion of Australia.....			Salt desert with numerous salt flats. Some used in setting world automobile speed records.
Great Salt Lake.....	West of Great Salt Lake to Nevada-Utah line.....	80 by 50 mi.....	4,500.....	Mild climate. Red sand. Some vegetation and game.
Kalahari.....	South Africa between the Orange and Zambezi Rivers.....	400 by 600 mi., or about 120,000 sq. mi.....	Over 3,000.....	Flat sandy wastes interspersed with broad expanses of clay soil. Water found only in wells.
Kara Kum (Desert of Khiva or "Black Sands")	Southwest Turkistan south of Lake Aral.....	110,000 sq. mi.....		
Kizil Kum.....	Central Turkistan southeast of Lake Aral.....	370 by 220 mi., or about 70,000 sq. mi.....	160 near Lake Aral to 2,000 in southeast.....	Arid grazing land. Numerous sand dunes moving southeast.
Mohave.....	North of Colorado Desert and south of Death Valley in southeast California.....	15,000 sq. mi.....	2,000.....	Temperature range 70°-125° F. during summer months. Hot dry alkali flats interspersed with salt-pans or lakes. Scanty vegetation.
Painted Desert.....	Northeast Arizona.....	75 mi. wide.....	High plateau 5,000.....	Mild climate. Named for its bright colorful rocks.
Sahara.....	Northern states of Africa to about 15° N. Lat. and from Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.....	3,200 mi. greatest length along 20° N. Lat.; width varies from 800 to 1,400 mi. Area over 3,500,000 sq. mi.	440 below sea level to 11,000 above with an average elevation of 1,400-1,600.....	Varied surface. East Libyan desert is sand; central part contains rocky hills and mountains; west consists of low stony plains and dunes. Crossed by chain of oases. Well-marked caravan routes.
Libyan.....	East portion of the Sahara west of Nile.....	More than 500,000 sq. mi.....		Series of deep depressions, some below sea level. Famous caravan routes through oases such as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Bahariya, Siwa and Cufr.
Nubian.....	From Red Sea to great west bend of the Nile.....		2,500.....	Sand and rock desert with some small fertile oases.
Takla Makan.....	S. Central Sinkiang in Tarim Basin.....	700 mi. long.....		Extremes of climate: -22°-86° F. in April. Uninhabited. Can be safely crossed only in winter. Marco Polo left a vivid description of this desert.
Thar (Indian).....	Northwest India, chiefly in Rajputana.....	About 300 mi. by 380 mi.....	About 500.....	Sandy with strips of cultivable land.

Principal Rivers of the World

River	Source	Outflow	Approx. length, miles
Nile	Lake Victoria	Mediterranean Sea	4,000
Missouri-Mississippi	Source of Red Rock Creek, Montana	Gulf of Mexico	3,988
Amazon	Glacier-fed lakes in Peru	Atlantic Ocean	3,900
Ob	Altai Mts., U.S.S.R.	Gulf of Ob	3,200
Yangtze Kiang	Tibetan plateau	China Sea	3,100
Amur	Confluence of Shilka (U.S.S.R.) and Argun (Manchuria) Rivers	Tartary Strait	2,900
Congo	Between Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika	Atlantic Ocean	2,900
Lena	Baikal Mts., U.S.S.R.	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Yenisei	Tannu Ola Mountains, western Mongolia	Arctic Ocean	2,800
Hwang Ho (Yellow)	East part of Kunlun Mts., west China	Yellow Sea	2,700
Niger	Border of Sierra Leone	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Mackenzie	Head of Finlay River, British Columbia	Beaufort Sea (Arctic Ocean)	2,525
Mékong	Tibetan highlands	South China Sea	2,500
Missouri	Actual headwaters Red Rock Creek; beginning of Missouri at conflu- ence of Gallatin, Mad- ison, Jefferson Rivers	Mississippi River (confluence) 2,723 (headwaters)	2,475
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Minnesota	Gulf of Mexico	2,470
Paraná	Confluence of Paranaíba and Grande Rivers, southeast Brazil	Río de la Plata (Atlantic Ocean)	2,450
Murray	Australian Alps, New South Wales	Indian Ocean	2,310
Irtish	Altai Mts., U.S.S.R.	Ob River	2,300
Volga	Valdai plateau, U.S.S.R.	Caspian Sea	2,300
Madeira	Confluence of Gauporé and Maumoré Rivers on Bolivia-Brazil boundary	Amazon River	2,000
St. Lawrence	St. Louis River, Minn.	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,900
Rio Grande	San Juan Mts., Colorado	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
São Francisco	Southwest Minas Geraes, Brazil	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Yukon	Head of Nisutlin, north- west British Columbia	Bering Sea	1,800
Salween	Tibet, south of Kunlun Mountains	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Danube	Black Forest, Germany	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Dumlu Dagh (moun- tains), Turkey	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Himalayas	Arabian Sea	1,700
Orinoco	Sierra Parima on Vene- zuela-Brazil boundary	Atlantic Ocean	1,700
Tocantins	Near Pyrenopolis, south- east Brazil	Pará River (Atlantic Ocean)	1,700
Brahmaputra	Himalayas	Ganges River (Bay of Bengal)	1,680
Nelson	Head of Bow River, west Alberta, Canada	Hudson Bay	1,660
Si Kiang	Plateau of Yunnan, southwest China	China Sea	1,650
Zambezi	11°21' S.; 24°22' E., North- ern Rhodesia, Africa	Indian Ocean	1,600
Ganges	Himalayas	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Amu Darya (Oxus)	Nicholas Range, Pamir Mountains, U.S.S.R.	Lake Aral	1,500

River	Source	Outflow	Approx. length, miles
Paraguay	Mato Grosso, Brazil	Paraná River	1,500
Yapurá	Andes, Colombia	Amazon River	1,500
Arkansas	Central Colorado	Mississippi River	1,450
Dnieper	Valdai Hills, U.S.S.R.	Black Sea	1,400
Rio Negro	Watershed between Orinoco and Amazon	Amazon River	1,400
Ural	Southern Ural Mountains, U.S.S.R.	Caspian Sea	1,400
Colorado	Middle Park, northern Colorado	Gulf of California	1,360
Ohio-Allegheny	Plateau in Potter County, Pa.	Mississippi River	1,306
Orange	Basutoland, Africa	Atlantic Ocean	1,300
Irrawaddy	Confluence of N'mai and Mali Rivers, northeast Burma	Bay of Bengal	1,250
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,214
Saskatchewan	Western Alberta, Canada	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Darling	Central part of Eastern Highlands, Australia	Murray River	1,160
Tigris	Taurus Mts., Turkey	Persian Gulf	1,150
Don	Lake Ivan, U.S.S.R.	Sea of Azov	1,100

Largest Lakes of the World

Name and location	Area, sq. mi.	Length, miles	Maximum depth, feet	Elevation above sea level, feet
Superior, U. S. A.-Canada	31,820	383	1,290	602
Victoria, East Central Africa	26,200	250	270	3,720
Aral, U.S.S.R.	24,400	280	223	157
Huron, U. S. A.-Canada	23,010	247	750	580
Michigan, U. S. A.	22,400	321	923	580
Baikal, U.S.S.R.	12,740	411	4,993	1,516
Tanganyika, East Central Africa	12,700	450	4,708	2,536
Great Bear, Canada	11,490	195	270*	391
Great Slave, Canada	11,170	325	—	495
Nyasa, Southern Africa	11,000	350	2,580	1,650
Erie, U. S. A.-Canada	9,940	241	210	572
Winnipeg, Canada	9,398	260	70	712
Ontario, U. S. A.-Canada	7,540	193	778	245
Balkhash, U.S.S.R.	7,200	440	36	900
Ladoga, U.S.S.R.	7,000	120	730	55
Onega, U.S.S.R.	3,764	145	408	125
Rudolf, Eastern Africa	3,475	185	—	1,250
Titicaca, Bolivia-Peru	3,200	130	1,000	12,507
Athabaska, Canada	3,058	195	—	699
Nicaragua, Nicaragua	2,972	110	200	135
Reindeer, Canada	2,444	155	—	1,150
Issyk-Kul, U.S.S.R.	2,230	115	—	5,400
Koko Nor, China	2,200	66	—	10,000
Vänern, Sweden	2,149	87	292	144
Winnipegosis, Canada	2,086	122	38	831
Van, Turkey	2,000	80	—	5,260
Bangweulu, East Central Africa	1,900	60	15	3,700
Nipigon, Canada	1,870	70	—	—
Manitoba, Canada	1,817	120	12*	852
Urmia, Iran	1,750	80-90	50	810
Albert, Uganda, Africa	1,640	100	55	2,037
Dubawnt, Canada	1,600	65	—	500
Great Salt, U. S. A.	1,500	75	15-25*	4,200

*Average.

Selected Glaciers and Ice Fields of the World

Present-day glaciers and ice fields represent only a small remnant of the vast areas covered during the glacial epoch. The principal glacial areas are in the Antarctic, Greenland, nearly all the high mountain ranges, and many of the islands in the Arctic regions.

NORTH AMERICA

Alaska. The greatest number of the tens of thousands of glaciers in southern Alaska lie between 56° and 61° N, in mountains facing the North Pacific.

Malaspina extends about 50 mi. along the seaward base of Mt. St. Elias; it covers about 1,500 sq. mi. Part lies above the snow line (2,500 ft.), but most of it lies between snow line and 1,500 ft. It is formed by coalescence of many valley glaciers.

Muir, on the south slope of St. Elias Mountains, covers over 350 sq. mi. and is about 50 mi. long, 25 mi. wide and 1,500 ft. deep. It was much visited prior to the earthquake in 1899 which shattered the glacier and increased the discharge of ice so that ships no longer found it safe to approach close to the face.

Hubbard, over 80 mi. in length, is the longest valley glacier yet reported.

United States. Within the U. S. glaciers are found chiefly on the high volcanic peaks of the northern Cascade Mountains. None is much longer than 2 mi. Mt. Rainier (Washington) has the largest single-peak system in the U. S.: 28 glaciers with a total area of about 50 sq. mi. and numerous permanent snow fields. Glacier Peak (Washington) has more than 50 glaciers within a 30-mi. radius, moving from a snow field over 10 sq. mi. in area which covers the mountain top and fills the ancient crater. Mt. Baker and Mt. Adams (Washington), Mt. Hood (Oregon) and Mt. Shasta (California) also support glaciers.

In the Rocky Mountains, many small glaciers move for short distances from the perennial snowfields. More than 60 small glaciers are located in Glacier Nat'l. Park.

Canada. In the Cascade Mountains, glaciers are more prevalent than in the U. S. portion of the range. There are also many small glaciers in the Canadian Rockies.

Greenland. About 86 per cent of the surface, or 720,000 sq. mi., is covered by an ice cap, a continuous mantle of ice that covers valleys and mountains alike, forming a gently-sloping plateau of ice 10,000 ft. above sea level at its center, where the ice is about 8,000 ft. thick. Over most of the area it is about 2,000-5,000 ft. thick. Tongues of ice move through valleys in the mountainous coastal areas and end in the sea, where they discharge great icebergs. Ice forms 186 mi. of coast between Cape York and Wandel Land.

In the Jacobshavn District, the tallest icebergs, some 330-450 ft., originate in Jacobshavn Glacier. One iceberg had a measured volume of 7,851,481 cu. yd., twice the volume of the concrete in Hoover Dam.

Other important districts are Upernivik, Godthaab, Fredrikshaab, and Julianshaab.

EUROPE

Iceland. Snow fields and glaciers cover 5,170 sq. mi. (about 13%) of the surface. More than 120 glaciers are known on the island.

Vatnajökull is the largest ice-covered area in Iceland (3,280 sq. mi.). The largest glacier of the group covers 150-200 sq. mi.

Other large glaciers or snowfields are: Myrdalsjökull, covering 390 sq. mi.; Hofsjökull, covering 520 sq. mi.; and Langjökull, covering 500 sq. mi.

Norway. Jostedalbrae is the largest continental European icefield (over 500 sq. mi.). From it, most glaciers extend to 150-200 ft. above sea level.

Folgefond, between Hardangerfjord and its branch, Sörfjord, covers 110 sq. mi. It is the most southerly large ice-covered area in Norway.

Svartisen is second in size to Jostedalbrae, covering 230 sq. mi.; its glaciers are the only ones in Europe which descend almost to sea level.

Alps. It is estimated that there are 2,000 separate glaciers and snow fields. The lowest point reached by Alpine glaciers varies, but it is as low as 3,200 ft. above sea level at Grindelwald. Average altitude is about 4,200 ft., and perpetual snow line lies between 8,000 and 9,500 ft.

Aletsch Glacier is 10 mi. long and with its snow fields covers over 50 sq. mi. It is one of the finest glaciers in the Swiss Alps.

Unteraar and Viescher in the Bernese Oberland are each 10 mi. long.

Mer de Glace, on north slope of Mt. Blanc, is 9¼ mi. long, covers 16 sq. mi., and descends to 3,770 ft. Average flow is 2 ft. per day in summer and autumn.

Caucasus. There are an estimated 900 glaciers in the western half of middle Caucasus, few in the eastern half. All glaciers in central Caucasus are estimated to cover 625-650 sq. mi. Maliev, on Mt. Kazbek, is 36 mi. long. Bezingi (Ullu), 10.5 mi. long, descends to 6,535 ft.; Karagom, 9.5 mi. long, to 5,790 ft.; Leksy, 7.5 mi. long, to 5,690 ft.; and Tsey (Zea), 6 mi. long, to 6,730 ft.

ASIA

Thousands of little-known small glaciers, as well as some of the largest known, exist on the high mountains of Asia. Baltoro and Biafo in the Central Karakorum Range

(Kashmir) are among the largest existing glaciers. Rongbuk, on the north slope of Mt. Everest (Himalayas), ends at about 16,500 ft. Kyetrack, also on Mt. Everest, ends at about 15,400 ft.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand has a glacial system of some magnitude on South Island. Tasman, the largest glacier, is 18 mi. long, has a maximum width of 2 mi., and moves down the slope of Mt. Cook in the Southern Alps. Murchison, located near Mt. Cook, is

11 mi. long. Fox is 9.7 mi. long, covers 17 sq. mi., and ends 670 ft. above sea level, the lowest point attained by any glacier outside the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Franz Joseph is 8.5 mi. long, covers 16 sq. mi., and ends 690 ft. above sea level.

ANTARCTICA

Probably fewer than 100 of the 5,000,000 sq. mi. are free from permanent ice covering. It is doubtful if the ice is more than 5,000 ft. thick except in basins. Ice fronts vary from 100-400 mi. in width at the sea.

Volcanoes of the Earth

There are approximately 430 volcanoes (275 in the Northern Hemisphere and 155 in the Southern) with recorded eruptions in historical times. Of the 2,500 recorded eruptions, more than 2,000 have taken place in the Pacific area. Of known active volcanoes, 80 are of the submarine type.

ATLANTIC-INDIAN AREA

Mediterranean Region

Italy: Mt. Vesuvius, southeast of Naples (3,858 ft.). Only active volcano on mainland of Europe. Pompeii buried by an eruption, A.D. 79. Latest eruption in 1944.

Sicily: Mt. Etna, eastern Sicily (10,741 ft.). Two new craters formed in eruptions of Feb.-Mar., 1947.

Lipari Islands (north of Sicily): Stromboli (about 3,000 ft.). Called "Lighthouse of the Mediterranean."

Atlantic Area

Canary Islands: Pico de Teide (Teneriffe), on island of Teneriffe (12,192 ft.).

Cape Verde Islands: Fogo (over 8,000 ft.). Severe eruption in 1857.

Iceland: At least 25 volcanoes active in historic times. Has exceeded all other volcanic areas in output of lava. These volcanoes very similar to those in Hawaii.

Hekeia (4,747 ft.). Several craters, largest about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. in circumference. Most recent eruption reported Mar., 1947.

Skaptarjökull. Series of volcanoes near Skaptar; erupted in 1783 with large loss of life.

Askja (4,600 ft.). Largest in Iceland.

Jan Mayen Island: Beerenberg, northern part of island (over 8,000 ft.). Extinct.

British Cameroons: Mt. Cameroon (13,349 ft.). Has several craters. Last erupted in 1922.

Lesser Antilles (West Indian Islands): Mt. Pelée, in northwestern Martinique (about 4,400 ft.). Eruption in 1902 destroyed town of St. Pierre and killed approximately 40,000.

Indian Ocean Region

Comoro Islands (east of northern Mo-

zambique): One volcano, Kartala (over 8,500 ft.). Visible for over 100 miles. Last erupted in 1904.

Réunion Island (east of Madagascar): Piton de la Fournaise (Le Volcan) (8,610 ft.). Eruptions in the form of large lava flows.

Tanganyika Territory: Kilimanjaro (19,319 ft.). Extinct. Highest mountain in Africa.

THE PACIFIC AREA

Northwest Portion

Kamchatka: 14-18 active volcanoes.

Shiveluch (over 10,500 ft.). Most northerly volcano of Kamchatka group.

Klyuchevskaya (Kluchev) (15,913 ft.). Highest peak in Siberia; called the "Etna of Kamchatka." Reported active in 1946.

Koryatskaya (over 11,500 ft.). Violent eruption in 1895.

Kurile Islands: At least 13 active volcanoes and several submarine outbreaks.

Japan: at least 33 active vents.

Fujiyama (Fujisan), southwest of Tokyo (12,395 ft.). Symmetrical in outline, snow-covered. Regarded as a sacred mountain.

Adzumayama (7,733 ft.). Eruption in 1900 killed 82.

Asamayama (8,182 ft.). Continuously active; violent eruption in 1783.

Asosan (5,223 ft.). Crater 10 by 15 miles is the largest known in the world.

Bandalsan, about 125 miles north of Tokyo (9,037 ft.). Violent eruption in 1888 devastated a 27-square-mile area.

Two volcanic islets south of Japan emerged in ocean for brief time in 1946, then submerged.

Ryukyu archipelago: Nakano-shima (3,485 ft.); Suwanose-shima (2,697 ft.).

Bonin (Ogasawara) Islands: Mt. Suribachi, on Iwo Jima (546 ft.). A sulfurous steaming volcano. Raising of U. S. flag over Mt. Suribachi was one of the dramatic episodes of World War II.

New Britain archipelago: Numerous active vents, including Father, on New Britain (7,500 ft.).

Santa Cruz Islands: Tinakula (2,200 ft.).

New Hebrides: Lopevi (4,755 ft.).

Samoan archipelago: Savali. An eruption in 1905 did considerable damage. Niuafoou (Tin Can) between Samoa and Fiji Islands has a crater 6,000 feet below and 600 feet above water. Active in 1946.

Philippine Islands: 98 eruptive centers.

Taal, on Volcano Island in Lake Bom-bon (about 1,000 ft.). Crater over 7,500 ft. in diameter.

Mayon, in southeastern Luzon (7,946 ft.). An almost perfect cone. Continuous mild activity. In 1897 there was a destructive eruption. Considerable activity in 1947.

Moluccas: A volcanic chain of islands which contains several active volcanoes.

Hawaiian Group:

Mauna Loa (13,675 ft.). Also called "Long Mountain." Discharges more lava than any other volcano. Largest volcanic mountain in the world in cubic content. Its crater is 3.7 sq. mi. in area.

Mauna Kea (13,784 ft.). Highest mountain in group.

Hualalai (8,269 ft.). Has many small pit craters. Only lava flow in historic times was in 1801.

Kilauea (4,090 ft.). A vent in side of Mauna Loa but apparently erupts independently of it. One of the most spectacular and active craters. Crater has an area of 4.14 sq. mi.

Southwest Portion

Sumatra: Ninety volcanoes have been discovered; 12 are now active. The most famous, Krakatoa, is a small volcanic island in the Sunda Strait. Numerous volcanic discharges occurred in 1883. One explosion caused the disappearance of the highest peak and the northern part of the island. Fine dust was carried around the world in the upper atmosphere. Over 36,000 persons lost their lives in resultant tidal waves, which were felt as far away as Cape Horn. Active again in 1928.

Java: Thirteen of 125 volcanic centers are active. Few serious eruptions. Galunggung is famous for two destructive eruptions in 1822. It is thought that over 100 villages and about 4,000 lives were lost.

Lesser Sunda Islands: Fifteen eruptive cones. Tamboro on Soembawa (Sumbawa) (about 9,000 ft.). Was 13,000 ft. prior to a severe eruption in 1815, which ejected an estimated 36 cu. mi. of material.

Melanesian area: Volcanoes are present on New Guinea, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz, Solomons, and on numerous other small islands.

New Zealand: Tarawera, on North Island. Severe eruption in 1886 destroyed the famous pink and white sinter terraces of Rotomahana, a hot lake.

Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.). Emits steam and vapor incessantly.

Northeast Portion

Aleutian area: There are 32 active vents known, and numerous inactive cones in remarkably straight line.

Shisaldin, on Unimak (8,683 ft.). Latest eruption Jan., 1947.

Bogosloff, on Bogosloff island (Castle) (about 1,000 ft.). Mountain first appeared after an eruption in 1796. New Bogosloff island appeared in 1883. Two more islands appeared in 1906 and 1907. These blew up in 1909 and were replaced by two others.

Alaska:

Wrangell (14,005 ft.).

Katmai (about 7,500 ft.). On June 6, 1912, a violent eruption occurred, during which the "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" was formed.

United States: Lassen Peak, in California (10,453 ft.). Only observed active volcano in the United States. Last period of activity in 1914-17. Other mountains of volcanic origin include Mt. Shasta, Mt. Hood, Mt. Rainier, and the mountain that contains Crater Lake.

Mexico:

Popocatepetl (17,888 ft.). Crater 673 ft. deep and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. in circumference. Not entirely extinct; steam still escapes.

Colima, in group of same name (14,219 ft.). Group has had frequent eruptions.

Orizaba (Citlaltepetl) (18,696 ft.). Probably the most symmetrical volcanic cone.

Tuxtla (4,900 ft.). Had a violent eruption in 1793 but is now quiescent.

Paricutin. A new volcano. First appeared in Feb., 1943, in a cornfield. In less than a week a cone over 140 ft. high developed with a crater one quarter mile in circumference. Cone grew over 1,500 ft. in 1943. Still active and growing.

Guatemala:

Santa María Quezaltenango (12,361 ft.). Frequent activity between 1902-08 and 1922-28 after centuries of quiescence. Most dangerously active vent of Central America. Other volcanoes include Tajumulco (13,814 ft.) and Atitlán (11,633 ft.).

El Salvador: Active volcanoes include Izalco, "beacon of Central America," first appeared in 1770 and is still growing; San Salvador, which had a violent eruption in 1923; Conchagua, which erupted with considerable damage early in 1947; San Miguel; and Sociedad.

Nicaragua: Volcanoes include Telica, Coseguina, and Momotombo (4,126 ft.). Between Momotombo on the western shore of Lake Managua and Coseguina overlooking the Gulf of Fonseca, there is a string of more than 20 cones, many still active.

Costa Rica: Four volcanic cones whose bases merge are Poás (8,895 ft.), Barba (9,280 ft.), Irazú (10,525 ft.), and Turrialba (11,350 ft.).

Southeast Portion

Colombia: Huila (18,700 ft.), a vapor-emitting volcano, and Tolima (18,438 ft.).

Ecuador:

Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.). Perhaps the highest active volcano in the world. Possesses a beautifully formed cone.

Interesting Caves and Caverns of the World

Aggtelek. In village of same name, northern Hungary. Large stalactitic cavern about 5 miles long.

Altamira Cave. Near Santander, Spain. Contains animal paintings (Old Stone Age art) on roof and walls.

Antiparos. On island of same name in the Grecian Archipelago. Some stalactites are 20 ft. long. Brilliant colors and fantastic shapes.

Blue Grotto. On island of Capri, Italy. Cavern hollowed out in limestone by constant wave action. Now half filled with water because of sinking coast. Name derived from unusual blue light permeating the cave. Source of light is a submerged opening, light passing through the water.

Carsbad Caverns. Southeast New Mexico. Largest underground labyrinth yet discovered. Three levels, 754, 900 and 1,320 feet below the surface.

Fingal's Cave. On island of Staffa off coast of western Scotland. Penetrates about 200 ft. inland. Contains basaltic columns almost 40 ft. high.

Ice Cave. Near Dobsina, Czechoslovakia. Noted for its beautiful crystal effects.

Jenolan Caves. In Blue Mountain plateau, New South Wales, Australia. Beautiful stalactitic formations.

Kent's Cavern. Near Torquay, England. Source of much information on Paleolithic man.

Cayambe (19,186 ft.). Almost on equator. Summit perpetually snow-covered.

Other volcanoes include **Tunguragua** (16,689 ft.), **Sangay** (17,470 ft.), and **Antisana** (over 18,000 ft.).

Peru and Bolivia: Many active volcanoes. **Misti**, near Arequipa, Peru (19,200 ft.). **Sajama**, in Bolivia (21,320 ft.).

Licancábur, in Bolivia (about 19,500 ft.).

Chile and Argentina: About 25 active or potentially active volcanoes.

Luray Cavern. Near Luray, Virginia. Has large stalactitic and stalagmitic columns of many colors.

Mammoth Cave. Limestone cavern in central Kentucky. Cave area is about 10 miles in diameter but has at least 150 miles of irregular subterranean passages at various levels. Temperature remains fairly constant at 54°F.

Peak Cavern or Devil's Hole. Derbyshire, England. About 2,250 ft. into a mountain. Lowest part is about 600 ft. below the surface.

Postumia (Adelsberg) Grotto. Near Postumia in Julian Alps, about 25 miles N.E. of Trieste. Stalactitic cavern, largest in Europe. **Pluca (Pivka)** River flows through part of it. Caves have numerous beautiful stalactites.

Singing Cave. Iceland. A lava cave; name derived from echoes of people singing in it.

Wind Cave. In Black Hills of South Dakota. Limestone caverns with stalactites and stalagmites almost entirely missing. Variety of crystal formations called "boxwork."

Wyandotte Cave. In Crawford county, southern Indiana. A limestone cavern with five levels of passages; one of the largest in North America. "Monumental Mountain," approximately 135 ft. high, is believed to be one of the world's largest underground "mountains."

Geysers

Geysers exist in many volcanic regions of the world such as Japan and South America, but their greatest development is in Iceland, New Zealand and Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, U. S. A.

Iceland. The principal geyser area is about 30 miles northwest of Mt. Hekla, where there are more than 100 geysers and hot springs in about two square miles. The main ones are the following:

Great Geyser (Geysir). Sends up a column 160 to 180 ft. high intermittently from an opening more than 9 ft. across and about 70 ft. deep.

Strokkur (Churn). Constant bubbling and occasional eruptions.

New Zealand. There is a great profusion of boiling springs, steam jets and mud volcanoes northeast of Lake Taupo on North Island. Main geysers are **Waikite**, with a 30-35 ft. column, **Pohutu** and **Waimauku**.

United States

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. There are 120 named geysers in Yellowstone and perhaps half that number unnamed. Most of the geysers and the 4,000

hot springs are located in the western portion of the park. The most important ones are as follows:

Norris Geyser Basin has 18 or more geysers; the number varies. There are scores of steam vents and hot springs. *Valentine*, highest in basin, 75 ft. at 18-hour intervals; tube is 60 ft. long. *Minuté*, 15-20 ft. high, several hours apart. Others are small; these include *Steamboat*, *Fearless*, *Veteran*, *Vixen*, *Corporal* and *Monarch*. Some are dormant.

Lower Geyser Basin. In the 1870's it had 680 hot springs and geysers. Many now are only hot springs, but at least 18 are active geysers. *Fountain*, at one time very well known. Water thrown 75 ft. in all directions and at all angles. Now dormant. *Clepsydra*, very active; some eruption cycles last for several hours; maximum height 75 ft. *Great Fountain* plays every 12 to 13 hours for 30 minutes in spurts which rise from 60 to 80 ft.

Midway Geyser Basin has vast steaming terraces of red, orange, pink and other colors; pools and springs. *Excelsior Geyser* crater discharges boiling water into Firehole River at the rate of 6 cu. ft. per second.

Upper Geyser Basin includes: *Artemisia* sends up a column 35 ft. high for 10 to 15 minutes every 18 to 24 hours. *Fan* sends out fan-shaped eruptions about 60 ft. high every 2 or 3 days. *Riverside* has an unusual cone; throws water 75 ft. obliquely over the river from lower crater for half an hour. It has a remarkably regular interval of 8 hours between eruptions.

Rocket jets up to 70 ft. at intervals of 2 to 5 days. When its neighbor, *Grotto*, erupts simultaneously the jet is only 10 ft.

Grotto throws water 20 to 30 ft. for 15 minutes to 8 hours.

Giant erupts to 200 ft. Eruptions last an hour but are 7 days to 3 months apart. A single eruption has been estimated to contain 700,000 gallons.

Daisy sends water to a height of 75 ft. every 135 minutes.

Old Faithful sends up a column about 140 ft. high at average intervals of 65 minutes, varying from 35 to 80 minutes. Eruption lasts about 4 minutes. Discharges about 12,000 gallons of water at each eruption.

Giantess erupts like a small volcano every six to nine months. The eruption rises to a maximum height of 200 ft. and usually lasts 4½ hours.

Lion group: Lion, Lioness, Big Cub and Little Cub erupt irregularly from one to 18 times a day.

Castle is reported to have largest and most imposing cone of any active geyser in the world. Erupts twice a day to a height of 75 ft. but at times throws water continually to about 20 ft.

Mammoth Hot Springs. There are no geysers in this area. The formation is travertine. Sides of a hill are steps and terraces over which flow the steaming waters of hot springs laden with minerals. Each step is tinted by algae to many shades of scarlet, orange, pink, yellow and blue. Terraces are white where no water flows.

Other groups of geysers, hot pools and mud pots are located on the west shore of Shoshone Lake, on West Thumb Bay, at Mud Volcano, in the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, and on Mirror Plateau.

World Extremes of Climate

Highest recorded temperature:

World: 136° F. at Azlzia, Libya, North Africa, September 13, 1922.

United States: 134° F. at Death Valley, California, July 10, 1913.

Lowest recorded temperature:

World: -90° F. at Verkhoyansk, Siberia, U.S.S.R., February 5 and 7, 1892; a temperature of -94° F. was reported in Siberia during the winter of 1946-47 but was not verified by the Soviet government.

United States: -66° F. at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, February 9, 1933.

Highest mean annual temperature:

World: 86° F. at Massawa, Eritrea, Africa.

United States: 77.3° F. at Tavernier, Florida.

Lowest mean annual temperature:

World: -14° F. at Framheim, Antarctica.

United States: -32.5° F. at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

Maximum rainfall for 24-hour period:

46 inches at Baguio, Luzon, Philippines, July 14-15, 1911.

Maximum recorded rainfall in one month:

241 inches at Cherrapunji, India, August, 1841 (over 150 inches fell in 5 consecutive days). Average annual rainfall is 426 inches.

Minimum recorded rainfall:

World: .05 inch at Iquique, Chile, average yearly fall during 25 years.

United States: 3.93 inches at Bagdad, California, the total for five years, 1909-13.

Average annual precipitation for the United States is about 29 inches.

Louisiana is the wettest state, with an annual average (55 years) of 49.98 inches.

Nevada is the driest state, with an annual average (48 years) of 9.06 inches.

Highest local average annual rainfall in the United States was 150.73 inches at Wynoochee Oxbow, Washington, based on a 13-year record.

Greatest 24-hour rainfall in the United States was 38.2 inches at Thrall, Texas, September 9-10, 1921.

Heavy snowfall records include 60 inches in one day at Giant Forest, California; 42 inches in 2 days at Angola, New York; 54 inches in 3 days at The Dalles, Oregon; and 96 inches in 4 days at Vanceboro, Maine. Greatest seasonal snowfall was 884 inches, over 73 feet, at Tamarack, California, during 1906-07.

Ancient Empires

The *Egyptian* and *Babylonian* empires, Near Eastern civilizations whose cultures mark the beginning of written history, had their origins in the nebulous period of ancient history prior to the year 4000 B.C. They developed rapidly in the fertile river valleys of the Nile in Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates in Mesopotamia after the discovery of metals and the invention of writing. Their governments were all-powerful, with the people subjugated and without political rights. The Egyptians regarded their king as a god. In Babylon, the ruler was a priest-king, earthly representative of the gods. Nevertheless, these Near East cultures made great contributions in the eternal march of man; they advanced the ways of making and doing things, produced the earliest literature, developed the principles of law (the code of Hammurabi, Babylonian king of the 20th [or possibly 18th] century B.C., the oldest code of law) and science, learned the basic principles of art, and evolved early religious worship.

The influence of Babylon and Egypt was felt in the rise of the Semitic tribes of Syria, the Hittites in Asia Minor, and the people of the Aegean region. Between the years 1200 and 800 B.C., the small Syrian states grew to great power and then were overwhelmed by the great empire of the *Assyrians*, the warlike peasants of the Tigris valley, who took the lessons learned from the Babylonians and spread that culture over their domains. The Assyrians, like the Egyptians and the Babylonians, in turn fell under the power of the *Persian* kings in the century between 600 and 500 B.C. By 525 B.C., the Persian Empire extended from India to Egypt, the greatest the world had ever seen.

The lessons learned by these early Near Eastern civilizations were transmitted to *Greece*, which developed its illustrious empire in the Aegean region, after the inhabitants of the island of Crete had absorbed the Egyptian culture. The mainland Greeks overthrew the Cretans and in turn were succeeded by the Doric Greeks, who spread their culture across the Aegean, the Asia Minor coast, and into the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions. The characteristic Greek political institution was the city-state, first ruled by kings and often

temporary monarchical tyrannies, and finally by the participation of free citizens. Literature and the arts flourished, and by the 5th century B.C., when Athens became the great city of the Greeks, drama had risen to full maturity with the great tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides and the comedies of Aristophanes. Architecture and art advanced apace. The Greeks, learning much from their Egyptian teachers, produced such superb buildings as the Parthenon and created amazingly beautiful statues through the use of living models. Religion, which was closely linked with art, also flourished, as did the development of philosophy, under the great Socrates (470?-399 B.C.), Plato (427?-347 B.C.), and Aristotle (384-322 B.C.). Wars weakened the city-states, and finally they fell to the Macedonians under Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C.

Last among the great ancient empires was the *Roman*, which developed in Italy and gained control over the Mediterranean region after absorbing the culture of Greece and combining with it new principles of law and art and teaching their new learning to the West. The development of the Roman civilization began in 510 or 509 B.C., when the peoples on the peninsula of Italy freed themselves from the rule of the Etruscans. The Romans, with a republican form of government, speedily conquered Italy and the Mediterranean region, and the Roman governors became men of great wealth, corrupting the city-state system and making it a graft-ridden machine of exploitation. The failure of the government to check this self-seeking influence brought on a revolt which resulted eventually in the rise of Julius Caesar to dictatorship in 46-44 B.C. Caesar's murder in the Senate at Rome was followed in 27 B.C. by the establishment of the one-man rule of Augustus over the Roman Empire. Legal practices were developed and became the foundations of modern law. Industry and trade were advanced and extended to China and India. Great roads, bridges and buildings were constructed, and literature attained a new peak. Judaism spread, to be followed by Christianity. The political structure of this last of the great ancient civilizations began to crumble in the 3d century A.D.

Languages of the World

Language	Number speaking	Language	Number speaking
American Indian: including Mayan, Quechua and 750-1,000 languages and dialects	15,000,000	Indonesian: including Balinese, Bisayan, Ilocano, Javanese, Malay, Malagasy, Sundanese, Tagalog	80,000,000
Amharic (Ethiopia)	5,600,000	Iranian: including Baluchi, Kurdish, Persian, Pushtu	26,500,000
Annamese (Indo-China)	20,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
Arabic	58,000,000	Japanese	80,000,000
Bantu: including Swahili, Zulu (S. Africa)	45,000,000	Javanese	32,000,000
Bengali (India)	63,000,000	Kanarese (India)	13,400,000
Berber dialects (N. Africa)	6,000,000	Korean	27,000,000
Bihari (India)	28,000,000	Lahnda (India)	10,000,000
Bisayan (Philippines)	5,500,000	Malay (Neth. Indies)	10,000,000
Bulgarian	7,000,000	Malayalam (India)	10,000,000
Burmese	11,000,000	Marathi (India)	23,000,000
Catalan (Spain)	6,000,000	Munda (India)	5,000,000
Chinese: including Mandarin, Cantonese and others	450,000,000	Oriya (India)	9,600,000
Cushitic: including Somali (Ethiopia)	7,000,000	Persian	12,000,000
Czech	8,000,000	Polish	30,000,000
Dravidian: including Kanarese, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu (India)	80,000,000	Portuguese	60,000,000
Dutch	10,000,000	Punjabi (India)	18,800,000
English	225,000,000	Pushtu (Afghanistan)	8,000,000
Ethiopian: including Amharic	6,400,000	Rajasthani (India)	15,225,000
Finno-Ugric: including Estonian, Finnish, Hungarian, Karelian, Lappish	21,500,000	Rumanian	16,000,000
Flemish (Belgium)	5,000,000	Russian	180,000,000
French	65,000,000	Serbo-Croatian (Yugoslavia)	15,000,000
German	100,000,000	Siamese	16,000,000
Greek	8,000,000	Spanish	110,000,000
Gujarati (India)	13,000,000	Sudanese: including Hausa (Central Africa)	75,000,000
Hausa (Central Africa)	9,000,000	Sundanese (Neth. Indies)	8,500,000
Hindustani (India)	140,000,000	Swahili (S. Africa)	8,000,000
Hungarian	13,000,000	Swedish	7,000,000
Indic: including Assamese, Bengali, Bihari, Gujarati, Hindustani, Lahnda, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Singhalese	325,000,000	Tai: including Siamese	18,000,000
		Tamil (India)	23,850,000
		Telugu (India)	27,000,000
		Tibeto-Burman: including Tibetan and Burmese	20,000,000
		Turkic: including Kazakh, Tatar, Turkish, Uzbek	42,000,000
		Turkish	18,000,000
		Uzbek (U.S.S.R.)	5,000,000
		Yiddish	5,000,000

Universities—Ancient and Modern

Universities, in the modern sense of the term, sprang up in the 12th and 13th centuries in response to the resurgence of learning that preceded the Renaissance in Europe. Procedure at the early universities was informal, with students gathering at some place in a city to listen to a pre-eminent teacher. There were no campuses, buildings or endowments. Actually, the term "university" once meant a guild or corporation; there were, in the medieval period, "universities" of bootmakers, weavers, etc. Thus the university of learning was similar in organization to the guilds. The students filled the role of apprentices and the teachers were the masters.

The first European university was that of Salerno in the 9th century, when it

was known as a school of medicine. By the 11th century, it had become one of the most famous medical schools of Europe.

University of Bologna. Organized in 1158 by students as a means of protection against the merchants and citizens of Bologna who had raised prices of foods and lodging. It was famous for its legal scholars. The students were organized into two guilds and exercised a great deal of authority over the administration and the professors; they controlled all academic matters except the granting of degrees.

Other Italian universities famed in the Middle Ages included those at *Arezzo, Ferrara, Florence, Modena, Naples, Padua, Pavia, Perugia, Siena and Vicenza.*

University of Paris. Originated between 1150 and 1170 in a cathedral school on the Ile de la Cité, it was later moved to the left (south) bank of the Seine, although it remained under the authority of the chancellor of Notre Dame. It developed into the most famous continental center of learning of its day. Its four principal schools were theology, medicine, law and arts. By the 14th century, the university had some 40 colleges, of which the *Sorbonne* became the most celebrated.

The universities of Paris and Bologna had a marked influence in the subsequent creation of other university centers. About 1200, there was a migration of students from Paris to *Oxford* (founded in the 12th century) and a decade or two later, from *Oxford* to *Cambridge* (also founded in the 12th century).

Other famous universities of the Middle Ages include the *University of Toulouse* (1233), *Salamanca* (1243), *Seville* (1254), *Orléans* (1305), *Valladolid* (1346), *Prague* (1347), *Kraków* (1364), *Vienna* (1364), *Erfurt* (1379), *Heidelberg* (1385), *Cologne* (1388), *Leipzig* (1409), *Rostock* (1419), *Louvain* (1426), *Freiburg* (1455), *Budapest* (1475), *Tübingen* (1477) and *Coimbra* (1537).

The Renaissance

The Renaissance gave fresh impetus to the universities of Europe. In France three of importance arose in the 15th century—the *University of Aix* (in Provence); the *University of Poitiers* (1431) and the *University of Caen* (1437).

Other French institutions of note that arose in this era were at *Bordeaux* (1441), *Valence* (1452), *Nantes* (1463) and *Bourges* (1465). New European universities were also founded at *Trier* (1450), *Ingolstadt* (1459), *Basel* (1460), *Mainz* (1476), *Uppsala* (1477), *Copenhagen* (1479), *Wittenberg* (1502) and *Frankfurt on Oder* (1506).

St. Andrews, founded in 1411, was the first university in Scotland. Others were the *University of Glasgow* (1453), the *University of Aberdeen* (1494) and the *College of Edinburgh* (1582). In Ireland, *Trinity College* was founded in Dublin in 1591.

Reformation and Post-Reformation

Until the Reformation, most of the institutions of higher learning in Europe were under the tutelage of the Catholic Church. After 1520, however, many established universities declared their independence of the Church. Cromwell's rule brought about new scholastic methods at both Oxford and Cambridge and the establishment of new colleges thoroughly imbued with Protestantism.

But the first Protestant university was

that of *Marburg*, Germany, founded in 1527. Other Protestant universities were: *Königsberg* (1544); *Jena* (1558); *Helmstedt* (1575); *Altdorf* (1575); *Giessen* (1607); *Strasbourg* (1621) and *Halle* (1693).

18th, 19th and 20th Centuries

Among the more famous institutions in this era was *Göttingen* (1736), whose school of history became celebrated throughout Europe. Others were: *Erlangen* (1743); *Berlin* (1809); *Bonn* (1818); *Lemberg* (Lwów) (1816); *Helsingfors* (1826); the *National University at Athens* (1837); *Bucharest* (1864); *Tokyo* (1868); *Sofia* (1888); *Kyoto* (1897), and *Constantinople* (or *Stamboul*) (1900).

Among the more famous British universities established in the 19th and 20th centuries were the *University of London* (1825); *Manchester* (1851); *Liverpool* (1881); the *Mason University College* in Birmingham (1900); *Leeds* (1904), and the *University College* in Sheffield (1905). The *University of Wales* is composed of colleges in Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are many important and large universities in the British dominions. In Canada, the famous *McGill University* in Montreal was founded in 1821. Others are the *University of Toronto* (1827); *Queens University* at Kingston, Ont. (1841); *Laval University*, Quebec (1852), and *Montreal University* (1876).

The early universities in India were patterned after London University rather than on the Oxford-Cambridge style, and were purely examining institutions. *Calcutta* and *Madras* universities were founded in 1857 as examining schools.

In Australia, the state plays an important role in the development of universities. The *University of Melbourne* (1853) has the largest enrollment. Among the others are *Adelaide* (1874); *Tasmania* (1890); *Queensland* (1909) and *West Australia* (1913).

There are also many well-endowed universities in New Zealand, South Africa, and other parts of the empire.

In 1755, Russia had only three universities—*Vilna* (1578), *Dorpat* (1832) and *Moscow* (1755). Other institutions developed later were the *University of Kharkov* (1804); *Kazan* (1804); *St. Petersburg* (1819); *St. Vladimir* in Kiev (1832); *Odessa* (1865); *Warsaw*, which is now Polish (1886) and *Tomsk*, in Siberia (1888). The building of universities after the Revolution of 1917 was spurred by the Soviet government.

In China, the growth of universities was hampered by the chaotic state of the government in the 1900's, the recurring civil wars and the conflict with Japan.

The United States

Universities in the United States marched in step with the progress of the nation. The early settlers brought a heritage of European culture which they planted in New England soil. The first university in the country was started as *Harvard College* in 1636, with an endowment totaling 800 pounds. Harvard was to become probably the most famous of the American universities, with an endowment in 1947 of more than \$178,000,000, a faculty of 2,190 members and a student enrollment of more than 12,000.

The *College of William and Mary* (1693) was the second institution of higher learning established in the colonies. Others started during the colonial period (current names only) are: *Yale* (1701); *University of Pennsylvania* (1740); *Princeton*

(1746); *Washington and Lee* (1749); *Columbia* (1754); *Brown* (1764); *Rutgers* (1766) and *Dartmouth* (1769).

After the Revolution of 1776, the state tax-supported university was established. The *University of Virginia* (1819) was a notable early example of this type.

Colleges for women grew up in the second quarter of the 19th century. Among these are: *Mt. Holyoke* (1837); *Elmira* (1855); *Vassar* (1861); *Wells* (1868); *Hunter* (1870); *Wellesley* (1870); *Smith* (1871) and *Bryn Mawr* (1880).

In the latter part of the 19th century, universities established by private endowments arose. Among these are: *Cornell* (1865), which is also a land-grant institution; *Johns Hopkins* (1876); *Stanford* (1885) and the *University of Chicago* (1891).

Libraries of the World

Europe and Asia

Among the great libraries of the world, the *British Museum* remains in the first rank. It has almost 4,000,000 printed volumes and about 55,000 manuscripts (one bookstack containing some 200,000 volumes was destroyed during a German air raid in World War II). The shelves required to house this massive amount of material measure 55 miles.

One of the finest libraries in the world is the *Bibliothèque Nationale* in Paris. In 1943 an inventory disclosed that it had some 4,500,000 volumes, 122,000 manuscripts and 500,000 maps and plans contained in 28,000 volumes.

The *State Library* in Berlin, founded in 1661, had about 2,130,000 volumes and 56,800 manuscripts. The *State Library* in Munich, founded by Duke Albrecht V of Bavaria, had 1,670,000 books and some 50,000 manuscripts.

The *Nationalbibliothek* in Vienna had 1,250,000 volumes and 27,000 manuscripts as well as a collection of 100,000 priceless papyri.

While not as large as some of the state libraries in other countries, the *Biblioteca Vaticana* has many priceless old manuscripts bequeathed to the Vatican over the centuries. The printed books number about 600,000 volumes, the incunabula about 6,000 and the manuscripts about 50,000.

Two of the more important Italian libraries are the *Biblioteca Nazionale* in Naples, which has about 1,000,000 volumes and 13,000 manuscripts; and the *Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale* in Florence, which houses 2,000,000 volumes, manuscripts and pamphlets.

Other famed libraries in Europe are the *Bibliothèque Royale* in Brussels, 1,000,000 volumes; the *Biblioteca Nacional* in Madrid,

1,210,520 volumes; *Biblioteca Nacional* in Lisbon, 800,000 volumes; and the *University Library* in Oslo, 850,000 volumes.

One of the largest libraries in the world is the *Gosudarstvennaya Publichnaya Biblioteka* in Leningrad (formerly St. Petersburg's Imperial Public Library); the state library of the U.S.S.R., is said to contain 5,000,000 volumes, 240,000 manuscripts and autographs, and many collections of valuable historical documents.

The second largest library in the Soviet Union, the *Lenin Memorial Library* in Moscow, has more than 4,000,000 printed volumes and many early printed books and manuscripts.

In the Far East, the most extensive libraries are found in Japan. The *Imperial Cabinet Library* in Tokyo prior to World War II contained more than a half million volumes.

The United States and Canada

The earliest libraries in the Colonial era were privately owned, although in 1731 Benjamin Franklin projected the first subscription library in Philadelphia. Endowments helped to set up many of the large libraries, although many of these institutions are now receiving state or municipal support.

The largest library in the United States is the *Library of Congress*, established in 1800 by an act of Congress. In 1947, it contained more than 7,000,000 books and ranked as the largest in the world. It extends its services to members of Congress and other government departments, and also offers excellent facilities for persons engaged in scholarly research.

The *New York Public Library*, with its 4,500,000 volumes, is the largest public library in the world.

Other large public libraries are those of Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Cincinnati and Brooklyn. There are two important reference libraries in Chicago, the *Newberry* and the *John Crerar*.

The growth of libraries attached to colleges and universities in the United States has been phenomenal, and some of the university libraries are among the largest in the country. Among them are (total volumes in parentheses): Harvard (4,705,000); Yale (3,540,000); University of California, including branches (2,159,000);

University of Illinois (2,072,000); Columbia (1,748,000); University of Chicago (1,500,000); University of Minnesota (1,365,000); University of Michigan (1,268,000); Cornell (1,221,000); University of Pennsylvania (1,014,000); Princeton (1,000,000); and Northwestern (987,000).

In Canada, the most important public library is that of Toronto, which has more than 500,000 volumes. Extensive libraries attached to the universities are at Queens (215,000), McGill (450,000), and Laval (825,000).

Museums of the World

(For U. S. museums see INDEX.)

The modern museum originated during the Renaissance, when the revival of interest in the arts and classical antiquity led princes, nobles and humanists to amass specimens of historical value and to house their collections in special buildings or galleries.

Art Museums

The *British Museum*, London, has two principal divisions—the Library and the Departments of Antiquities. Its library is one of the largest in the world, and contains such outstanding treasures as the *Codex Alexandrianus* of the Greek Bible, the best collection of Greek papyrus from Egypt, and vast collections of original historical manuscripts of incalculable value. In the Departments of Antiquities are some of the most famous historical objects of the world, including the *Elgin Marbles* and the *Rosetta Stone*.

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, whose primary object is to furnish examples to illustrate the history of art, emphasizes architecture and sculpture, ceramics, engraving, book production, paintings, textiles, etc. The library is devoted principally to fine and applied arts.

National Gallery, London, contains a great number of old Masters, including paintings by Da Vinci, Michelangelo, Tintoretto, Mantegna, Titian, Bellini, Jan van Eyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Holbein, Constable and Turner.

Tate Gallery, Millbank, established as part of the National Gallery, was badly damaged during air raids of World War II.

Wallace Collection, London, bequeathed to the government in 1897 by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, contains many *objets d'art* and curios of French origin, and first-rank canvases and etchings of Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch and English artists.

Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, includes many examples of drawings, paintings, sculpture, water colors and etchings dating from the 13th to the 20th centuries.

In France, the most famous gallery is the *Louvre* in Paris, noted for the magnificence of its architecture as well as for its art collection, which is the largest in the world. Other Parisian museums of importance are *Cluny*, *Luxembourg*, *Rodin*, *Guimet*, and *Carnavalet*.

Among the magnificent Italian museums, the *National Museum* at Naples contains the best arranged and best classified collection. The *Uffizi Gallery* in Florence, founded by the Medici, has one of the world's largest and best collections of Italian art. Other galleries in Florence are the *Pitti Palace*, the *Picture Gallery*, the *Academy of Fine Arts* and the *National Museum*. Rome has numerous museums, including several in the Vatican.

In Germany, the *Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, the *Old and New Museums* and the *Schloss Museum* in Berlin, were perhaps the best known.

The *Royal Museum of Fine Arts* in Brussels has a fine collection of French, Flemish and Dutch masters and houses many canvases by Rubens, Van Dyck, Jordaens, Rembrandt, Frans Hals and Jan Steen.

The *Ryks Museum* in Amsterdam contains superb works by Rembrandt, Vermeer and others.

Among the notable art museums in other countries of Europe are the world-famous *Museo del Prado* in Madrid; the *State Tretyakov Gallery* and the *Museum of Fine Arts* in Moscow; and the *Tokyo Imperial Household Museum*, famed for its many Oriental paintings and examples of Oriental workmanship in lacquer, jade, ivory and metal.

Science Museums

The *Ashmolean Museum*, oldest in Great Britain, was built in 1679 by the University of Oxford and houses a collection of natural history objects and archeological rarities.

Science Museum of London has exhibits of scientific instruments and appliances

which review the progress of science and the history of invention.

Other famous London museums of science are the *Hunterian Museum* of the Royal College of Surgeons, devoted to anatomy—human and comparative—and to pathology; and the *Horniman Museum*, which deals with zoology and anthropology (including archeology and ethnology).

The *Liverpool Museums* contain valuable collections of natural history and antiquities and are divided into departments of zoology, botany, geology, archeology and ethnology.

The *Manchester Museum* serves as both a municipal and a university museum. The *Bristol Museum* contains departments of geology, zoology, botany, archeology and Bristol antiquities. The *Natural History Museum* in Hull is but one of the many museums in that city. Others are *Wilberforce House*, a museum of fisheries and shipping, the *Mortimer Collection* of prehistoric antiquities, the *Museum of Commerce and Transport* and the *Folk Lore Museum*.

In Edinburgh, Scotland, are the famed *Royal Scottish Museum*, which has collections in art, ethnography, natural history, technology and geology; and the *National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland*, noted for its coin and manuscript collections. In Glasgow is the *University of Glasgow Museum* with its *Zoological Museum*.

The *Science Museum* in Dublin and the one in Belfast have important science collections.

Calcutta has three noted museums: the *Indian Museum*, outstanding for its marine fauna and vertebrate fossils; the *Geological Museum* and the herbarium of the *Royal Botanical Gardens*. In Bombay are the *Victoria and Albert Museum* and the museum of the *Bombay Natural History Society*.

In Australia are the *Queensland Museum*, Brisbane; the *Geological Survey Museum*, also in Brisbane; the *South Australian Museum*, Adelaide, and the *National Museum of Victoria* in Melbourne.

Zoological Gardens of the World

Far from being a modern idea, the custom of keeping savage beasts in captivity is as ancient as recorded history. In the early part of the 12th century, B.C., the Chinese king Wen had a special zoo where he housed animals captured from all parts of ancient China.

One of the earliest modern zoos, the *Jardin des Plantes* in Paris, was established in 1793. In the following century zoological gardens were established in many of the major cities of the world.

New Zealand contains the *Canterbury Museum*, Christchurch, rich in local fauna, flora and geological items, and a Maori and Polynesian ethnological collection. The *Otago University Museum* of natural history and ethnology, the *War Memorial Museum* in Auckland and the *Colonial Museum* in Wellington are others of note.

In Africa, the *South African Museums*, Capetown, hold general and local history collections and others illustrating anthropology, ethnology and colonial art. The *Durban Museum* contains much anthropological material. In Cairo are the notable Egyptian collections and at Giza the *Geological Survey Museum*.

In Europe, the most important museums are the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle* in Paris, the famous *Musée d'Océanographie* in Monaco, the *Natural History Museum* in Lisbon, the *Rijks Museum* of geology, mineralogy and zoology in Leyden (Netherlands), the *Royal Museum of Natural History* in Stockholm, the *National Museum* in Copenhagen, the *Museo Civico* in Genoa, the natural science museums in Berne, Geneva, Lausanne and Neuchâtel, the *Geological Survey Museum* in Athens, the *Imperial Natural History Museum* in Vienna, the *Musée Social* in Budapest, the *National Museum of Prague*, the *Imperial Academy of Sciences* and the *Mining Museum* in Leningrad, and the *Rumiantsov Museum* in Moscow.

Famous science museums in Germany prior to World War II were: the *Museum für Naturkunde*, the *Ethnological Museum*, the *Anthropological Museum*, the *Mineralogical Museum* and the *Agricultural Museum*, all in Berlin; the *Natural History and Ethnological Museum* in Hamburg; and the *Deutsches Museum* in Munich.

Non-European museums of note include the *Museum of Antiquities* at Istanbul, the *American University Museum* in Beirut (Lebanon), the museum attached to the *Imperial University* at Tokyo, the *Zi-Ka-Wei Museum* near Shanghai, the *National Museum* in Santiago (Chile), the *Bahia State Museum* in Brazil, and the *Argentine National Museum of Natural History*.

At Giza, outside Cairo, the zoological garden is lodged in a beautiful park maintained by the Egyptian government. Its large collection of animals is chiefly African in origin. Elsewhere in Africa, at Khartoum in the Sudan, at Pretoria and at Johannesburg, fine specimens are found in state-supported zoological gardens.

North America has more than 30 major zoos, in the United States, Canada and Mexico. The *Quebec Zoological Society's* collection is made up of Canadian species;

Toronto has in addition many exotic species.

The first zoological garden in the United States was established in Philadelphia in 1874. Since that time nearly every large city in the country has acquired a zoo. Among the largest are the celebrated *Bronx Zoo* and the *Central Park Zoo* in New York, the *Lincoln Park Zoo* and the *Brookfield Zoo* in Chicago, and those in St. Louis, Detroit, Kansas City and San Diego. The *United States National Zoological Park* in Washington, D.C., in a beautiful setting of hills, woods and streams, was established in 1890 by an act of Congress. Some of the U.S. zoos exhibit their collections in open-air, barless pits; the Brookfield Zoo is an example.

Extensive collections in South America are found at Buenos Aires, and at Concepción and Santiago in Chile. At Belém, Brazil, a zoological-botanical garden is noteworthy for its specimens of Amazonian birds and animals.

In Asia, important collections were established by the governments and by native princes. Largest in India is the zoo at Alipore, Calcutta; other excellent zoos are located at Bombay, Karachi and on private estates. Singapore, Batavia and Surabaya have important collections. Others are found at Fort de Kock on Sumatra's west coast; and at Johore Bahru in British Malaya. Japan abounds in large and small zoos and privately owned aviaries, located in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth have large zoological gardens; smaller zoos in Australia are found at Brisbane and Wellington. The Auckland, New Zealand, collection has a representative group of native fauna.

In Europe, zoological gardens have long been popular public institutions. The *Jardin d'Acclimatation*, in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris, was established in 1858,

and a model zoo at Vincennes was added in 1937 for the Paris Exposition.

Germany had about 20 zoological gardens, many of which were developed in the peacetime years between World Wars I and II. Large zoos were located in Berlin and Frankfurt on Main. In Munich, the animals were grouped according to the continent of their origin. Others were established at Dresden, Leipzig and Cologne. At Stellingen, the *Hagenbeck Garden* became an outstanding show place and distributing center for animals. Smaller collections were established at Düsseldorf, Elberfeld and Hanover. Several German zoos, notably that at Berlin, were destroyed during World War II.

The *Schönbrunn* at Vienna is one of the oldest zoos in Europe. The Budapest zoological gardens house a fine collection of European birds. At Antwerp, the *Royal Zoological Society* founded a large menagerie in 1843. It was seriously damaged from German bombs during World War II.

In the British Isles, the outstanding collection is in the garden of the *London Zoological Society* in Regent's Park. Although this zoo received a number of direct bomb hits in 1940-41 and again in 1944, it remained open throughout World War II; visitors during this period numbered 6,500,000. Manchester and Clifton have smaller gardens, and the one at Edinburgh is famous for its collection of penguins. The *Dublin Zoo* is noted for its lions, many of which were born there.

The Amsterdam zoo, with its East Indian collection and its aquarium, and the Rotterdam gardens are the two best known in the Netherlands. Built on a high elevation, the *Skansen Zoo* in Stockholm exhibits north European specimens. The most important gardens in the U.S.S.R. are found in Moscow, where northern as well as exotic species are collected. The zoo at Rome has part of its collection confined in barless pits. At Lisbon there is a small zoological garden, and in Madrid a part of the original royal menagerie.

Famous Structures

(See also Seven Wonders of the World.)

Ancient

The Great Sphinx of Egypt, one of the wonders of ancient Egyptian architecture adjoins the pyramids and has a length of 189 ft. It was built in the 4th dynasty and was used as a temple.

Other Egyptian buildings of note include the *Temples of Karnak* and *Edfu* and the *Tombs at Beni Hassan*.

The Parthenon of Greece, built on the Acropolis in Athens, was the chief temple to the goddess Athena. It was believed to have been completed by 438 B.C. The present temple remained intact until the

5th century A.D. Today, though the Parthenon is in ruins, its majestic proportions are discernible.

Other great structures of ancient Greece were the *Temples at Paestum* (about 540 and 420 B.C.); the *Temple of Poseidon* (about 460 B.C.); the *Temple of Apollo* at Corinth (about 540 B.C.); the *Temple of Apollo* at Bassae (about 450-420 B.C.); the famous *Erechtheum* atop the Acropolis (about 421-405 B.C.); the *Temple of Athena Niké* at Athens (about 426 B.C.); the *Olympieum* at Athens (174 B.C.-A.D. 131); the *Athenian Treasury* at Delphi (about

515 B.C.); the *Propylaea* of the Acropolis at Athens (437-432 B.C.); the *Theater of Dionysus* at Athens (about 350-325 B.C.); the "*House of Cleopatra*" at Delos (138 B.C.) and the *Theater* at Epidauros (about 325 B.C.).

The Colosseum (Flavian Amphitheater) of Rome, the largest and most famous of the Roman amphitheaters, was opened for use A.D. 80. Elliptical in shape, it consisted of three stories and an upper gallery, rebuilt in stone in its present form in the third century A.D. Its seats rise in tiers, one above the other; the tiers in turn are buttressed by concrete vaults and stone piers. It could seat between 40,000 and 50,000 spectators. The Colosseum was principally used for gladiatorial combat.

The Pantheon at Rome, begun by Agrippa in 27 B.C. as a temple, was rebuilt in its present circular form by Hadrian (A.D. 110-25). Literally the Pantheon was intended as a temple of "all the gods." It is remarkable for its perfect preservation today, and it has served continuously for 20 centuries as a place of worship.

Famous Roman arches include the *Arch of Constantine* (about A.D. 315) and the *Arch of Titus* (about A.D. 80).

European

St. Mark's Cathedral in Venice (1063-67), one of the great examples of Byzantine architecture, was begun in the 9th century. Partly destroyed by fire in 976, it was later rebuilt as a Byzantine edifice.

Other famous Byzantine examples of architecture are *St. Sophia* in Constantinople (A.D. 532-37); *San Vitale* in Ravenna (542); *St. Paul's Outside the Walls*, Rome (5th century); the *Kremlin* baptism and marriage church, Moscow (begun in 1397); and *St. Lorenzo Outside the Walls*, Rome, begun in 588.

The Cathedral Group at Pisa (1067-1173), one of the most celebrated groups of structures built in Romanesque style, consists of the cathedral, the cathedral's baptistery, and the *Leaning Tower*. This trio forms a group by itself in the north-west corner of the city. The cathedral and baptistery are built in black and white marble. The campanile (*Leaning Tower*) is 179 ft. high and leans more than 16 feet out of the perpendicular. There is little reason to believe that the architects intended to have the tower lean.

Other examples of Romanesque architecture include the *Vézelay Abbey* in France (1130); the *Church of Notre Dame-du-Port* at Clermont-Ferrand in France (1100); the *Church of San Zeno* (begun in 1138) at Verona, and *Durham Cathedral* in England.

The Alhambra (1248-1354), located in Granada, Spain, is universally esteemed as one of the great masterpieces of Moham-

edan architecture. Designed as a palace and fortress for the Moorish monarchs of Granada, it is surrounded by a heavily fortified wall more than a mile in perimeter. The location of the Alhambra in the Sierra Nevada provides a magnificent setting for this jewel of Moorish Spain.

Notre Dame de Paris (begun in 1163), one of the great examples of Gothic architecture, is a twin-towered church with a steeple over the crossing and immense flying buttresses supporting the masonry at the rear of the church.

Other famed Gothic structures are *Westminster Abbey*, London (begun 1245; damaged in World War II); *Chartres Cathedral* (12th century); *Sainte Chapelle* (1246-48), Paris; *Laon Cathedral*, France (1160-1205); *Rheims Cathedral* (about 1210-50; rebuilt after its almost complete destruction in World War I); *Rouen Cathedral* (13th-16th centuries); *Amiens Cathedral* (1218-69); *Beauvais Cathedral* (begun 1247); *Salisbury Cathedral* (1220-60); *York Minster* or the *Cathedral of St. Peter* (begun in the 7th century); and *Cologne Cathedral* (13th-19th centuries; badly damaged in World War II).

The Duomo (cathedral) in Florence was founded in 1298, completed by Brunelleschi and consecrated in 1436. The oval-shaped dome dominates the entire structure.

Other examples of Renaissance architecture are the *Palazzo Vecchio*, the *Palazzo Pitti* and the *Palazzo Strozzi* in Florence; *St. Peter's* in Rome (begun in 1506 and consecrated in 1626); the *Farnese Palace* in Rome; *Palazzo Grimani* (completed about 1550) in Venice; the *Escorial* (1563-93) near Madrid; the *Town Hall* of Seville (1527-32); the *Louvre*, Paris; the *Chateau* at Blois, France; *St. Paul's Cathedral*, London (1675-1710; badly damaged in World War II); the *Ecole Militaire*, Paris (1752); the *Pazzi Chapel*, Florence, designed by Brunelleschi (1429); the *Palaces of Versailles* and of *Fontainebleau* and the *Chateau de Chambord* in France.

Outstanding European buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries are the *Superga* at Turin, the *Hotel-Dieu* in Lyon, the *Belvedere Palace* at Vienna, the *Royal Palace* of Stockholm, the *Opera House* of Paris (1863-75); the *Bank of England*, the *British Museum*, the *University of London* and the *Houses of Parliament*, all in London; the *Pantheon*, the *Church of the Madeleine*, the *Bourse* and the *Palais de Justice* in Paris.

Oriental

The Taj Mahal (1632-50), at Agra, India, built by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife, is considered by some as the most perfect example of the Mogul style and by others as the most beautiful building in the world. Four slim white minarets flank

the building, which is topped by a white dome; the entire structure is of marble.

Other notable examples of Indian architecture are the temples at Benares and Tanjore.

Famed Mohammedan edifices are the *Dome of the Rock* or *Mosque of Omar*, Jerusalem (A.D. 691); the *Citadel* (1166), and the *Tombs of the Mamelukes* (15th century), in Cairo; the *Tomb of Humayun* in Delhi; the *Blue Mosque* (1468) at Tabriz and the *Tamerlane Mausoleum* at Samarkand.

Angkor Vat, outside the city of Angkor Thom, Cambodia, is one of the most beautiful examples of Cambodian or Khmer architecture. The sanctuary was built during the 12th century. Its temple court is protected by a broad moat.

Great Wall of China (228 B.C.?), designed specifically as a defense against nomadic tribes, has numerous large watch towers which could be called buildings. It was erected by Emperor Ch'in Shih Huang Ti and is 1,400 miles long. Built mainly of earth and stone, it varies in height between 18 and 30 feet.

Typical of Chinese architecture are the pagodas or temple towers. Among some

of the better known pagodas are the *Great Pagoda of the Wild Geese* at Sian (founded in 652); *Nan t'a* (11th century) at Fang Shan; the *Pagoda of Sung Yueh Ssu* (A.D. 523) at Sung Shan, Honan.

Other well-known Chinese buildings are the *Drum Tower* (1273), the *Three Great Halls* in the Purple Forbidden City (1627), *Buddha's Perfume Tower* (19th century), the *Porcelain Pagoda* and the *Summer Palace*, all at Peiping.

United States

Rockefeller Center, New York City, completed in 1940, consists of a remarkable group of notable examples of the new skyscraper architecture in America. It is dominated by the 70-story R. C. A. building in the center.

Empire State Building, New York City, the loftiest building in the world, has 102 stories and is 1,250 feet high.

Other famous examples of modern buildings in the United States are the *Chrysler Building* and the *Woolworth Building* in New York City; the *Merchandise Mart*, the *Board of Trade Building* and *Civic Opera Building* in Chicago; and the *Pentagon* in Washington.

Great Dams of the World

Capacity, thousands of acre feet	Name	Location	Maximum height, feet	Date completed
31,142	Hoover	Colorado River, Ariz.-Nev.	726	1936
19,412	Fort Peck	Missouri River, Mont.	250	1940
9,517	Grand Coulee	Columbia River, Wash.	550	1942
6,100	Kentucky	Tennessee River, Ky.	160	1944
6,089	Wolf Creek	Cumberland River, Ky.	242	*
5,825	Denison	Red River, Okla.-Tex.	165	1944
4,500	Shasta	Sacramento River, Calif.	602	1945
4,407	Gatun	Chagres River, Panama Canal Zone	115	1912
4,060	Aswan	Nile River, Egypt	174	1934
3,263	El Palmito	Nazas River, Mex.	295	*
3,000	Salt Springs	North Fork, Mokelumne River, Calif.	345	1931
2,567	Norris	Clinch River, Tenn.	265	1936
2,300	Saluda	Saluda River, S. C.	208	1930
2,219	Elephant Butte	Rio Grande, N. Mex.	301	1916
2,150	Mettur	Cauvery River, India	214	1934
2,092	Center Hill	Caney Fork River, Tenn.	240	*
2,000	Hume	Murray River, Australia	180	1936
2,000	Kingsley	North Platte River, Nebr.	162	1941
1,997	Osage (Bagnell)	Osage River, Mo.	148	1931
1,983	Norfolk	North Fork River, Ark.	230	1944
1,980	Chelsea	Gatineau River, Canada	100	1927
1,975	Pensacola	Grand River, Okla.	152	1940
1,934	Marshall Ford (Mansfield)	Colorado River, Tex.	270	1941
1,820	Davis	Colorado River, Ariz.-Nev.	200	*
1,706	Dale Hollow	Obey River, Tenn.-Ky.	183	1943
1,704	American Falls	Snake River, Idaho-Wyo.	92	1927
1,702	El Azucar	San Juan River, Mexico	142	1943
1,565	Cherokee	Holston River, Tenn.	212	1942
1,560	Sardis	Little Tallahatchie River, Miss.	117	1940
1,540	Douglas	French Broad River, Tenn.	160	1943
1,450	Fontana	Little Tennessee River, N.C.	470	1944
1,400	Roosevelt	Salt River, Ariz.	280	1911

*Under construction in 1947.

Notable Modern Bridges

Length of channel span, feet	Name	Location	Type*	Year completed
4,200	GOLDEN GATE	San Francisco	S	1937
3,500	GEORGE WASHINGTON	New York City	S	1931
2,310	TRANSBAY	San Francisco	S	1936
2,300	BRONX-WHITESTONE	New York City	S	1939
1,850	AMBASSADOR	Detroit, Mich.	S	1929
1,800	QUEBEC	Near Quebec, Canada	C	1917
1,750	DELAWARE RIVER	Philadelphia, Pa.	S	1926
1,710	FORTH	Firth of Forth, Scotland	C	1889
1,652	BAYONNE	Bayonne, N. J.	SA	1924
1,650	SYDNEY HARBOR	Sydney, Australia	SA	1932
1,632	BEAR MOUNTAIN	Peekskill, N. Y.	S	1924
1,600	WILLIAMSBURG	New York City	S	1903
1,595.5	BROOKLYN	New York City	S	1883
1,550	LIONS GATE	Vancouver, Canada	S	1938
1,500	MID-HUDSON	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	S	1930
1,500	HOWRAH	Calcutta, India	C	1943
1,470	MANHATTAN	New York City	S	1909
1,400	TRANSBAY	Oakland, Calif.	C	1936
1,380	TRIBOROUGH	New York City	S	1936
1,207	ST. JOHNS	Portland, Oreg.	S	1931
1,200	LONGVIEW	Longview, Wash.	C	1930
1,200	MT. HOPE	Near Bristol, R. I.	S	1929
1,182	QUEENSBORO	New York City	C	1909
1,114	FLORIANOPOLIS	Florianopolis, Brazil	S	1926
1,100	CARQUINEZ STRAIT	Near San Francisco	C	1927
1,097	MONTREAL HARBOUR	Montreal, Canada	C	1930
1,080	BIRCHENOUGH	Southern Rhodesia	SA	1935
1,080	DEER ISLE	Deer Isle, Me.	S	1939
1,057	CINCINNATI	Cincinnati, Ohio	S	1867
1,050	OTTO BEIT	Southern Rhodesia	S	1939
1,050	COOPER RIVER	Charleston, S. C.	C	1929
1,010	WHEELING	Wheeling, W. Va.	S	1849
977.5	HELL GATE	New York City	SA	1917
950	RAINBOW	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	SA	1941
949	GRAND MERE	Quebec, Canada	S	1928
930	PEACE RIVER	Alaska Highway	S	1943
924	STORY	Queensland, Australia	C	1940
875	NATCHEZ	Natchez, Miss.	C	1940
871	BLUE WATER	Port Huron, Mich.	C	1938

*C—Cantilever. S—Suspension. SA—Steel Arch.

America's Tallest Buildings

City	Building	No. of stories	Height, feet	City	Building	No. of stories	Height, feet
New York	Empire State	102	1,250	New York	10 E. 40th St.	48	621
New York	Chrysler	77	1,046	New York	New York Life	40	617
New York	60 Wall Tower	66	950	New York	Singer	47	612
New York	Bk. of Manhattan	71	925	Chicago	Board of Trade	44	605
New York	R. C. A.	70	850	New York	U. S. Court House	37	590
New York	Woolworth	60	792	Pittsburgh	Gulf	44	582
New York	City Bank	54	745	New York	Municipal	40	580
Cleveland	Terminal Tower	52	708	Cincinnati	Carew Tower	48	574
New York	500 Fifth Avenue	60	700	New York	Continental Bank	48	565
New York	Metropolitan Life	50	700	New York	Sherry-Netherland	40	560
New York	Chanin	56	680	New York	N. Y. Central	35	560
New York	Lincoln	53	673	Chicago	Pittsfield	39	557
New York	Irving Trust	50	654	Chicago	Continental	42	555
New York	General Electric	50	641	Detroit	Penobscot	47	551
New York	Waldorf-Astoria	47	625				

Great Disasters

Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions

- A.D. 79** Aug. 24, ITALY: eruption of Mt. Vesuvius buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, killing thousands.
- 1755** Nov. 1, PORTUGAL: one of the most severe of recorded earthquakes leveled Lisbon and was felt as far away as southern France and North Africa; between 10,000 and 20,000 killed in Lisbon alone.
- 1883** Aug. 26-28, NETHERLANDS INDIES: eruption of Krakatoa; violent explosions destroyed two-thirds of island. Sea waves occurred as far away as Cape Horn, and possibly England. Estimated 36,000 dead.
- 1902** May. 8, MARTINIQUE, WEST INDIES: Mt. Pelée erupted and wiped out city of St. Pierre; total deaths estimated at 40,000.
- 1906** April 18, SAN FRANCISCO: earthquake accompanied by fire razed more than 4 sq. mi.; more than 500 dead or missing; property damage about 250-300 millions.
- 1923** Sept. 1, JAPAN: earthquake destroyed third of Tokyo and most of Yokohama; more than 90,000 killed.
- 1935** May 31, INDIA: earthquake at Quetta killed an estimated 50,000.
- 1939** Jan. 24, CHILE: earthquake razed some 50,000 sq. mi.; estimated 30,000 killed, mostly in Concepción and Chillan.
- 1939** Dec. 27, NORTHERN TURKEY: severe quakes in eastern and northern Anatolia destroyed city of Erzingan; about 100,000 casualties.

Tornadoes, Typhoons and Hurricanes

WORLD

- 1864** Oct. 5, INDIA: most of Calcutta denuded by cyclone; 70,000 killed.
- 1876** Oct. 31, INDIA: cyclone and tidal wave swept 3,000 sq. mi. with Bengal worst hit; 215,000 killed.
- 1882** June 6, INDIA: cyclone and tidal wave killed 100,000 in Bombay.
- 1903** Jan. 13, PACIFIC ISLANDS: hurricane killed between 800 and 1,000 in Tuamotu Archipelago.
- 1906** CHINA: typhoon at Hong Kong killed about 10,000.
- 1930** Sept. 3, SANTO DOMINGO (now Ciudad Trujillo): hurricane killed about 2,000 and injured 6,000.
- 1934** Sept. 21, JAPAN: hurricane killed more than 4,000 on Honshu.
- 1935** Oct. 25, HAITI: hurricane and flood ravaged Jérémie and Jacmel districts; 2,000 killed.
- 1942** Oct. 16, INDIA: cyclone devastated Bengal; about 40,000 lives lost.
- 1900** Sept. 8, TEXAS: Galveston struck by hurricane and tidal wave; 5,000 dead and 17 million damage.
- 1925** March 18, MIDWEST: about 800 killed and 13,000 injured in tornado which hit Ill., Ind., Tenn., Ky., and Mo.; 15,000 homeless, 35 towns destroyed.
- 1926** Sept. 18, FLORIDA: hurricane which hit east coast took 373 lives, left 40,000 homeless and caused property damage of 165 million.
- 1928** Sept. 12, FLORIDA: hurricane from Windward Islands killed 4,000.
- 1936** April 2, MISSISSIPPI AND GEORGIA: Tupelo, Miss., and Gainesville, Ga., centers of tornadoes which swept the South, 402 killed; 1,853 injured.
- 1938** Sept. 21, NEW ENGLAND: hurricane killed at least 488 in severest recorded storm of northeastern states.
- 1947** April 9, TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA: tornado killed approximately 150 and injured 1,500.

UNITED STATES

- 1884** Feb. 18, SOUTHERN STATES: tornadoes took about 700 lives.
- 1886** Oct. 12, TEXAS: violent gales caused flood resulting in 250 deaths.
- 1893** Aug. 27, SOUTHEAST COAST: 900 killed.
- 1947** Sept. 17-19, FLORIDA AND GULF COAST: hurricane sweeps through Florida, across the Gulf of Mexico and strikes Louisiana and Mississippi. Approximately 26 million dollar damage, with 37 known dead.

Floods and Tidal Waves

WORLD

- 1228** HOLLAND: 100,000 reputedly drowned by sea flood in Friesland section.
- 1642** CHINA: rebels besieging Kaifeng destroyed seawall, causing flood that drowned 300,000 inhabitants.
- 1887** CHINA: hundreds of thousands of lives reputedly lost in Honan province in overflow of Hwang Ho River.
- 1896** JAPAN: tidal wave following an earthquake at Sanriku killed estimated 27,000.

- 1939 CHINA: floods in north; casualties estimated at ten million homeless, starved or drowned.
- 1946 ALASKA-HAWAII: series of tidal waves in Pacific originating off Alaska killed about 150 in Hawaii.

UNITED STATES

- 1889 PENNSYLVANIA: More than 2,000 died in Johnstown flood.
- 1912 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: Mississippi River and tributaries overflowed. Property loss, 45 million. 200 killed.

- 1913 OHIO AND INDIANA: floods of Ohio and Indiana rivers took 730 lives and caused 180 million property damage.
- 1927 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY: floods inundated 20,000 sq. mi.; 700,000 homeless.
- 1937 MISSISSIPPI AND TRIBUTARY VALLEYS: floods in the Allegheny, Mississippi and Ohio valleys caused several hundred deaths.
- 1947 MISSISSIPPI RIVER: floods reached highest crest in 104 years—40.2 feet. Damage of 12 million dollars, few lives lost in St. Louis area.

Fires and Explosions

WORLD

- A.D. 64 July 18, ITALY: Rome burned for eight days; most of city destroyed.
- 1666 Sept. 2, ENGLAND: "Great Fire of London" destroyed 13,200 houses, St. Paul's Church, 86 parish churches, etc. Damage 10 million pounds.
- 1812 Sept. 14, RUSSIA: fire started by Russians in Moscow after French occupation; destroyed 30,800 houses.
- 1881 Dec. 8, AUSTRIA: about 850 died in Ring Theater fire in Vienna.
- 1917 Dec. 6, CANADA: approximately 1,500 killed in explosion and fire at Halifax, N.S., when ammunition ship collided with another vessel.
- 1922 ASIA MINOR: more than three-fifths of Smyrna destroyed by fire following Turkish occupation.
- 1944 April 14, INDIA: ship fire that spread to ammunition depot killed at least 128 in Bombay.
- 1947 July 28, NORWAY: nitrate ship explodes outside harbor at Brest, France; 20 killed, 500 injured. 3 to 5 million dollar damage as fire spreads to city.
- 1947 Aug. 18, CADIZ, SPAIN: explosion at naval torpedo and mine factory kills from 300 to 500 persons and demolishes shipyards, factories, etc.
- 1947 Aug. 30, PARIS, FRANCE: fire in the Select Theater in Rueill, suburb, kills 87 persons.

UNITED STATES

- 1835 Dec. 16, NEW YORK CITY: 530 buildings destroyed by fire which spread over 52 acres; 15 million damage.
- 1871 Oct. 8, CHICAGO: the "Chicago Fire," which started in barn, swept 2,124 acres, burned 17,450 buildings, killed 250 persons, and made 98,500 homeless; 196 million damage.
- 1872 Nov. 9, BOSTON: fire leveled 67 acres, destroyed almost 800 buildings; 75 million damage.
- 1937 March 18, NEW LONDON, TEXAS: natural gas explosion destroyed schoolhouse; 413 children and 14 teachers killed.
- 1942 Nov. 28, BOSTON: Cocoanut Grove night club fire killed approximately 500.
- 1944 July 17, PORT CHICAGO, CALIF.: More than 300 killed in explosion of two ammunition ships.
- 1946 June 5, CHICAGO: LaSalle Hotel fire killed at least 60.
- 1946 Dec. 7, ATLANTA: Fire in Winecoff Hotel killed 119.
- 1947 March 25, CENTRALIA, ILL.: Explosion in coal mine killed 111 miners.
- 1947 April 16, TEXAS CITY, TEXAS: Most of city destroyed, 468 known dead following explosion of French vessel *Grandcamp*.
- 1947 July 29, HARRISONBURG, VA.: explosion wrecks beauty shop; 10 killed and 30 injured.

Shipwrecks (not including military or naval action)

WORLD

- 1833 May 11, LADY OF THE LAKE: bound from England to Quebec, struck iceberg; 215 perished.
- 1853 Sept. 29, ANNIE JANE: emigrant vessel off coast of Scotland; 348 passengers and crewmen died.
- 1912 March 5, PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS: Spanish steamer struck rock off Sebastien Pt.; 500 drowned.

- 1912 April 15, TITANIC: sank after colliding with iceberg; 1,513 died.
- 1914 May 29, EMPRESS OF IRELAND: sank after collision in St. Lawrence River; 1,024 perished.
- 1928 Nov. 12, VESTRIS: British steamer sank in gale off Virginia; 110 died.
- 1931 June 14, French Excursion Steamer overturned in gale off St. Nazaire; approximately 450 died.

- 1939 June 1, Submarine **THETIS**: sank in Liverpool Bay, Eng.; 99 perished.
- 1942 Oct. 2, **QUEEN MARY**: rammed and sank a British cruiser, 338 aboard the cruiser died.
- 1947 July 17, **RAMDAS**: coastal steamer sank off Bombay, India; death toll estimated at more than 550.
- 1947 Sept. 7, two ferries collide near Rio de Janeiro in Guanabara Bay; 30 killed.
- 1947 Sept. 11, **REINA DEL PACIFICO**: British ship explodes in Irish Sea; 18 killed.
- U. S. AND U. S. LINES
- 1865 April 27, **SULTANA**: boiler explosion on Mississippi River steamboat near Memphis; 1,450 killed.
- 1904 June 15, **GENERAL SLOCUM**: excursion

steamer burned in New York Harbor; 1,021 perished.

- 1915 July 24, **EASTLAND**: Great Lakes excursion steamer overturned in Chicago River; 812 died.
- 1934 Sept. 8, **MORRO CASTLE**: about 130 killed in fire off Asbury Park, N. J.
- 1939 May 23, Submarine **SQUALUS**: sank with 59 men off Hampton Beach, N. H.; 33 of the crew were rescued.
- 1943 June 6, Ammunition Ship collided with tanker off Norfolk; 84 died.
- 1945 April 9, U. S. Ship, loaded with aerial bombs, exploded at Bari, Italy; at least 360 killed.
- 1947 Sept. 9, **ISLAND QUEEN**: excursion steamer explodes at Pittsburgh dock; 20 killed.

Aircraft Accidents

WORLD

- 1921 Aug. 24, ENGLAND: **ZR-2**, British dirigible, broke in two on trial trip near Hull; 62 died.
- 1930 Oct. 5, FRANCE: British dirigible, **R-101**, crashed at Beauvais; 47 died.
- 1935 May 18, U.S.S.R.: stunt flier crashed into giant land plane, the *Maxim Gorky*; 49 killed.
- 1938 July 24, COLOMBIA: military plane crashed into grandstand during air review at Bogotá, killing 53.
- 1942 Aug. 25, SCOTLAND: Duke of Kent and all aboard killed in crash of flying boat.
- 1943 Jan. 15, SURINAM (Dutch Guiana): all 35 aboard killed in jungle crash of transport plane near Paramaribo.
- 1943 July 4, GIBRALTAR: Premier Sikorski of Poland and 15 others killed in plane crash.
- 1946 Sept. 18, NEWFOUNDLAND: Belgian airliner crashed near Gander; 26 killed; 18 survivors were evacuated from scene of crash by helicopter.
- 1947 Jan. 26, COPENHAGEN: Royal Dutch airliner crashed at Copenhagen airport; 22 killed, including Grace Moore and Swedish Prince Gustavus Adolphus.
- 1947 Aug. 28, Norwegian Airlines transport crashes near Loedingen, Lofoten Island; kills 35.

U. S. AND U. S. LINES

- 1925 Sept. 3, CALDWELL, OHIO: U. S. dirigible *Shenandoah* broke apart, killing 14.

- 1933 April 4, NEW JERSEY COAST: U. S. dirigible *Akron* crashed into sea; 73 died.
- 1937 May 6, LAKEHURST, N. J.: German zeppelin *Hindenburg* destroyed by fire at tower mooring; 36 aboard died.
- 1940 Aug. 31, LOVETTSVILLE, VA.: airliner crashed; 25, including Sen. Lundeen (Minn.), died.
- 1941 Feb. 27, ATLANTA, GEORGIA: seven killed in crash of airlines; Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker is among survivors.
- 1943 May 3, ICELAND: Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and Bishop Adna W. Leonard among 14 killed in plane crash.
- 1943 July 28, near BOWLING GREEN, KY.: airliner crash killed 20.
- 1944 July 27, SCOTTISH COAST: U. S. hospital transport crashed; 22 died.
- 1946 Oct. 3, NEWFOUNDLAND: U. S. transatlantic airliner crashed near Stephenville; all 39 aboard killed.
- 1947 May 29, NEW YORK CITY: airliner crashed attempting takeoff; 43 died.
- 1947 May 30, BAINBRIDGE, Md.: all 49 passengers and four crew members killed in crash of airliner.
- 1947 June 13, LEESBURG, VA.: Fifty killed in crash of airliner into mountain on West Virginia-Virginia border near Leesburg.
- 1947 June 15, Army B-29 on training flight from Tucson, Ariz., crashes near Springfield, Vt., during storm; 12 killed.
- 1947 June 19, Pan American World Airways Constellation crashes in Syria, near Iraq border; 14 of 36 killed.



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SCALE OF MILES



SOUTH AMERICA

0 200 400 600 800
SCALE OF MILES





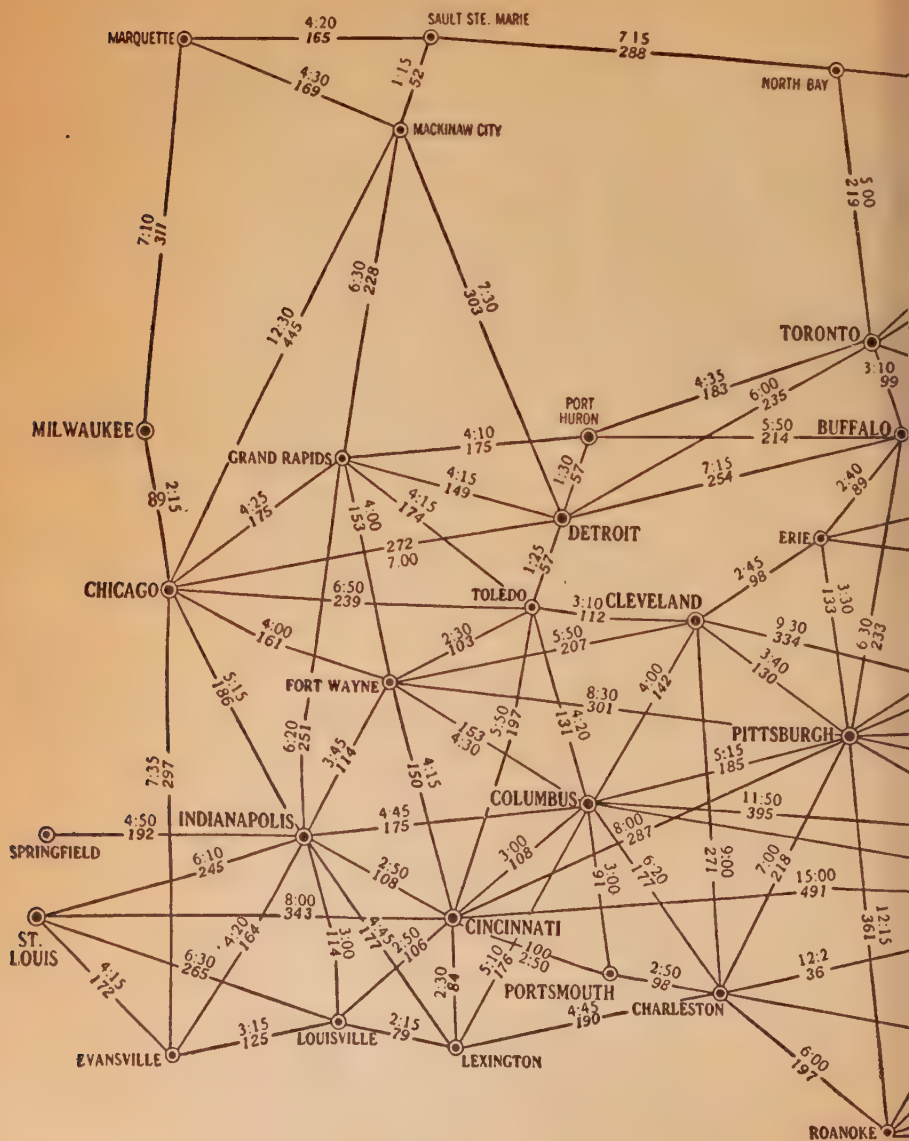


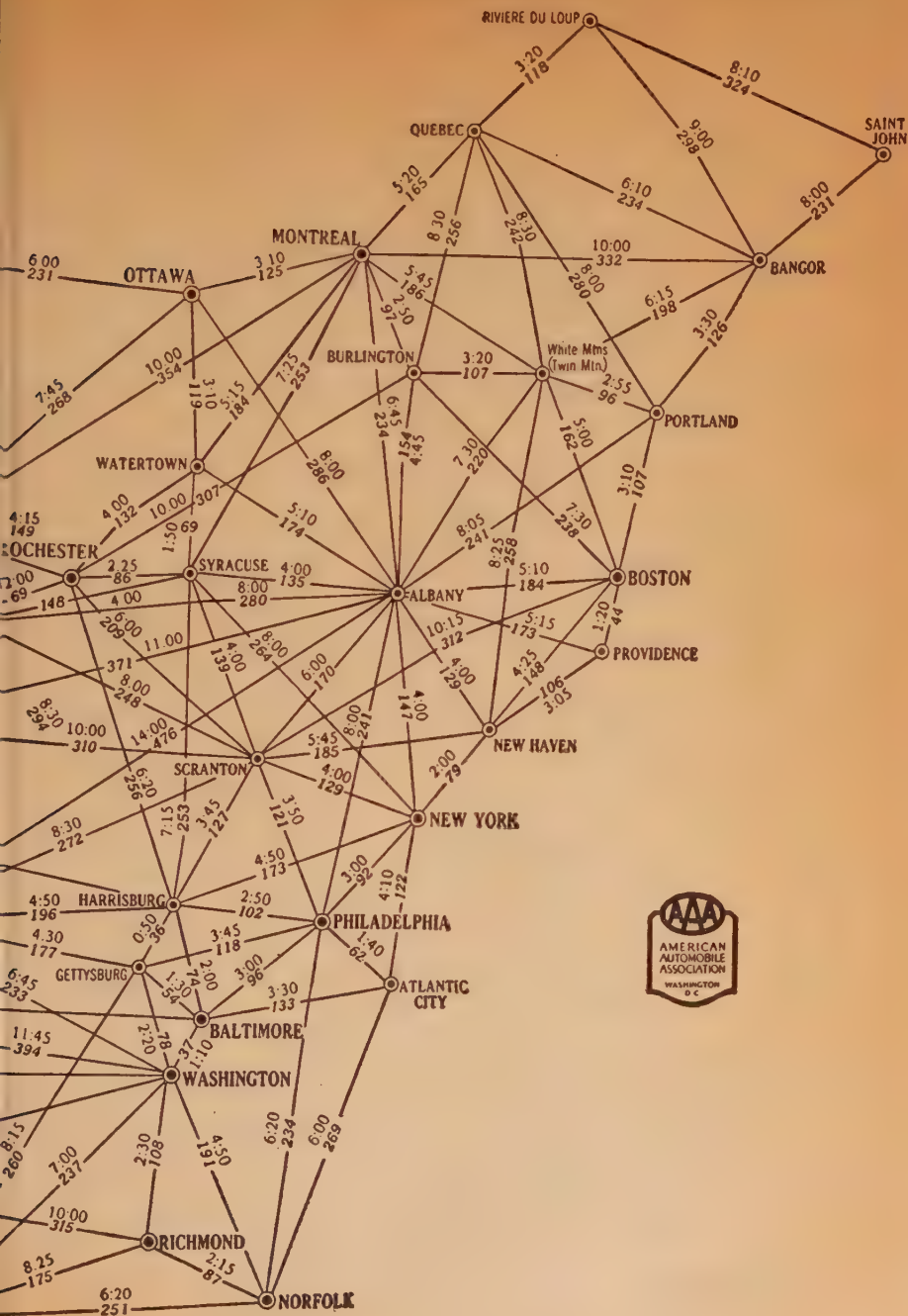




NORTHEASTERN MILEAGE CHART

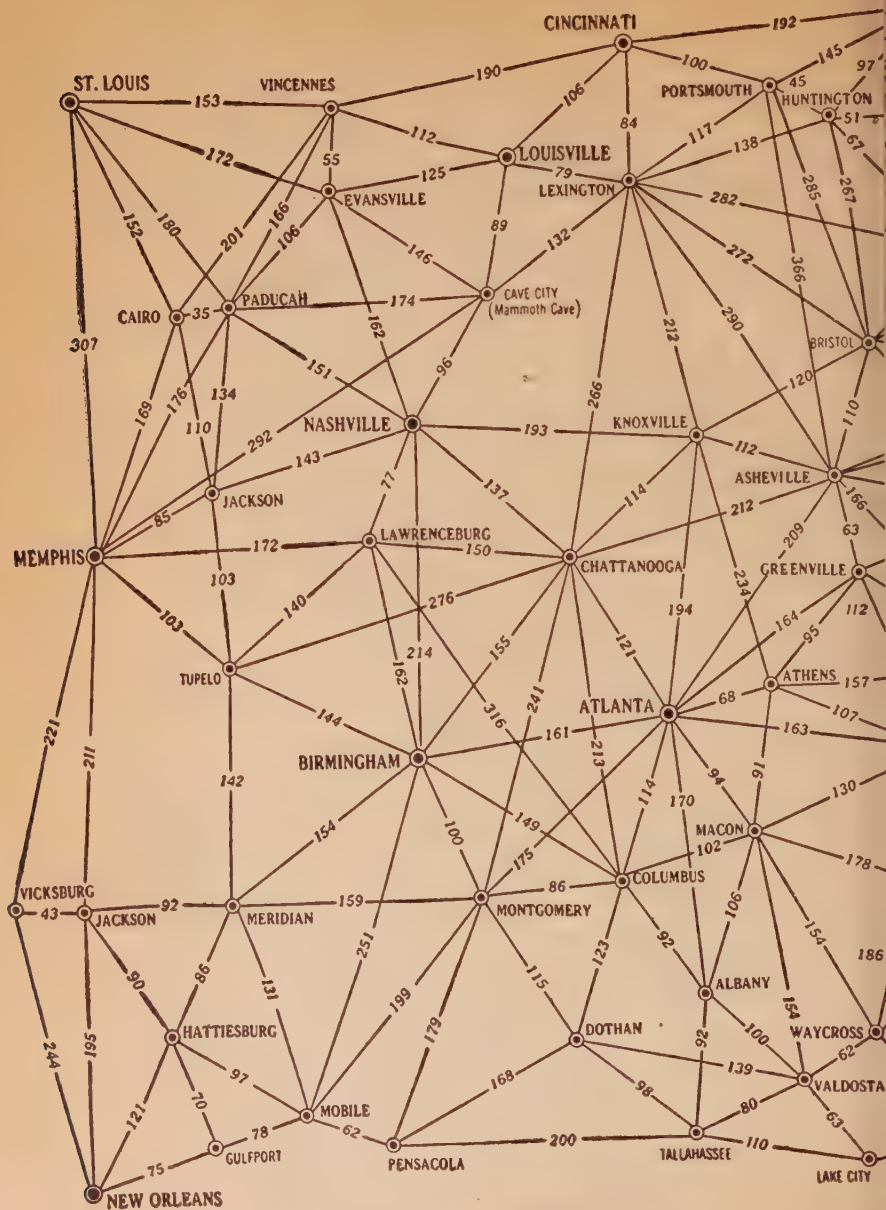
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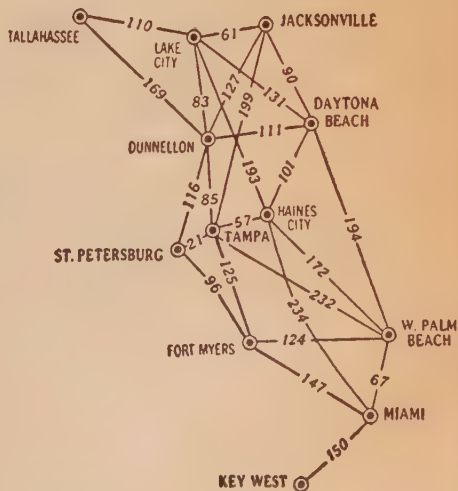
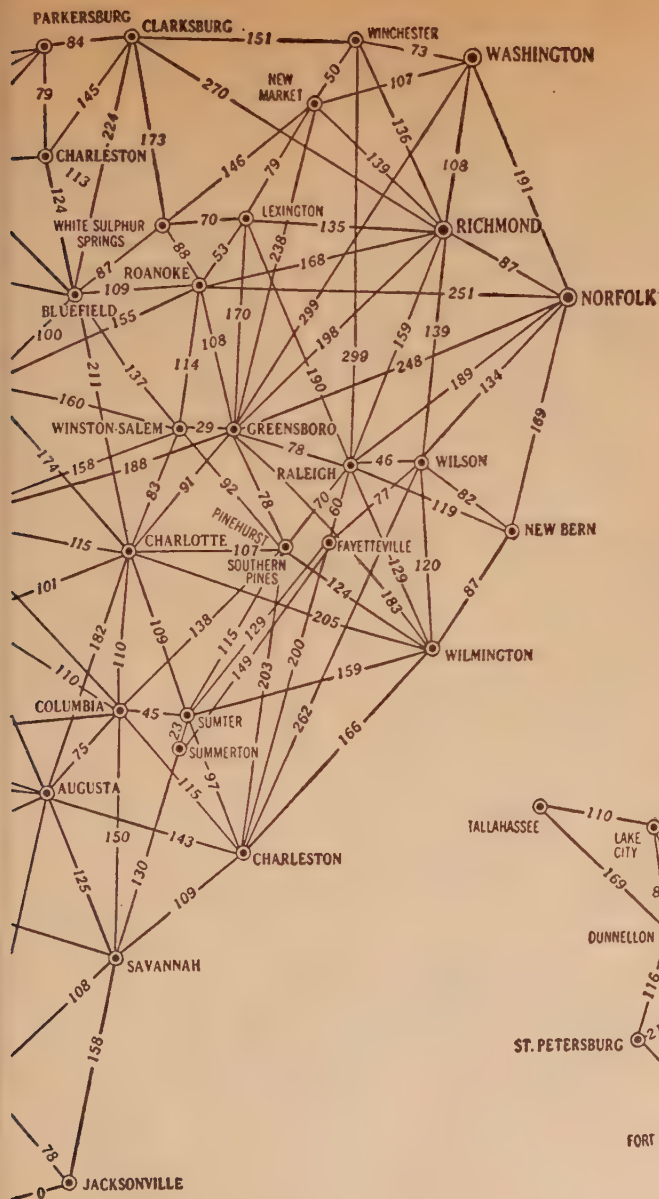




SOUTHEASTERN MILEAGE CHART

Numerals are mileages between towns.





WESTERN MILEAGE CHART

Numerals set into lines indicate mileage. Numerals above or below indicate average driving time.



AVIATION



THE PAST YEAR

By JOHN FOSTER, JR.

Executive Editor, AVIATION WEEK

FOR aviation, 1947 was a year of swift ups and downs—and no pun intended.

In the military field, research and combat craft pushed speeds up well over 600 mph. trying to find out exactly what happens to pilots and planes when they get up to the speed of sound (760 mph. at sea level). Both Army and Navy set new world speed records. On June 19, Col. Albert Boyd flew a Lockheed P-80R *Shooting Star* over the 3-km. course at Muroc Army Air Base (Calif.) four times at an average of 623.8 mph. Then on Aug. 20, Comdr. Turner F. Caldwell Jr. took the Douglas *Skystreak* over the same course to average 640.7 mph., hitting 653.4 on one trip. Aug. 25, Marine Maj. Marion Carl took the same plane over the same course to boost the record to 650.6 mph.

Military aviation came of age when the armed services merger bill set up the U. S. Air Force as an autonomous unit co-equal with land and sea forces. But it came of age in a sharply declining market. With military production cut 90 percent from the wartime peak, manufacturers were deep in red ink, faced with breakup of vital research and development engineering staffs. An economy-minded Congress went home leaving Air Force and Navy air appropriations of \$1,259,272,000 and \$748,000,000 respectively—enough to get about 800 Army and 630 Navy planes. President Truman's Air Coordinating Committee, in an August report, had declared: "The United States should maintain military power sufficient in size and efficiency to make it unprofitable for another nation to embark upon a campaign of aggression against this country."

Just before the report was filed President Truman had appointed an Air Policy Commission, consisting of Thomas K. Finletter, New York attorney, chairman; George P. Baker, Harvard transportation professor; Arthur D. Whiteside, president of Dun & Bradstreet; E. P. Hoyt, publisher of the *Denver Post*; and Henry Ford II, president of Ford Motor Co.; calling on them for an over-all report on American air policy by the first of this year.

While military plane purchases were scarce, there was plenty of research going on in the guided missiles field—there were contracts all over the country with every-

one from plane makers to food processors working on super hush-hush jobs.

Navy, however, opened up a little when it announced Glenn L. Martin was building a series of super V-2 rockets called "Neptune" designed to get up over a million feet (about 200 miles). Besides being a vehicle for high altitude research, the rockets "may well help to prove the practicability of still higher sounding—or possibly even the practicability of extraterrestrial exploration within the foreseeable future."

Scheduled airlines also found '47 a year of sharp contrasts. A series of accidents early in the year brought crash deaths to 165 in the first 6 months, highest in history, and raised passenger fatalities per 100-million passenger miles to 5.8, compared with 2.3 for the comparable period the year before.

The crashes brought a rash of publicity and probes, most of which boiled down to one conclusion: better safety devices are needed. They highlighted a long-standing battle as to which was the best bad-weather landing aid, GCA (Ground Controlled Approach) the war-born radar system, or CAA's ILS (Instrument Landing System). Probable result will eventually be what most pilots now want—both systems plus anything better that comes along.

Despite the crashes, the airlines carried more passengers than they ever had, even though the rate of increase wasn't as fast as in former years. But all kinds of operating costs went up too, with the result that earnings went down, so far and fast that some lines were brought perilously close to bankruptcy. Part of the strained financial conditions were due to the need for buying new equipment—Douglas DC-4s, the new 350 mph. DC-6s, and new type Lockheed *Constellations* in the four-engine class, and the Martin 2-0-2 and Consolidated *Vultee Convaireliner* in the twin-engine, medium-range class. It was a necessary strain, for it was only by buying new and competitive equipment that the lines could hope to get out of the red.

The year saw a terrific decline in the number of so-called non-scheduled carriers—mostly war veterans who bought planes from surplus and set themselves up in the "fly anything, anyplace, anytime" business

Largely ill-financed, often weak in management, they failed in droves; from more than 5,000 (including those owning a single two-place plane for charter work) in 1946, they had been cut down to less than a dozen really making the grade as air-freight carriers. Biggest of the contract carriers, Slick Airways—headed by 27-year-old Air Force veteran Earl F. Slick—was the first to be certificated by CAB as a common carrier. This certification, on Aug. 1, may be said to mark the birth of the air-freight business in the country.

Also on the up side of the transport business was inauguration of feedline operations—five were certificated over the country and given three years to prove themselves.

The personal plane business was mostly on the down side. Producers of two-place planes—most of which were simply cleaned up prewar designs—found the going rugged, and several went bankrupt; most others cut production schedules to the

bone. Many were the reasons given: some people maintained there weren't enough airports—although the country had about 5,500, compared with 4,268 in mid-1946; others said planes still cost too much to operate and maintain; some said airline crashes were partially responsible.

The highly-touted helicopter was still a long way from replacing the automobile. As people within the industry had always known, there were still a lot of engineering problems to whip; production, operating and maintenance work were still too high to give the public a flying fivver. Nevertheless, two companies—Bell and Sikorsky—were producing for civilian use and their craft were being put to work on such jobs as newspaper reporting, power and pipeline patrol, geologic exploration and crop dusting. CAB gave Los Angeles Airways a certificate for mail routes that cut as much as 24 hours off the time required to get a letter from one part of the sprawling city of the angels to another.

Famous Firsts in Aviation

THOUGH man succeeded in making powered flight only 45 years ago, his dreams of flying go back to mythology.

The principle of jet propulsion, for example, was understood and put into design form some 2,000 years ago by Hero, an Alexandrian philosopher. And as far back as A.D. 1232 Genghis Khan's son, Ogdaï, used rockets as a "secret weapon" in an attack on the Tartar city of Kaifeng. In 1480 Leonardo da Vinci drew sketches for what we now call helicopters. Man's first aeronautical successes came in balloons.

1782—First balloon flight. Jacques and Joseph Montgolfier of Annonay, Fr., sent up a small smoke-filled balloon about mid-November.

1783—First hydrogen-filled balloon flight. Jacques A. C. Charles, Paris physicist, supervised construction by A. J. and M. N. Robert of a 13-ft. diameter balloon which was filled with hydrogen. It got up to about 3,000 ft. and traveled about 16 mi. in a 45-min. flight (Aug. 27).

1783—First human balloon flights. A Frenchman, Jean Pilâtre de Rozier, made the first captive balloon ascension (Oct. 15). With the Marquis d'Arlandes, Pilâtre de Rozier made the first free flight, reaching a peak altitude of about 500 ft., and traveling about 5½ mi. in 20 min. (Nov. 21).

1784—First powered balloon. Gen. Jean Baptiste Marie Meusnier developed the first propeller-driven and elliptically-shaped balloon—the crew cranking three propellers on a common shaft to give the craft a speed of about 3 mi. per hr.

1784—First woman to fly. Mme. Thible, a French opera singer (June 4).

1793—First balloon flight in America. Jean Pierre Blanchard, a French pilot, made it from Philadelphia to near Woodbury, Gloucester Co., N. J., in a little over 45 min. (Jan. 9).

1794—First military use of the balloon. Jean Marie Coutelle, using a balloon built for the French Army, made two 4 hr. observation ascents. The military value of the ascents seems to have been in damage to the enemy's morale.

1797—First parachute jump. André-Jacques Garnerin dropped from about 6,500 ft. over Monceau Park in Paris in a 23-ft. diameter 'chute made of white canvas with a basket attached (Oct. 22).

1843—First air transport company. In London, William S. Henson and John Stringfellow filed articles of incorporation for the Aerial Transit Company (Mar. 24). It failed.

1852—First dirigible. Henri Giffard, a French engineer, flew in a controllable (more or less) steam engine-powered balloon, 144 ft. long and 39 ft. in diameter, inflated with 88,000 cu. ft. of coal gas. It reached 6.7 mi. per hr. on a flight from Paris to Trappe (Sept. 24).

1860—First aerial photographers. Samuel Archer King and William Black made two photos of Boston, which are still in existence.

1872—First gas-engine powered dirigible. Paul Haeuflin, a German engineer, flew in a semi-rigid frame dirigible, powered by a 4-cylinder internal combustion engine running on coal gas drawn from the supporting bag.

1873—First transatlantic attempt. *The New York Daily Graphic* sponsored the at-

- tempt with a 400,000 cu. ft. balloon carrying a lifeboat. A rip in the bag during inflation brought collapse of the balloon and the project.
- 1897—First successful metal dirigible. An all-metal dirigible, designed by David Schwarz, a Hungarian, took off from Berlin's Tempelhof Field and, powered by a 16-hp. Daimler engine, got several miles before leaking gas caused it to crash (Nov. 13).
- 1900—First Zeppelin flight. Germany's Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin flew the first of his long series of rigid-frame airships. It attained a speed of 18 mi. per hr. and got $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. before its steering gear failed (July 2).
- 1903—First successful heavier-than-air machine flight. Aviation was really born on the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, N. C., when Orville Wright crawled to his prone position between the wings of the biplane he and his brother Wilbur had built, opened the throttle of their homemade 12-hp. engine and took to the air. He covered 120 ft. in 12 sec. Later that day, in one of four flights, Wilbur stayed up 59 sec. and covered 852 ft. (Dec. 17).
- 1904—First airplane maneuvers. Orville Wright made the first turn with an airplane (Sept. 15); five days later his brother Wilbur made the first complete circle.
- 1905—First airplane flight over half an hour. Orville Wright kept his craft up 33 min. 17 sec. (Oct. 4).
- 1906—First European airplane flight. Alberto Santos-Dumont, a Brazilian, flew a heavier-than-air machine at Bagatelle Field, Paris (Sept. 13).
- 1908—First airplane fatality. Lt. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. Army Signal Corps, was in a group of officers evaluating the Wright plane at Fort Myer, Va. He was up about 75 ft. with Orville Wright when the propeller hit a bracing wire and was broken, throwing the plane out of control, killing Selfridge and seriously injuring Wright (Sept. 17).
- 1910—First licensed woman pilot. Baroness Raymonde de la Roche of France, who learned to fly in 1909, received ticket No. 36 on March 8.
- 1910—First flight from shipboard. Eugene Ely took a Curtiss plane off from the deck of cruiser *Birmingham* at Hampton Roads, Va., and flew to Norfolk (Nov. 14). The following January he reversed the process, flying from Camp Selfridge to the deck of the battleship *Pennsylvania* in San Francisco Bay (Jan. 18).
- 1911—First U. S. woman pilot. Harriet Quimby, a magazine writer, who got ticket No. 37.
- 1913—First multi-engined aircraft. Igor Ivan Sikorsky, built and flew the first multi-engine aircraft while still in his native Russia.
- 1914—First aerial combat. Beginning in August, Allied and German pilots and observers started shooting at each other with pistols and rifles—with negligible results.
- 1915—First air raids on England. German Zeppelins started dropping bombs on four English communities (Jan. 19).
- 1918—First U. S. air squadron. The U. S. Army Air Corps made its first independent raids over enemy lines, in DH-4 planes (British-designed) powered with 400-hp. American-designed Liberty engines (Apr. 8).
- 1918—First regular airmail service. Operated for the Post Office Department by the Army, the first regular service was inaugurated with one round trip a day (except Sunday) between Washington, D. C., and New York City (May 15).
- 1919—First transatlantic flight. The NC-4, one of four Curtiss flying boats commanded by Lt. Comdr. Albert C. Read, reached Lisbon, Port. (May 27) after hops from Trepassy Bay, Nfd. to Horta, Azores (May 16-17), to Ponta Delgada (May 20). The Liberty-powered craft was piloted by Walter Hinton.
- 1919—First nonstop transatlantic flight. Capt. John Alcock and Lt. Arthur Whitten Brown, British World War I flyers, made the 1,900 mi. from St. John's, Nfd. to Clifden, Ire., in 16 hr. 12 min. in a Vickers-Vimy bomber powered by two 350-hp. Rolls-Royce engines (June 15-16).
- 1919—First lighter-than-air transatlantic flight. The British dirigible R-34, commanded by Maj. George H. Scott, left Firth of Forth, Scot. (July 2) and touched down at Mineola, L. I., 108 hr. later. The eastbound trip was made in 75 hr. (completed July 13).
- 1919—First scheduled passenger service (using airplanes). Aircraft Travel and Transport inaugurated London-Paris service (Aug. 25). Later the company started the first trans-channel mail service on the same route (Nov. 10).
- 1921—First naval vessel sunk by aircraft. Two battleships being scrapped by treaty were sunk by bombs dropped from Army planes in demonstration put on by Brig. Gen. William S. Mitchell (July 21).
- 1921—First helium balloon. The C-7, non-rigid Navy dirigible was first to use non-inflammable helium as lifting gas, making a flight from Hampton Roads, Va., to Washington, D. C. (Dec. 1).
- 1922—First member of Caterpillar Club. Lt. (later Maj. Gen.) Harold Harris bailed out of a crippled plane he was testing at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio (Oct. 20), and became the first man to

- join the Caterpillar Club—those whose lives have been saved by parachute.
- 1923—First nonstop transcontinental flight. Lts. John A. Macready and Oakley Kelly flew a single-engine Fokker T-2 nonstop from New York to San Diego, a distance of just over 2,500 mi. in 26 hr. 50 min. (May 2-3).
- 1923—First autogyro flights. Juan de la Cierva, brilliant Spanish mathematician, made the first successful flight in a rotary wing aircraft in Madrid (June 9).
- 1924—First round-the-world flight. Four Douglas Cruiser biplanes of the U. S. Army Air Corps took off from Seattle under command of Lt. Lowell Smith (Apr. 6). 175 days later two of the planes (Lt. Smith's and Lt. Erik Nelson's) landed in Seattle after a circuitous route—one source saying 26,345 mi., another saying 27,553 mi.
- 1926—First polar flight. Then-Lt. Cmdr. Richard E. Byrd, acting as navigator, and Floyd Bennett as pilot, flew a trimotor Fokker from Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, over the North Pole and back in 15½-hr. flight (May 8-9).
- 1927—First solo transatlantic flight. Charles Augustus Lindbergh lifted his Wright-powered Ryan monoplane, *Spirit of St. Louis*, from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to stay aloft 33 hr. 39 min. and cover 3,600 mi. to Le Bourget Field outside Paris (May 20-21).
- 1927—First transatlantic passenger. Charles A. Levine was piloted by Clarence D. Chamberlin from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Eisleben, Ger., in a Wright-powered Bellanca (June 4-5).
- 1928—First east-west transatlantic crossing. Baron Guenther von Huenefeld, piloted by German Capt. Hermann Koehl and Irish Capt. James Fitzmaurice, left Dublin for New York City (Apr. 12) in a single-engine all-metal Junkers monoplane. Some 37 hr. later they cracked up on Greenly Island, Labrador. They were rescued.
- 1928—First U. S.-Australia flight. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith and Capt. Charles T. P. Ulm, Australians, and two American navigators, Harry W. Lyon and James Warner, crossed the Pacific from Oakland to Brisbane. They went via Hawaii and the Fiji Islands in a trimotor Fokker (May 31-June 8).
- 1928—First trans-Arctic flight. Sir Hubert Wilkins, Australian explorer, piloted by Carl Ben Eielson, flew from Point Barrow, Alaska, to Spitsbergen (mid-April).
- 1929—First of the endurance records. With Air Corps Maj. Carl Spaatz in command and Capt. Ira Eaker as chief pilot, an Army Fokker, aided by refueling in the air, remained aloft 150 hr. 40 min. at Los Angeles (Jan. 1-7).
- 1929—First blind flight. James H. Doolittle proved the feasibility of instrument flying when he took off and landed entirely on instruments (Sept. 24).
- 1929—First rocket engine flight. Fritz von Opel, German auto maker, stayed aloft in his small rocket-powered craft for 75 sec., covering nearly 2 mi. (Sept. 30).
- 1929—First South Pole flight. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, with Bernt Balchen as pilot, Harold I. June, radio operator, and Capt. A. C. McKinley, photographer, flew a trimotor Fokker from the Bay of Whales, Little America, over the South Pole and back (Nov. 28-29).
- 1930—First Paris-New York nonstop flight. Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte, French pilots, flew a Hispano-powered Breguet biplane from Le Bourget Field to Valley Stream, L. I., in 37 hr. 18 min. (Sept. 2-3).
- 1931—First flight into the stratosphere. Prof. Auguste Piccard, Swiss physicist, and Charles Knipfer, ascended in a balloon from Augsburg, Ger., and reached a height of 51,793 ft. in a 17-hr. flight that terminated on a glacier near Innsbruck, Aus. (May 27).
- 1931—First nonstop transpacific flight. Hugh Herndon and Clyde Pangborn took off from Sabishiro Beach, Japan, dropped their landing gear and flew 4,860 mi. to near Wenatchee, Wash., in 41 hr. 13 min. (Oct. 4-5).
- 1932—First woman's transatlantic solo. Amelia Earhart, flying a Pratt & Whitney Wasp-powered Lockheed Vega, flew alone from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to Ireland in approximately 15 hr. (May 20-21).
- 1932—First westbound transatlantic solo. James A. Mollison, British pilot, took a de Havilland Puss Moth from Portmarnock, Ire., to Pennfield, N. B. (Aug. 18).
- 1932—First woman airline pilot. Ruth Rowland Nichols, first woman to hold three international records at the same time—speed, distance and altitude—was employed by the New York-New England Airways.
- 1933—First round-the-world solo. Wiley Post took a Lockheed Vega, *Winnie Mae*, 15,596 mi. around the world in 7 days 18 hr. 49½ min. (July 15-22).
- 1937—First successful helicopter. Hanna Reitsch, German woman pilot, flew Dr. Heinrich Focke's FW-61 in free, fully-controlled flight at Bremen (July 4).
- 1939—First turbojet flight. Just before their invasion of Poland, the Germans flew a Heinkel He-178 plane powered by a Heinkel S3B turbojet (Aug. 27).
- 1942—First American jet plane flight. Robert Stanley, then chief pilot for Bell Aircraft Corp., went aloft in the Bell XP-59 *Airacomet* at Muroc Army Base (Oct. 1).

How U. S. Aviation Is Governed

U. S. aviation comes under two bodies—Civil Aeronautics Administration (CAA) and Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB).

The Board consists of five men appointed by the President, subject to Senate approval, and operates as an independent agency. It is concerned mainly with economic and safety regulations and investigation of civil aircraft accidents.

The Administration, a branch of the Department of Commerce, is primarily an operating agency having seven main services:

Office of Federal Airways—builds and operates civil airways, controls traffic, and operates communications, weather reporting stations and other air navigation aids.

Office of Airports—advises on and develops airport design and construction.

Office of Safety Regulation—enforces

regulations in certification of planes, pilots, mechanics and agencies. It works closely with CAB's Safety Board, referring violations to the Board and administering regulations passed by the Board.

Office of Aviation Information—handles publicity and statistics, publishes monthly CAA Journal and CAB news.

Office of Aviation Training—furnishes technical information to schools offering air education and conducts the Inter-American Aviation Training Program.

Office of Field Operations—coordinates CAA activities abroad and handles liaison work on international conferences and foreign missions.

Office of Business Management—handles budget, accounts, personnel, contract and other "housekeeping" jobs.

Domestic and Territorial Air Carrier Operations, 1937-46

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

Year	Operating Aircraft companies in service	Average seats available	Passengers carried*	Total route mileage (unduplicated)	Average speed, MPH	Revenue miles flown, all services	Total revenue	Total personnel
1937.....	19	282	12.51	1,130,338	31,084	153	66,780,935	7,586
1938.....	20	253	13.61	1,379,231	35,492	153	69,093,702	9,043
1939.....	19	265	14.63	1,909,880	35,213	153	83,233,621	10,648
1940.....	18	358	16.53	3,016,108	41,054	155	110,513,671	15,959
1941.....	19	359	17.42	4,145,180	41,915	159	134,916,960	19,223
1942.....	18	179	17.62	3,664,434	36,442	159	111,774,679	26,858
1943.....	18	194	17.61	3,600,364	36,982	160	105,451,414	29,654
1944.....	18	279	17.55	4,835,894	40,392	162	138,840,165	31,198
1945.....	20	421	19.68	7,793,875	51,714	156	208,969,279	50,313
1946.....	20	659	25.26	14,089,675	60,056	161	309,580,439	69,127

*Includes revenue and nonrevenue passengers.

America's Warplane Production Record

Source: Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Type	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 (to Aug. 31)	Total Jan. 1940-Aug. 1945
Total all types.....	6,019	19,433	47,836	85,898	96,318	46,080	301,584
Bombers.....	1,191	4,115	12,627	29,355	35,003	16,140	98,431
Fighters.....	1,685	4,416	10,769	23,988	38,873	20,977	100,708
Photographic and reconnaissance.....	121	727	1,478	734	259	421	3,730
Transport.....	290	532	1,984	7,012	9,834	4,426	24,078
Trainer.....	2,731	9,373	17,631	19,939	7,577	1,309	58,560
Other*.....	1	270	3,357	4,870	4,772	2,807	16,077

*Includes special purpose, rotary wing, and liaison aircraft.

John Joseph Montgomery, a Santa Clara (Calif.) college professor, claimed the first U. S. glider flight in 1883 with a glide of 100 feet in a machine built by himself and his brother, although Captain Le Bres, a French sailor, is credited with carrying out the first significant glider work in the 1870's.

Solomon Auguste Andree, Nils Strindberg and Knut Frankel made the first polar attempt in 1897, taking off from Virgo Bay, Spitzbergen, in a free balloon, heading for the North Pole 600 miles distant. Andree's body was found in 1930 on White Island not far from Spitzbergen.

Important American Aircraft Types

A. Corp.—Aircraft Corporation. A.C.—Aircraft Company. A. & E. C.—Aircraft & Engine Company.)

Manufacturer	Name or model no.	Seats	No. and make engine	Horsepower, each engine	High speed	Cruising speed	Span, ft. in.	Length, ft. in.	Height, ft. in.
Executive, Transport									
Beech A. Corp.	D-18S	6-8	2 P & W Wasps	450	230	211	47 7	33 11½	9 2½
Boeing A. C.	Stratocruiser	100	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	400	340	141 3	110 4	33 3
Consolidated Vultee A. Corp.	Convairliner	40	2 P & W R-2800	2,400	336	300	91 9	74 8	26 11
Douglas A. C.	DC-4	48-58	4 P & W R-2000	1,450	270	234	117 6	93 5	27 7
	DC-6	52-68	4 P & W R-2800	2,100	342	300	117 6	100 7	27 7
Grumman A. Engr. Corp.	Widgeon	4-5	2 Ranger	200	164	150	40 0	31 1	9 0
	Mallard	8-10	2 P & W Wasps	600	205	180	66 8	48 4	19 4
Lockheed A. Corp.	Constellation	57	4 Wright R-3350	2,500	357	310	123 0	95 2	23 8
G. L. Martin Co.	202	40	2 P & W R-2800	2,100	296	263	92 9	71 4	28 5
	303	36	2 P & W R-2800	2,100	316	287	89 4	71 4	28 5
Northrop Air Inc.	Pioneer	cargo	2 Wright	800	193	185	85 0	60 7	17 10
Personal									
Aeronca A. Corp.	Champion	2	1 Continental	65	100	90	35 0	21 6	9 1
	Chief	2	1 Continental	65	100	90	36 0	20 10	9 1
Beech A. Corp.	Bonanza	4	1 Continental	165	184	175	32 10	25 2	6 ½
Bellanca A. Corp.	Cruisair Sr.	4	1 Franklin	150	169	153	34 2	23 0	6 3
Cessna A. C.	140	2	1 Continental	85	120+	100+	32 10	20 11½	6 3¼
Conquest Div., Consolidated	Voyager 150	4	1 Franklin	150	133	125	34 0	24 6	7 0
Culver A. Corp.	V*	2	1 Continental	85	130	120	29 0	20 6	6 ½
Engrg. & Research Corp.	Erco Coupe	2	1 Continental	75	127	110	30 0	20 9	5 11
Fairchild E. & A. Corp.	24-R	4	1 Ranger	175	133	118	36 4	25 10	7 8
Funk	F 2 B	2	1 Continental	85	112	100	35 0	20 1	6 1
Glenn L. Martin Co.	Silvaire	2	1 Continental	65	115	104	35 0	20 0	5 10½
Grumman A. Corp.	Cub PA-11	2	1 Continental	65	83	73	35 2½	22 4½	6 8
	Super Cruiser	3	1 Lycoming	100	115	103	35 5½	22 6	6 10
Republic Aviation Corp.	Seabee RC-3	4	1 Franklin	215	120	103	37 8	28 0	9 4
Rocket A. Corp.	Rocket*	2	1 Lycoming	190	200	185	31 0	21 7	8 8
Ryan	Navion	4	1 Continental	185	160	150	33 4½	27 5½	8 9
Taylorcraft Aviation Corp.	Twosome	2	1 Continental	65	105	95	36 0	22 0	6 6
Temco	Swift GC-1B	2	1 Continental	125	153	140	29 0	20 10½	6 1
Military, Experimental									
Bell A. Corp.	XS-1	1	1 Reaction motor	6,000 lb.	1,000	...	28 0	31 0	10 10
Boeing A. C.	XB-50	11	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	350+	250	141 3	99 0	27 9
	L-15A	2	1 Lycoming	125	112	101	40 0	26 1	8 8
Consolidated Vultee A. Corp.	XB-36	17	6 P & W R-4360	3,500	300+	...	230 0	163 0	46 7
	XL-13	2	1 Franklin	245	115	92	40 5	31 9	8 5
Douglas A. C.	AD-1	1	1 Wright R-3350	2,500	300+	...	50 0	39 4	15 10
	D-558	1	1 GE J-35	4,000 lb.	...	...	25 0	35 1	12 1
	C-74	118	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	300+	...	173 3	123 4	43 8
Edo A. Corp.	XOSE-1	1-2	1 Ranger	550	200+	...	...	...	...
Fairchild E. & A. Corp.	XNQ-1	2	1 Lycoming	320	170	...	41 5	27 11	9 10
Grumman Aircraft Engr. Corp.	C-82 Packet	46	2 P & W R-2800	2,100	244	200	106 6	77 1	26 4
	F7F4	1-2	2 P & W R-2800*	2,100	425+	...	51 6	45 5	...
	F8F1	1	1 P & W R-2800	2,100	420+	...	35 6	28 6	...
Lockheed A. Corp.	P-80A	1	1 GE J-33	4,000 lb.	600+	...	38 5	34 0	11 4
	P2V-1	7	2 Wright R-3350	2,500	300+	170	100 0	75 6	28 1
G. L. Martin Co.	XP4M-1	10	Composite†	...	398	...	114 0	82 7	26 1
	AM-1	1	1 P & W R-4360	2,500	350+	...	50 1	41 6	16 11
	JRM-2, Mars	125	4 P & W R-4360	2,500	250+	...	200 0	120 3	44 7
	PBM-5A	9	2 P & W R-2800	2,100	200+	...	118 0	80 0	27 6
McDonnell A. Corp.	F2D	1	2 West 19 B	1,400 lb.	500+	...	40 9	37 2	...
North American Aviation, Inc.	P-82	2	2 Packard Merlin	2,000+	480+	...	51 3	38 3	13 8
Northrop	XB-35	15	4 P & W R-4360	3,500	400+	...	172 0	53 1	20 1
	YB-49	.....	8 GE J-35	4,000 lb.	...	...	172 0	53 1	20 1
Republic Aviation Corp.	P-84	1	1 GE J-35	4,000+	600+	...	36 5	37 3	...
Ryan	FR-1	1	1 Composite†	...	400+	207	40 0	32 1	13 7
United A. Corp., Vought Div.	F4U-4	1	1 P & W R-2800	2,100	450+	...	41 0	33 4	16 1
	F6U-1	1	1 West 24-C	...	500+	...	30 2	32 0	11 9

*In use but not in production at present.

†2 nacelles, each with 1 P & W R-4360 and 1 GE J-33.

‡One 1,350 hp. Wright R-1820 and 1 GE J-31 turbojet at 1,670 lb. static sea level thrust.

International Airplane Records

Source: National Aeronautics Association.

(over 3-kilometer—1.864 mi. course)

Speed (mph)	Date	Type plane	Pilot	Place
266.583	Nov. 4, '23		Lt. Williams (USA)	Mineola
278.480	Dec. 11, '24		Adj. Bonnet (France)	Istres
294.380	Sept. 3, '32		Maj. J. H. Doolittle (U.S.A.)	Cleveland
304.980	Sept. 4, '33	Wedell-Williams	James R. Wedell (U.S.A.)	Chicago
314.320	Dec. 25, '34		Raymond Delmotte (France)	Istres
352.388	Sept. 13, '35	Hughes	Howard Hughes (U.S.A.)	Santa Anna
379.626	Nov. 11, '37		Herman Wunster (Germany)	Augsburg
469.220	Apr. 26, '39		Fritz Wendell (Germany)	Augsburg
606.255	Nov. 7, '45	Gloster Meteor IV	Gp. Capt. H. Wilson (Gr. Britain)	Herne Bay
616.	Sept. 7, '46	Gloster Meteor Jet propelled	Gp. Capt. E. M. Donaldson (Gr. Britain)	Sussex Coast
623.738	June 19, '47	Lockheed P-80R	Col. Albert Boyd (U.S.A.)	Muroc AAB, Calif.
640.7	Aug. 20, '47	Douglas D-558	Comdr. T. F. Caldwell, Jr. (U.S.A.)	Muroc AAB, Calif.
650.6	Aug. 25, '47	Douglas D-558	Maj. Marion Carl, USMC (U.S.A.)	Muroc AAB, Calif.

(Fastest U. S. transcontinental—Col. W. H. Councill, Lockheed P-80, from Long Beach, Calif. to La Guardia Field, N. Y.—2,453.8 mi., in 4 hr., 13 min., 26 sec., average speed 580.9 mph.—Jan. 26, '46.)

Distance

Distance (miles)	Date	Crew	From	To
3,352.91	Oct. 28-29, '26	Costes & Capt. Rignot (France)	Le Bourget	Jask
3,910.90	June 4-6, '27	Clarence D. Chamberlain, A. Levine (U.S.A.)	New York	Eisleben, Germany
4,466.57	July 3-5, '28	A. Ferrarin, Del Prete (Italy)	Rome	Touros
4,911.93	Sept. 27-29, '29	Costes & Beonte (France)	Le Bourget	Moulant
5,011.35	July 28-30, '31	Russel N. Boardman, John Polando (U.S.A.)	New York	Istanbul
5,656.95	Aug. 5-7, '33	Rossi, Codos (France)	New York	Ryack
6,305.66	July 12-14, '37	Col. M. Gromov, Youmachew, Daniline (U.S.S.R.)	Moscow	San Jacinto, Calif.
7,158.44	Nov. 5-7, '38	Sqd. Ldr. R. Kellett (Gr. Britain)	Ismalia (Suez)	Darwin
7,916*	Nov. 19-20, '45	Col. C. S. Irvine, pilot, Lt. Col. G. R. Stanley, copilot (U.S.A.)	Guam	Washington, D. C.
11,235.6	Sept. 29—Oct. 1	Comdr. Thomas D. Davis, Comdrs. Eugene P. Ranklin, Walter S. Reid, Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabeing (U.S.A.)	Perth, Australia	Columbus, Ohio

*Subject to homologation of Federation Aeronautique Internationale.

Distance (Closed Course)

Distance in mi.	Date	Crew	Place
2,895.970	Aug. 3, '27	Edzard & Ristics (Germany)	Dessau
4,763.700	May 31—June 2, '28	Capt. Ferrarin & Del Prete (Italy)	Casal e del Paati
4,988.969	Dec. 15-17 '30	Costos & Codos (France)	Istres
5,088.275	May 31—June 2, '30	U. Maddalena & F. Cecconi (Italy)	Montecelio
6,444.881	June 7-10, '31	J. LeBrix & M. Doret (France)	Istres
6,587.442	Mar. 23-26, '32	Bossoutrot & Rossi (France)	Oran
7,239.588	May 13-15, '38	Comm. Fujita & Sgt. Maj. Takahashi (Japan)	Kisarazu
8,037.899	July 30—Aug. 1, '39	Angelo Tondi, Ferruccio Viquoli, pilots, Aldo Stagliano, mech. (Italy)	Rome

(U. S. Record 3,129.219 mi. in Boeing XB-15, Aug 1-2, '39, Maj. C. V. Haynes, Capt. W. D. Old, pilots, Capt. W. G. Bryte, Lt. A. C. Brandt, Sgts. A. Cattarius & D. L. Spier, Cpl. J. E. Sands, crew, Dayton.)

Altitude

Height (feet)	Date	Crew	Place
38,419	July 25, '27	Lt. C. C. Champion (U.S.A.)	Washington
41,795	May 26, '29	Willi Neuenhofen (Germany)	Dessau
43,166	June 4, '30	Lt. Apollo Soucek (U. S. A.)	Washington
43,976	Sept. 16, '32	Capt. Cyril F. Uwins (Gr. Britain)	Filton, Bristol
44,819	Sept. 28, '33	G. Lemoine (France)	Villacoublay
47,352	April 11, '34	Com. Renato Donati (Italy)	Rome
49,994	Sept. 28, '36	Sqdrn. Ldr. S. R. D. Swain (Gr. Britain)	South Farnborough
53,937	June 30, '37	El. Lt. M. J. Adam (Britain)	Farnborough
56,046	Oct. 22, '38	Col. Mario Pezzi (Italy)	Montecelio

Absolute Altitude—72,394.795 ft. Capts. Orvil Anderson & Albert Stevens, U. S., Nov. 11, 1935, from Rapid City, S. D., in balloon.

U. S. Airplane Record—47,910 ft. Maj. F. F. Ross, pilot, Lt. D. M. Davis, copilot, Lts. L. B. Barrier, C. B. Webster, F/O P. Morrissetti, Sgt. W. S. George, Harmon Field, Guam, May 15, 1946, Boeing B-29.

Helicopter Records

DISTANCE, AIRLINE

International & U. S.: 703.6 miles
 Maj. F. T. Caschman, pilot, Maj. W. E. Zins, copilot, (US), Sikorsky R-5, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, from Dayton, O. to Logan Field, Boston, Mass. May 22, '46.

DISTANCE, CLOSED CIRCUIT

International & U. S.: 621.369 miles
 Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O. Nov. 14, '46.

ALTITUDE

International & U. S.: 19,167 miles
 Maj. E. M. Cassell, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 935-AN-5 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Patterson Field, Dayton, O., Feb. 10, '47

SPEED FOR 1,000 KILOMETERS IN A CLOSED CIRCUIT (625 MILES)

International & U. S.: 107.251 km. ph. (66.642 mph.)
 Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O., Nov. 14, '46.

DURATION, CLOSED CIRCUIT

International & U. S.: 9 hr., 57 min.
 Maj. D. H. Jensen & Maj. W. C. Dodds, (US), Sikorsky R-5A, powered by 450-hp. Pratt & Whitney, Dayton, O., Nov. 14, '46

Certificated U. S. Airplane Pilots

Source: Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Year	Total	Airline transport	Com-mercial	Private
1937.....	17,681	1,064	6,411	10,206
1938.....	22,983	1,159	7,839	13,985
1939.....	33,706	1,197	11,677	20,832
1940.....	69,829	1,431	18,791	49,607
1941.....	129,947	1,587	34,578	93,782
1942.....	166,626	2,177	55,760	108,689
1943.....	173,206	2,315	63,940	106,951
1944.....	183,383	3,046	68,449	111,888
1945.....	296,895	5,815	162,873	128,207
1946.....	400,061	7,654	203,251	189,156

The Atlantic has been crossed well over 100,000 times since Lindbergh made the first solo crossing in 1927. Airlines were making more than 150 crossings a week in the summer of 1947.

An American, Dr. John Jeffries, might claim to have been the first paying air passenger. In 1785 Dr. Jeffries did more than pay his fare in a balloon flight between Dover, England, and the Guignes forest near Calais, France—he also worked. Twice it was necessary to heave things

U. S. Scheduled Airlines

Source: Air Transport Ass'n. of America.

Domestic (Trunk)

Airline	Certified route mileage	Revenue passenger miles, 1946
All American.....	1,521	50,981*
American.....	17,897	1,307,908,611
Braniff.....	4,831	212,921,564
Caribbean Atlantic.....	206	3,028,979
Chicago & Southern.....	3,079	137,843,727
Colonial.....	1,389	45,592,519
Continental.....	2,911	75,622,816
Delta.....	5,793	209,582,733
Eastern.....	11,758	803,026,289
Hawaiian.....	356	35,001,337
Inland.....	1,910	22,362,413
Mid Continent.....	3,451	75,570,341
National.....	2,632	173,625,990
Northeast.....	2,109	83,848,737
Northwest.....	7,300	385,858,473
Pennsylvania-Central (Capital).....	4,253	373,331,446
Trans World (TWA).....	10,943	744,290,703
United.....	17,684	1,067,937,742
Western.....	3,972	191,660,078
Total.....	101,595	5,949,014,498

Domestic (Feeder)

Aviation Enterprises.....	1,824	†
Central.....	1,308	†
Challenger.....	1,613	†
Empire.....	709	†
Florida.....	463	†
Monarch.....	1,499	†
Pioneer.....	1,417	5,903,860
Southwest.....	1,274	†
West Coast.....	870	†
Wiggins.....	643	†
Total.....	11,620	5,903,860

International

American.....	1,550	†
American Overseas.....	9,066	114,283,722
Braniff.....	7,600	†
Chicago & Southern.....	3,697	895,295
Colonial.....	1,600	§
Eastern.....	917	2,406,630
National.....	445	451,312
Northwest.....	14,652	7,418,370
Pan American.....	100,000	775,467,036
Pan American Grace.....	10,666	88,968,856
TWA.....	21,108	108,707,379
Western.....	1,640	
Total.....	172,941	1,098,598,600

*Ton miles, mail and express (no passengers).

†Had not yet begun operations.

‡Included in Domestic and containing Mexican mileage. §Included in Domestic and containing Canadian mileage.

overboard to stay aloft. But another "first" was established—this balloon also carried the first letters by air.

Twenty years ago, the cost of designing and building a military airplane was about \$20,000; today it costs between 7 and 10 million dollars.

Types of Airline Accidents by Percentages

Type	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Landing.....	38	29	43	58	52	45	29	21	36
Take-off (including taxi).....	31	32	30	21	12	23	25	38	26
Collision.....	10	6	3	11	18	16	8	17	21
Forced landing.....	7	9	6	5	3	0	17	0	5
Spin or stall.....	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	0
Other.....	12	24	18	5	9	16	21	21	12

Causes of Airline Accidents by Percentages

Cause	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Personnel errors.....	22	40	42	54	56	41	35	51	50
Power plant failure.....	2	12	7	6	2	6	12	0	5
Structural failure.....	23	18	6	17	17	11	12	7	12
Weather.....	24	18	9	12	9	12	20	21	16
Terrain.....	11	12	24	7	8	14	13	10	3
Other.....	18	0	12	4	8	16	8	11	14

Sources: Civil Aeronautics Board.

Federal Air Power Policy

After World War I America's aircraft industry nearly went bankrupt because the country had no air power policy. It was not until 1925, when the Morrow Board made its deep study and recommendations, that legislation was forthcoming to bring a semblance of stability to the industry.

After World War II it seemed history would repeat itself—but on a larger scale. However, about mid-1947 not one, but two, groups were set up to make extensive investigations aimed at finding out just what the nation should do with the airplane as a weapon of war or instrument of peace.

One was the President's Air Policy Commission (see Review); the other was a Congressional Joint Air Policy Committee.

This latter group bids fair to become a permanent congressional organization. As set up by the 80th Congress it was chairmanned by Sen. Owen Brewster with Rep. Carl Hinshaw as vice-chairman. Members included Sens. Albert Hawkes, Homer Capehart, Edwin Johnson and Ernest McFarland, and Reps. Charles Wolverton, Karl Stefan, Alfred Bulwinkle, and Paul Kilday.

Though the Congressional Committee was expected to make use of the President's Commission findings, it was the one looked to for policy-making recommendations which would lead to legislation that will determine whether the U. S. would keep the position gained during World War II as the dominant air power nation.

A Few Current Aviation Terms

Athodyd—a form of ramjet, the term coming from Aero-Thermo-Dynamic Duct.

Axial flow compressor—one that compresses air in a flow parallel to the axis of rotation through a series (or multiple stages) of compressor blades.

Centrifugal compressor—one that compresses air in a direction tangential to the rotating member (or impeller), sometimes likened to a cream separator set on its side.

Critical speed—that at which compressibility effects begin to be encountered. Most propeller-driven aircraft don't reach critical speed in level flight (because of lack of power) but can hit it in dives. Many jet-propelled planes, however, can reach it in level flight so that air speed indicators have the critical speed marked by a red line to warn the pilot.

Supersonic speed—that which is faster than the speed of sound.

Transonic Range—a little-known "belt" between about 600 and 900 miles an hour—around Mach number .7 to 1.2—where compressibility begins to be serious. Since it's tied up with Mach numbers, the exact speed at which it begins will depend on the individual airplane, altitude and temperature conditions.

Turbojet—a thermal jet engine in which air is compressed (by a centrifugal or axial flow compressor or combination of both), heated by combustion of fuel at about compressor pressure, released through a turbine which drives the compressor and then is exhausted at high velocity through the exhaust nozzle (also called the tail pipe or tail cone).

CALENDAR AND ASTRONOMY

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Kinds of Time

Of the three main kinds of time (sidereal, apparent solar, and mean solar), the two kinds used in our calendar pages (local civil and standard time) are both types of mean solar time.

Sidereal time is used mostly in astronomy. It is nearly but not exactly star-time, and is measured by the diurnal rotation of the vernal equinox point in the sky. Sidereal days are shorter than solar days by about $3^m 56^s$ of mean time.

Apparent solar time is measured by the apparent diurnal rotation of the sun, and is the hour-angle of the sun $+12^h$. When the sun is at lower transit we have 0^h by apparent time; when it is on the upper meridian the apparent time is 12^h . The sun is not a good timekeeper, its eastward motion along the ecliptic being irregular, so apparent days are of unequal duration.

Mean solar time is the hour-angle of the "mean sun" $+12^h$. The mean sun is an imaginary body moving uniformly along the celestial equator. When the mean sun is on the lower meridian, the mean time is 0^h . The actual sun is sometimes ahead of and sometimes behind the mean sun, and the difference at any moment is the *equation of time*. When the sun is west of the mean sun, we have the "sun fast" situation, and the sun crosses the meridian before the mean sun; when the sun is east of the mean sun, we have the "sun slow" condition, and the sun transits after the mean sun. The equation of time helps in conversion of apparent and mean solar time. No clock runs on apparent time but ordinary clocks keep mean solar time in some form.

Local civil time (L.C.T.) is the mean solar time of a designated meridian, and its day begins with the mean sun at lower transit. This is midnight, the moment of *zero hour* (0^h). Ordinary clocks are not

set to local civil time, because this time—at any instant—varies with any change of longitude.

Standard time is the local civil time of a standard meridian, but used over an entire time-zone. In the U. S. the four zones (Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific) are based upon the standard meridians of 75° , 90° , 105° , and 120° respectively. Ordinary clocks run on standard time, a type of mean solar time. In the summer, in certain localities, they run on advanced time (as daylight saving time) but this is only a clock-setting, and is actually standard time. Daylight saving time for a certain zone is the normal standard time of one zone to the east. While popular in certain metropolitan areas, it is not used for scientific observations. Advanced time is 1^h later on the clock-face than the normal standard time of the same zone.

Time zones. The time-zone chart of the world [inside back cover] shows how the world is divided into 24 time zones according to longitude. In a large proportion of countries, standard time is in use, and commonly the time on the clock-face reads 1 hour later for each zone east of a given zone, and 1 hour earlier for each zone west of a given zone. The zero zone [see bottom of chart] runs thru Greenwich, Eng., and the zones are so marked that the standard time at a particular station, added algebraically to the zone-number at the bottom gives the corresponding universal time or Greenwich civil time. For example, 3 a.m., M.S.T. $+7^h = 10^h$ U.T. or G.C.T.

Mexico, except for the northern part of Lower California, uses 90th-meridian time entirely. Canada uses the 4 standard-time zones of the U.S., and two others: (1) 60th-meridian or Atlantic standard time, for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec (east of 68° w.), 4^h earlier than Greenwich,

and (2) 135th-meridian or Yukon standard time, 9^h earlier than Greenwich. Newfoundland and the Labrador coast use Newfoundland standard time, 3^h 30^m earlier than Greenwich. Alaska uses 4 time-zones, those based on the following meridians of west longitude: 120° (Juneau), 135° or Yukon standard time (Yakutat), 150° or Alaska standard time (Fairbanks), and 165° (Nome).

The Date-line. At any moment of time, usually there are parts of two different but contiguous days going on at different places on the earth. The change of date is made at the date-line, an imaginary line that follows essentially the course of the 180° meridian in the Pacific Ocean. At points east of the date-line the calendar day is 1

day earlier than at places to the west of the line. At a point just west of the date-line, let us suppose it is 18^h or 6 p.m., L.C.T., on Aug. 1. At the same moment it is 12^h at long. 90° e., 6^h at long. 0°, and 0^h at long. 90° w., all of the same date, Aug. 1. West of long. 90° w., it is not yet 0^h (midnight); hence between 90° w. and 180° the date must be July 31. As one crosses the date-line going eastward his watch remains the same but the date changes abruptly to 1 day earlier, so the traveler repeats part of a calendar day. As one crosses the line going westward the date changes abruptly to one day later, causing him to omit a calendar day. (According to actual practice, the change is made at night regardless of the true moment of crossing.)

On Using the Following Calendar Pages

Sun fast and sun slow. This is the *equation of time*, as previously discussed.

Sunrise and sunset. For accurate results, two corrections to the tabular values are necessary: (1) interpolation for latitude, and (2) reduction to standard time. When the observer is at a latitude between two given latitudes, he computes a time for sunrise or sunset that lies between the times shown for the given latitudes. (Our table of longitudes and latitudes is a guide for one's position, but a large atlas may be consulted.) For example, on Jan. 16 the sun sets at 4:59 at lat. 40° and at 4:44 at lat. 45°, the difference being -15^m. An observer at Oshkosh, Wis. (lat. 44° 0') would be about $\frac{4}{5}$ the distance between 40° and 45°. ($\frac{4}{5}$) (-15^m) = -12^m; hence at Oshkosh sunset occurs at 4:59 - 12^m = 4:47 p.m., L.C.T. [New York City is essentially $\frac{1}{5}$ the distance between 40° and 45°, Boston about 9/20, and Cleveland 3/10 of the way, etc.]

In the sun and moon tables, the data has to be given in LOCAL CIVIL TIME. This is *not* standard time, but has to be reduced to standard time.

To reduce local civil time to standard time, decrease the L.C.T. by 4^m for every degree the station is east of the standard meridian, or increase the L.C.T. by 4^m for every degree the station is west of the standard meridian.

Moonrise and moonset. For accurate results at any station in the U. S., three corrections are needed: (1) interpolation for latitude, (2) correction for longitudes west of 82½°, and (3) reduction to standard time.

(1) Interpolation for latitude follows the same method as for the sun.

(2) Use of the *a-factor*. The moon tables are exact for the given latitudes and for longitude 75° w. The *a-factor* adapts them to any longitude in the U. S. For observers in the eastern states and as far west

as long. 82½° [Port Huron, Mich., Mansfield, Ohio, Huntington, W. Va., Asheville, N. C., Tampa, Fla.], no *a-factor* is used. For stations in the 90° zone, between 82½° and 97½°, use the *a-factor* in the column "90°". The "*a-factor*, moonrise" is always to be added to the time of moonrise as derived from the main tables, and the "*a-factor*, moonset" is added to the time of moonset as derived. The boundary at 97½°, between the 90° and the 105° zones, runs through Grafton, N. Dak., Webster, S. Dak., Norfolk, Nebr., Salina, Kans., Oklahoma City, Okla., Fort Worth and Corpus Christi, Tex. Observers in the 105° zone, between 97½° and 112½° long., will use the "105°" *a-factor*, and those west of 112½° will use the "120°" *a-factor*, the eastern boundary (112½°) of the 120° zone going through Butte, Mont., Pocatello, Idaho, Panguitch, Utah, and Prescott, Ariz. These zones do *not* correspond to the irregular divisions of the standard-time belts.

(3) Change L.C.T. to standard time.

Example: find moonset on Aug. 1, 1948, at Long Beach, Calif. (long. 118° 11' w., lat. 33° 47' n.) (a) Moonset for 30° is 3:58 p.m., for 35°, 4:14 p.m.; difference is 16^m. Long Beach is $\frac{3}{4}$ the distance from 30° to 35°; hence ($\frac{3}{4}$) (16^m) = 12^m; and 3:58 + 12^m = 4:10 p.m. (b) Add *a-factor*, moonset, for the 120° region: 4:10 + 8^m = 4:18 p.m., L.C.T. (c) Reduce to standard time: 120° - 118.2 = 1.8; hence Long Beach is 1.8 e. of the standard meridian; 1.8(4^m) = 7.2; 4:18 - 7^m = 4:11 p.m., P.S.T.

Moon's transit. This data indicates the local civil time of the moon crossing the observer's meridian. The time is the same for all latitudes. It is nearly correct for all longitudes in the U. S.; for more exact work use—for every day—a mean *a-factor* of 2^m, 4^m, 6^m. That is, for the 75° zone, use no correction; for the 90° zone add 2^m to the time in the tables; for the 105° zone add 4^m; for the 120° zone add 6^m. Afterward, reduce the L.C.T. to standard time.

January

Jan.	Sun slow	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a-factor, moonset	90° 105° 120°		
		Sun-rise		Moon-rise		Moon-set		Sun-rise		Moon-rise		Moon-set		Sun-rise		Moon-rise					Moon-set	
		m	s	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m				h	m
1 Thu.	3 6	6 56	5 11	10 48	11 0	7 8	4 59	10 45	11 4	7 22	4 45	10 41	11 10	7 39	4 28	10 36	11 17	4 25	m	m		
2 Fri.	3 34	6 56	5 11	10 48	11 33	7 8	4 59	10 45	11 35	7 22	4 45	10 41	11 36	7 39	4 28	10 36	11 17	5 14	m	m		
3 Sat.	4 2	6 56	5 12	10 48	12 4	7 8	5 0	10 45	12 8	7 22	4 46	10 42	12 1	7 39	4 30	10 37	11 58	6 1	m	m		
4 Sun.	4 30	6 57	5 13	10 49	13 35	7 9	5 1	0 54	12 11	7 22	4 47	0 58	12 25	7 39	4 31	1 2	13 19	6 46	m	m		
5 Mon.	4 58	6 57	5 14	1 50	1 50	7 9	5 2	1 57	12 50	7 22	4 48	2 4	13 51	7 38	4 32	2 13	12 41	7 32	m	m		
6 Tue.	5 25	6 57	5 14	2 50	2 50	7 9	5 2	2 59	1 31	7 22	4 48	3 10	1 20	7 38	4 32	3 22	1 6	8 18	m	m		
7 Wed.	5 52	6 57	5 15	3 49	3 49	7 9	5 3	4 1	2 7	7 22	4 50	4 15	1 53	7 38	4 34	4 31	1 36	9 6	m	m		
8 Thu.	6 18	6 57	5 16	4 47	4 47	7 9	5 4	5 1	2 49	7 22	4 51	5 18	2 32	7 38	4 35	5 37	2 12	9 57	m	m		
9 Fri.	6 44	6 57	5 17	5 44	5 44	7 9	5 5	5 59	3 35	7 22	4 52	6 17	3 17	7 38	4 36	6 39	2 65	10 48	m	m		
10 Sat.	7 9	6 57	5 17	6 37	6 37	7 9	5 6	6 53	4 26	7 22	4 53	7 11	4 8	7 38	4 37	7 33	3 47	11 39	m	m		
11 Sun.	7 34	6 57	5 18	7 25	7 25	7 9	5 7	7 40	5 22	7 22	4 54	7 58	5 5	7 37	4 38	8 18	4 46	12 80	m	m		
12 Mon.	7 58	6 57	5 19	8 8	8 8	7 9	5 8	8 21	6 20	7 22	4 55	8 37	6 6	7 37	4 39	8 54	5 48	1 13	m	m		
13 Tue.	8 21	6 57	5 20	8 45	8 45	7 9	5 9	8 57	7 19	7 21	4 56	9 10	7 7	7 37	4 41	9 24	6 53	2 5	m	m		
14 Wed.	8 44	6 57	5 21	9 19	9 19	7 8	5 10	9 28	8 16	7 21	4 57	9 38	8 7	7 36	4 42	9 49	7 57	2 49	m	m		
15 Thu.	9 7	6 58	5 22	9 49	9 49	7 8	5 11	9 55	9 13	7 21	4 58	10 3	9 7	7 36	4 43	10 10	9 1	3 31	m	m		
16 Fri.	9 28	6 57	5 22	10 18	10 18	7 8	5 11	10 21	10 10	7 20	4 59	10 25	10 7	7 35	4 44	10 30	10 5	4 12	m	m		
17 Sat.	9 49	6 57	5 23	10 46	11 6	7 8	5 12	10 46	11 7	7 20	5 0	10 47	11 8	7 35	4 46	10 48	11 10	4 52	m	m		
18 Sun.	10 10	6 57	5 24	11 13	11 13	7 7	5 13	11 11	11 7	7 20	5 1	11 9	11 9	7 34	4 47	11 5	11 10	5 34	m	m		
19 Mon.	10 29	6 56	5 25	11 43	0 2	7 7	5 14	11 38	0 7	7 19	5 2	11 32	0 11	7 33	4 48	11 26	0 16	6 18	m	m		
20 Tue.	10 48	6 56	5 26	12 17	1 2	7 7	5 15	12 8	1 9	7 19	5 4	11 59	1 16	7 33	4 50	11 48	1 26	7 6	m	m		
21 Wed.	11 6	6 56	5 27	12 55	2 4	7 6	5 16	12 44	2 14	7 18	5 5	12 31	2 26	7 32	4 51	12 16	2 39	7 59	m	m		
22 Thu.	11 23	6 56	5 28	1 41	3 10	7 6	5 17	1 28	3 23	7 17	5 6	1 12	3 38	7 31	4 52	12 54	3 55	8 57	m	m		
23 Fri.	11 39	6 55	5 28	2 36	4 19	7 5	5 18	2 21	4 34	7 17	5 7	2 4	4 51	7 30	4 54	1 43	5 11	10 1	m	m		
24 Sat.	11 55	6 55	5 29	3 41	5 27	7 5	5 19	3 25	5 42	7 16	5 8	3 7	6 0	7 30	4 55	2 46	6 22	11 7	m	m		
25 Sun.	12 10	6 55	5 30	4 53	6 30	7 4	5 20	4 38	6 45	7 16	5 9	4 28	7 2	7 29	4 56	4 2	7 22	11 7	m	m		
26 Mon.	12 24	6 54	5 31	6 7	7 26	7 4	5 22	5 55	7 39	7 15	5 11	5 48	7 53	7 28	4 58	5 28	8 10	0 13	m	m		
27 Tue.	12 37	6 54	5 32	7 21	8 14	7 3	5 23	7 12	8 23	7 14	5 12	6 48	8 33	7 27	4 59	6 51	9 15	1 15	m	m		
28 Wed.	12 50	6 53	5 33	8 30	8 54	7 3	5 24	8 26	9 0	7 13	5 13	8 20	9 7	7 26	5 1	8 14	9 46	2 12	m	m		
29 Thu.	13 2	6 53	5 34	9 37	9 30	7 2	5 25	9 36	9 32	7 13	5 14	9 34	9 36	7 25	5 2	9 33	9 40	3 5	m	m		
30 Fri.	13 13	6 52	5 35	10 41	10 3	7 1	5 26	10 43	10 3	7 12	5 15	10 45	10 2	7 24	5 3	10 48	10 1	3 54	m	m		
31 Sat.	13 23	6 52	5 35	11 43	10 36	7 1	5 27	11 48	10 31	7 11	5 16	11 54	10 27	7 23	5 5	.....	10 23	4 42	m	m	

Moon's phases

E.S.T.
d h m

C.S.T.
d h m

M.S.T.
d h m

P.S.T.
d h m

P.S.T.
d h m

P.S.T.
d h m

P.S.T.
d h m

February

Moon's
phasesE.S.T.
d h mC.S.T.
d h mM.S.T.
d h mP.S.T.
d h m

Feb.	Sun slow	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset
		Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set			
																	90°		
1 Sun.	m s	6 51	5 38	11 8	7 0	5 28	11 1	7 10	5 18	10 54	7 22	5 6	10 45	5 28	1 2	3	m		
2 Mon.	13 32	6 51	5 37	11 42	6 59	5 29	11 32	7 9	5 19	11 54	7 21	5 8	10 45	5 28	1 2	3	m		
3 Tue.	13 40	6 50	5 38	1 43	6 59	5 30	1 55	7 8	5 20	12 8	7 19	5 9	11 37	5 28	1 2	3	m		
4 Wed.	13 48	6 50	5 39	2 42	6 58	5 31	2 56	7 7	5 21	12 31	7 18	5 10	12 11	5 28	1 2	3	m		
5 Thu.	13 55	6 49	5 40	3 39	6 57	5 32	3 55	7 6	5 22	1 14	7 17	5 12	12 53	5 28	1 2	3	m		
6 Fri.	14 1	6 48	5 40	4 34	6 56	5 33	4 49	7 5	5 24	2 4	7 16	5 13	1 42	5 28	1 2	3	m		
7 Sat.	14 6	6 47	5 41	5 23	6 55	5 34	5 38	7 4	5 25	2 59	7 14	5 15	2 38	5 28	1 2	3	m		
8 Sun.	14 11	6 47	5 42	6 7	6 54	5 35	6 21	7 3	5 26	3 58	7 13	5 16	3 44	5 28	1 2	3	m		
9 Mon.	14 15	6 46	5 43	6 46	6 53	5 36	6 58	7 2	5 27	4 59	7 12	5 18	4 39	5 28	1 2	3	m		
10 Tue.	14 18	6 45	5 44	7 21	6 52	5 37	7 30	7 1	5 28	6 1	7 10	5 19	5 49	5 28	1 2	3	m		
11 Wed.	14 20	6 44	5 45	7 52	7 13	6 52	7 59	7 0	5 30	8 7	7 9	5 20	6 53	5 28	1 2	3	m		
12 Thu.	14 21	6 44	5 45	8 21	8 7	6 51	8 25	6 58	5 31	8 30	7 8	5 22	7 59	5 28	1 2	3	m		
13 Fri.	14 21	6 43	5 46	8 48	9 1	6 50	8 50	6 57	5 32	8 51	7 6	5 23	8 53	5 28	1 2	3	m		
14 Sat.	14 20	6 42	5 47	9 16	9 57	6 49	9 14	6 56	5 33	9 13	7 5	5 25	9 11	5 28	1 2	3	m		
15 Sun.	14 19	6 41	5 48	9 44	10 53	6 48	9 40	6 55	5 34	9 35	7 3	5 26	9 29	5 28	1 2	3	m		
16 Mon.	14 16	6 40	5 49	10 15	11 53	6 47	5 43	6 53	5 36	10 0	7 2	5 28	9 51	5 28	1 2	3	m		
17 Tue.	14 13	6 39	5 49	10 50	12 30	6 46	5 43	6 52	5 37	10 29	7 0	5 29	10 15	5 28	1 2	3	m		
18 Wed.	14 9	6 39	5 50	11 32	0 56	6 44	5 45	6 51	5 38	11 5	6 59	5 30	10 47	5 28	1 2	3	m		
19 Thu.	14 4	6 38	5 51	12 21	2 1	6 43	5 45	6 50	5 39	11 49	6 57	5 32	11 29	5 28	1 2	3	m		
20 Fri.	13 59	6 37	5 52	1 13	3 7	6 42	5 46	6 48	5 40	12 45	6 56	5 33	12 24	5 28	1 2	3	m		
21 Sat.	13 53	6 36	5 52	2 26	4 10	6 41	5 47	6 47	5 41	1 53	6 54	5 35	1 31	5 28	1 2	3	m		
22 Sun.	13 46	6 35	5 53	3 38	5 9	6 40	5 48	6 45	5 43	3 10	6 52	5 36	2 51	5 28	1 2	3	m		
23 Mon.	13 38	6 34	5 54	4 52	6 0	6 39	5 49	6 44	5 44	4 30	6 51	5 37	4 16	5 28	1 2	3	m		
24 Tue.	13 30	6 33	5 55	6 6	6 44	6 38	5 50	6 43	5 45	5 49	7 1	5 39	5 41	5 28	1 2	3	m		
25 Wed.	13 22	6 32	5 55	7 14	7 22	6 36	5 51	6 41	5 46	7 8	6 47	5 40	7 4	5 28	1 2	3	m		
26 Thu.	13 12	6 31	5 56	8 22	7 58	6 35	5 52	6 40	5 47	8 23	6 46	5 42	8 24	5 28	1 2	3	m		
27 Fri.	13 2	6 30	5 57	9 26	8 31	6 34	5 53	6 38	5 48	9 35	6 44	5 43	9 23	5 28	1 2	3	m		
28 Sat.	12 52	6 29	5 58	10 30	9 4	6 33	5 54	6 37	5 49	10 46	6 42	5 44	10 56	5 28	1 2	3	m		
29 Sun.	12 41	6 28	5 58	11 33	9 39	6 31	5 55	6 35	5 50	11 55	6 41	5 46	11 4	5 28	1 2	3	m		

C 1 7 21

D 9 10 2

D 17 8 55

O 24 12 16

C 1 6 21

D 9 9 8

D 17 7 55

O 24 11 16

C 1 6 31

D 9 8 8

D 17 6 55

O 24 10 16

C 1 4 31

D 9 7 2

D 17 5 55

O 24 9 16

Loon's hases

March	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	90° 105° 120°	
	Sun slow	Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Sun- rise	Moon- rise		Sun- rise	Moon- rise		Sun- rise	Moon- rise		Sun- rise	Moon- rise				
		h m	h m	h m	h m		h m	h m		h m	h m		h m	h m		h m				h m
1 Mon.	m s	m	m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
2 Tue.	12 10	3 5	8 8	10 16	6 30	5 56	10 45	6 34	5 52	10 51	6 39	5 47	10 9	6 36	5 47	10 3	5 47	10 3		
3 Wed.	12 18	3 5	8 8	10 16	6 30	5 56	10 45	6 34	5 53	10 51	6 39	5 48	10 9	6 36	5 47	10 3	5 47	10 3		
4 Thu.	12 5	2 5	7 7	6 24	6 0	1 33	11 42	6 28	5 54	2 5	11 20	6 35	5 60	2 26	10 49	6 39	5 63	2 4		
5 Fri.	11 52	2 4	7 6	6 23	6 1	2 29	12 33	6 26	5 58	2 45	12 16	6 30	5 56	3 25	11 36	7 31	5 61	3 2		
6 Sat.	11 39	2 4	7 6	6 22	6 2	3 21	1 22	6 25	5 59	3 36	1 10	6 28	5 56	3 54	12 63	8 22	5 53	3 5		
7 Sun.	11 25	2 3	5 5	6 21	6 2	4 7	2 21	6 24	6 0	4 20	2 6	6 26	5 57	4 38	1 50	8 12	5 54	4 57		
8 Mon.	11 11	1 3	4 4	6 20	6 3	4 47	3 17	6 22	6 0	4 59	3 4	6 25	5 58	5 14	2 51	8 35	5 55	5 31		
9 Tue.	10 57	1 2	3 3	6 19	6 4	5 23	4 12	6 21	6 2	5 32	4 3	6 23	5 59	5 45	3 58	10 45	5 58	5 59		
10 Wed.	10 42	1 2	3 3	6 18	6 4	5 54	5 7	6 20	6 2	6 3	5 1	6 22	6 1	6 11	4 54	11 28	5 58	6 21		
11 Thu.	10 27	1 2	3 3	6 16	6 5	6 24	6 2	6 18	6 3	6 29	5 59	6 20	6 1	6 35	4 64	12 10	5 59	6 42		
12 Fri.	10 11	1 2	3 3	6 15	6 6	6 52	6 56	6 17	6 16	6 54	6 56	6 19	6 2	6 56	6 55	12 51	6 0	7 0		
13 Sat.	9 55	1 2	3 3	6 14	6 6	7 19	7 52	6 16	6 16	7 18	7 54	6 17	6 3	7 18	7 57	1 32	6 2	7 17		
14 Sun.	9 39	1 2	3 3	6 13	6 7	7 47	8 48	6 14	6 16	7 43	8 54	6 16	6 4	7 40	9 0	2 14	6 3	7 35		
15 Mon.	9 22	1 2	3 3	6 12	6 8	8 18	9 48	6 13	6 16	8 10	9 55	6 14	6 5	8 3	10 5	3 51	6 4	7 55		
16 Tue.	9 6	1 3	4 4	6 10	6 8	8 51	10 49	6 11	6 17	8 41	11 0	6 12	6 6	8 31	11 13	4 28	6 6	8 19		
17 Wed.	8 49	2 3	5 5	6 9	6 9	9 29	11 53	6 10	6 8	9 18	11 0	6 11	6 7	9 4	11 13	4 37	6 7	8 47		
18 Thu.	8 31	2 4	6 6	6 8	6 9	10 15	12 0	6 9	6 9	10 0	0 6	6 9	6 8	9 44	0 22	4 87	6 8	9 24		
19 Fri.	8 14	2 5	6 7	6 7	6 10	11 7	0 57	6 7	6 10	10 52	1 12	6 8	6 10	10 34	1 31	5 63	6 9	10 12		
20 Sat.	7 56	3 6	7 6	6 6	6 11	12 9	1 59	6 6	6 11	11 54	2 15	6 6	6 11	11 35	2 34	6 8	6 11	11 14		
21 Sun.	7 38	3 6	10 6	6 4	6 11	1 17	2 58	6 4	6 12	1 2	3 13	6 4	6 12	12 46	3 30	5 87	6 12	12 27		
22 Mon.	7 20	3 7	10 6	6 3	6 12	2 29	3 50	6 3	6 12	2 17	4 2	6 3	6 13	2 3	4 17	6 23	6 13	1 47		
23 Tue.	7 2	3 6	10 6	6 2	6 13	3 40	4 35	6 2	6 13	3 31	4 45	6 1	6 14	3 22	4 56	5 9	6 15	3 10		
24 Wed.	6 44	3 6	10 6	6 1	6 13	4 50	5 15	6 0	6 14	4 45	5 21	5 59	6 16	4 39	5 29	6 58	6 16	5 37		
25 Thu.	6 26	3 6	9 6	6 0	6 14	5 58	5 51	5 59	6 15	4 57	5 54	5 58	6 16	5 57	5 57	7 18	6 17	5 63		
26 Fri.	6 8	3 6	9 5	5 58	6 14	7 5	6 25	5 57	6 15	7 7	6 24	5 56	6 17	7 9	6 23	8 42	6 18	7 12		
27 Sat.	5 49	3 6	9 5	5 57	6 15	8 10	6 58	5 56	6 16	8 16	6 54	5 55	6 18	8 23	6 50	9 30	6 20	8 30		
28 Sun.	5 31	3 6	9 5	5 56	6 16	9 15	7 32	5 55	6 17	9 24	7 26	5 53	6 19	9 35	7 17	10 45	6 21	9 47		
29 Mon.	5 12	3 6	8 8	5 55	6 16	10 19	8 9	5 53	6 18	10 32	8 0	5 51	6 20	10 45	7 48	11 1	6 22	11 1		
30 Tue.	4 54	3 5	8 5	5 53	6 17	11 21	8 50	5 52	6 19	11 36	8 38	5 50	6 21	11 52	8 22	12 25	6 23	12 2		
31 Wed.	4 36	3 5	7 5	5 52	6 17	12 0	9 35	5 50	6 20	12 0	9 20	5 48	6 22	12 0	9 3	13 5	6 25	12 2		
	4 18	2 5	7 5	5 51	6 18	0 20	10 24	5 49	6 20	0 36	10 8	5 46	6 23	0 54	9 50	1 16	6 26	1 16		

April

April		Sun slow	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				a- factor, moonset		Moon's upper transit	
			Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set								
															90°	105°	120°	90°				105°
m	s	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
1 Thu.	4 0	2	5 50	6 19	1 14	11 16	5 48	6 21	1 30	11 1	5 45	6 24	1 49	10 43	2 11	10 20	6 27	2 57	10 20	6 15	7	7
2 Fri.	3 42	2	5 49	6 19	2 3	12 12	5 46	6 22	2 18	11 57	5 43	6 25	2 36	11 39	2 51	10 19	6 28	2 57	10 18	7 6	5	7
3 Sat.	3 24	1	5 47	6 20	2 45	1 8	5 45	6 23	2 58	12 55	5 42	6 26	3 15	12 40	3 33	12 23	6 30	3 33	12 23	7 55	3	8
4 Sun.	3 6	1	5 46	6 20	3 23	2 4	5 43	6 23	3 34	1 53	5 40	6 27	3 47	1 42	3 47	1 28	6 31	3 47	1 28	8 41	5	8
5 Mon.	2 49	1	5 45	6 21	3 55	2 59	5 42	6 24	4	2 52	5 38	6 28	4 15	2 43	4 25	2 33	6 32	4 25	2 33	9 25	3	8
6 Tue.	2 31	1	5 44	6 22	4 26	3 54	5 41	6 25	4 32	3 50	5 37	6 30	4 39	3 44	4 47	3 38	6 34	4 47	3 38	10 7	3	8
7 Wed.	2 14	1	5 43	6 23	4 54	4 49	5 39	6 26	4 57	4 47	5 35	6 30	5 1	4 46	5 6	4 43	6 35	5 6	4 43	10 48	3	8
8 Thu.	1 58	1	5 42	6 23	5 22	5 45	5 38	6 27	5 22	5 46	5 34	6 31	5 23	5 47	5 29	6 36	5 29	5 47	5 29	11 30	3	8
9 Fri.	1 41	1	5 40	6 23	5 49	6 42	5 37	6 27	5 47	6 46	5 32	6 33	5 45	6 51	5 27	6 37	5 41	6 56	12 13	3	8	
10 Sat.	1 24	1	5 39	6 24	6 19	7 41	5 35	6 28	6 14	7 43	5 31	6 33	6 7	7 56	6 0	8 6	6 39	6 0	8 6	12 56	3	8
11 Sun.	1 8	1	5 38	6 25	6 51	8 42	5 34	6 29	6 43	8 53	5 29	6 34	6 34	8 4	6 22	8 18	6 40	6 22	8 18	1 43	3	9
12 Mon.	0 53	2	5 37	6 25	7 29	9 46	5 33	6 30	7 17	9 59	5 27	6 35	7 4	10 14	6 50	10 32	6 41	6 50	10 32	2 34	3	9
13 Tue.	0 37	2	5 36	6 26	8 12	10 50	5 31	6 31	7 59	11 6	5 26	6 36	7 42	11 23	7 24	11 44	6 42	7 24	11 44	3 28	3	9
14 Wed.	0 22	2	5 35	6 26	9 3	11 54	5 30	6 32	8 48	.....	5 24	6 37	8 30	.....	8 4	8 8	6 44	8 8	.....	4 28	3	9
15 Thu.	0 7	3	5 34	6 27	10 2	.....	5 29	6 33	9 46	0 10	5 23	6 38	9 28	0 28	9 5	0 51	6 45	9 5	0 51	5 38	3	7
16 Fri.	FAST	3	5 33	6 28	11 6	0 53	5 27	6 33	10 52	1 9	5 21	6 39	10 34	1 27	10 13	1 48	6 46	10 13	1 48	6 39	2	6
17 Sat.	0 22	3	5 31	6 28	12 15	1 46	5 26	6 34	12 2	1 59	5 20	6 40	11 48	2 16	11 30	2 34	6 47	11 30	2 34	7 27	2	3
18 Sun.	0 36	3	5 30	6 29	1 24	2 32	5 25	6 35	1 14	2 43	5 18	6 41	1 8	2 55	11 60	3 10	6 50	12 50	3 10	8 23	1	3
19 Mon.	0 49	3	5 29	6 29	2 33	3 12	5 24	6 35	2 36	3 20	5 17	6 42	2 19	3 29	5 9	6 50	2 10	3 39	9 15	9 15	1	2
20 Tue.	1 2	3	5 28	6 30	3 40	3 48	5 22	6 36	3 36	3 52	5 16	6 43	3 58	5 8	6 51	3 39	6 51	3 39	4	10 5	1	2
21 Wed.	1 15	3	5 27	6 31	4 45	4 22	5 21	6 37	4 45	4 23	5 14	6 44	4 48	4 24	4 47	4 25	6 52	4 47	4 25	10 53	1	2
22 Thu.	1 27	3	5 26	6 31	5 50	4 54	5 20	6 38	5 54	4 52	5 13	6 45	5 59	4 49	5 4	4 46	6 54	5 4	4 46	11 49	1	2
23 Fri.	1 39	3	5 25	6 32	6 55	5 27	5 19	6 39	7 2	5 22	5 11	6 46	7 11	5 16	5 2	6 55	7 28	5 8	.....	11 49	1	2
24 Sat.	1 50	3	5 24	6 33	8 0	6 3	5 17	6 39	8 11	5 54	5 10	6 47	8 23	5 44	5 1	6 58	8 28	5 33	0 32	1 23	1	2
25 Sun.	2 1	3	5 23	6 33	9 4	6 42	5 16	6 40	9 18	6 30	5 8	6 48	9 23	6 17	4 59	6 58	9 52	6 1	1 23	2	3	5
26 Mon.	2 11	3	5 22	6 34	10 6	7 25	5 15	6 41	10 21	7 11	5 7	6 49	10 39	6 55	4 58	6 59	11 0	6 35	2 16	2 16	2	4
27 Tue.	2 21	2	5 21	6 34	11 4	8 13	5 14	6 42	11 20	7 58	5 6	6 50	11 38	7 39	4 56	7 0	.....	7 17	3 11	2	4	6
28 Wed.	2 31	2	5 20	6 35	11 56	9 5	5 13	6 43	.....	8 49	5 4	6 51	.....	8 31	4 54	7 1	0 1	8 8	4 5	2	5	7
29 Thu.	2 40	2	5 19	6 36	.....	10 1	5 12	6 43	0 12	9 45	5 3	6 52	0 30	9 27	4 53	7 2	0 52	9 6	4 58	3	5	7
30 Fri.	2 48	2	5 18	6 36	0 41	10 57	5 11	6 44	0 56	10 43	5 2	6 53	1 12	10 28	4 51	7 4	0 52	10 9	5 48	3	5	8

E.S.T.

d h m
 1 5 25
 9 8 16
 16 2 43
 23 8 28
 30 11 48

C.S.T.

d h m
 1 4 25
 9 7 16
 16 1 43
 23 7 28
 30 10 43

M.S.T.

d h m
 1 3 25
 9 6 16
 16 13 43
 23 6 28
 30 9 43

P.S.T.

d h m
 1 2 25
 9 5 16
 16 11 42
 23 5 28
 30 8 43

May

May	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.			LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.			Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	
	Sun fast	a- factor, moonrise		Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set			
		90°	105°												120°
1 Sat.	m s	m	m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	m	m
2 Sun.	2 56	3 1	3 4	5 18	6 37	1 20	1 33	11 42	5 1	6 54	1 47	11 29	4 50	7 5	3 5
3 Mon.	3 3	1 2	3 5	5 17	6 38	1 56	6 46	12 41	4 59	6 55	2 17	12 31	4 48	7 6	3 5
4 Tue.	3 9	1 2	3 3	5 16	6 38	2 27	6 47	2 34	4 58	6 56	2 42	1 32	4 47	7 7	3 5
5 Wed.	3 15	1 2	3 5	5 15	6 39	2 55	6 48	3 5	4 57	6 57	3 5	2 33	4 45	7 8	3 5
6 Thu.	3 21	1 2	3 3	5 14	6 40	3 23	6 48	3 24	4 56	6 58	3 26	3 34	4 44	7 10	3 5
7 Fri.	3 26	1 2	3 3	5 13	6 40	3 51	6 49	3 49	4 54	6 58	3 48	4 37	4 43	7 11	3 5
8 Sat.	3 30	1 2	3 3	5 12	6 41	4 19	6 50	4 15	4 53	7 0	4 10	5 42	4 41	7 12	3 6
9 Sun.	3 34	1 2	3 4	5 12	6 42	4 51	6 51	4 44	4 52	7 1	4 36	6 50	4 40	7 14	3 6
10 Mon.	3 37	1 2	3 5	5 11	6 42	5 27	6 52	5 17	4 51	7 2	5 5	8 1	4 39	7 15	3 6
11 Tue.	3 40	2 4	5 5	5 10	6 43	6 9	6 53	5 56	4 50	7 3	5 41	9 13	4 37	7 16	3 6
12 Wed.	3 42	2 4	7 7	5 9	6 43	6 58	6 53	6 43	4 49	7 4	6 26	10 21	4 36	7 17	3 5
13 Thu.	3 44	3 5	8 5	5 8	6 44	7 55	6 54	7 39	4 48	7 5	7 21	11 22	4 35	7 18	2 4
14 Fri.	3 45	3 6	9 5	5 7	6 45	8 59	6 55	8 43	4 47	7 6	8 26	11 4	4 34	7 19	2 4
15 Sat.	3 45	3 6	9 5	5 7	6 46	11 16	6 56	9 53	4 46	7 7	9 38	0 14	4 32	7 21	2 4
16 Sun.	3 44	3 6	9 5	5 6	6 47	12 24	6 57	12 16	4 44	7 8	10 53	0 56	4 31	7 22	2 3
17 Mon.	3 43	3 6	9 5	5 6	6 47	1 23	6 58	1 25	4 43	7 9	12 7	1 31	4 30	7 23	1 3
18 Tue.	3 41	3 6	9 5	5 5	6 48	2 33	6 59	2 33	4 42	7 10	1 20	2 1	4 29	7 24	1 2
19 Wed.	3 39	3 6	9 5	5 4	6 49	3 37	6 59	3 39	4 42	7 11	2 32	2 27	4 28	7 25	1 2
20 Thu.	3 36	3 6	9 5	5 4	6 49	4 40	7 0	4 48	4 41	7 12	3 43	3 52	4 27	7 26	1 2
21 Fri.	3 32	3 6	9 5	5 3	6 50	5 44	7 1	5 53	4 40	7 13	4 53	3 17	4 26	7 27	1 2
22 Sat.	3 28	3 6	9 5	5 3	6 51	6 48	7 2	6 5	4 39	7 13	6 4	4 34	4 25	7 28	1 2
23 Sun.	3 24	3 6	9 5	5 2	6 51	7 51	7 3	7 5	4 38	7 14	7 14	4 14	4 24	7 29	1 3
24 Mon.	3 19	2 5	7 5	5 2	6 52	8 51	7 4	8 7	4 37	7 15	8 22	4 49	4 23	7 30	1 3
25 Tue.	3 14	2 4	6 6	5 2	6 52	9 46	7 4	10 2	4 37	7 16	9 26	5 31	4 22	7 31	2 4
26 Wed.	3 8	3 5	5 5	5 1	6 53	10 35	7 4	10 50	4 36	7 17	10 20	6 19	4 21	7 32	2 4
27 Thu.	3 1	1 3	4 5	5 1	6 54	11 17	7 46	11 30	4 36	7 18	11 7	7 14	4 21	7 33	1 3
28 Fri.	2 54	1 2	4 5	5 0	6 54	11 54	7 6	12 1	4 35	7 19	11 46	8 15	4 20	7 34	5 8
29 Sat.	2 47	1 2	3 5	5 0	6 55	12 39	7 6	12 2	4 35	7 20	12 1	9 16	4 19	7 35	5 8
30 Sun.	2 39	1 2	3 5	5 0	6 55	13 34	7 7	13 1	4 34	7 21	13 1	10 18	4 18	7 36	5 8
31 Mon.	2 31	1 2	3 5	5 0	6 56	14 29	7 8	14 1	4 34	7 22	14 1	11 19	4 17	7 37	5 8

Moon's
phasesE.S.T.
d h m

● 8 9 30
○ 15 7 55
☾ 22 7 37
☾ 30 5 43

C.S.T.
d h m

● 8 8 30
○ 15 6 56
☾ 22 6 37
☾ 30 4 43

M.S.T.
d h m

● 8 7 30
○ 15 5 55
☾ 22 5 37
☾ 30 3 43

P.S.T.
d h m

● 8 6 30
○ 15 4 55
☾ 22 4 37
☾ 30 2 43

June

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.

d h m
● 7 7 55
☾ 14 0 40
☾ 21 7 54
☾ 29 10 23

C.S.T.

d h m
● 7 6 55
☾ 13 11 40
☾ 21 6 54
☾ 29 9 23

M.S.T.

d h m
● 7 5 55
☾ 13 10 40
☾ 21 5 54
☾ 29 8 23

P.S.T.

d h m
● 7 4 55
☾ 13 9 40
☾ 21 4 54
☾ 29 7 23

June	Sun fast	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset				
		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Moon- set		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Moon- set		Sun- rise		Moon- rise			Moon- set				
		h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m		h	m	90°	105°	120°
1 Tue.	2 22	4 59	6 56	1 24	4 47	7 8	1 26	4 33	7 22	1 29	4 17	7 39	1 33	7 20	3 5	7	m	m	1 19	7 20	3 5	7	m
2 Wed.	2 12	4 59	6 57	1 51	4 47	7 8	1 50	4 33	7 23	1 50	4 16	7 40	1 51	7 20	3 5	8	m	m	2 24	7 20	3 5	8	m
3 Thu.	2 3	4 59	6 57	2 18	4 47	7 10	2 15	4 32	7 24	2 15	4 16	7 41	2 16	7 21	3 5	8	m	m	3 31	7 21	3 5	8	m
4 Fri.	1 53	4 59	6 58	2 49	4 46	7 10	2 42	4 23	7 24	2 35	4 15	7 41	2 28	7 21	3 6	9	m	m	4 42	7 21	3 6	9	m
5 Sat.	1 43	4 59	6 58	3 22	4 46	7 11	3 13	4 22	7 25	3 3	4 15	7 42	2 52	7 22	3 6	9	m	m	5 56	7 22	3 6	9	m
6 Sun.	1 32	4 58	6 59	4 1	4 46	7 11	3 50	4 31	7 26	3 36	4 14	7 43	3 20	7 13	3 6	9	m	m	7 13	7 13	3 6	9	m
7 Mon.	1 21	4 58	6 59	4 48	4 46	7 12	4 34	4 31	7 26	4 17	4 14	7 44	3 58	7 12	3 6	8	m	m	8 27	7 12	3 6	8	m
8 Tue.	1 10	4 58	7 0	5 44	4 46	7 12	5 28	4 31	7 27	5 10	4 14	7 44	4 48	7 11	3 5	7	m	m	9 34	7 11	3 5	7	m
9 Wed.	0 58	4 58	7 0	6 47	4 45	7 13	6 31	4 31	7 27	6 13	4 13	7 45	5 51	7 10	4 6	6	m	m	10 30	7 10	4 6	6	m
10 Thu.	0 46	4 58	7 0	7 56	4 45	7 13	7 41	4 31	7 28	7 25	4 13	7 46	7 5	7 11	4 5	5	m	m	11 13	7 11	4 5	5	m
11 Fri.	0 34	4 58	7 1	9 7	4 45	7 14	8 54	4 30	7 28	8 41	4 13	7 46	8 25	7 14	4 4	4	m	m	12 47	7 14	4 4	4	m
12 Sat.	0 22	4 58	7 1	10 16	4 45	7 14	10 7	4 30	7 29	9 58	4 13	7 47	9 46	7 15	4 3	3	m	m	1 58	7 15	4 3	3	m
13 Sun.	0 9	4 58	7 2	11 23	4 45	7 14	11 17	4 30	7 29	11 12	4 13	7 47	11 5	7 16	4 2	2	m	m	2 33	7 16	4 2	2	m
14 Mon.	SLOW	4 58	7 2	12 27	0 25	4 45	13 25	4 30	7 30	12 24	4 13	7 48	12 21	7 17	4 2	2	m	m	3 48	7 17	4 2	2	m
15 Tue.	0 16	4 58	7 2	1 29	0 56	4 45	1 32	4 30	7 30	1 33	4 12	7 48	1 35	7 18	4 2	3	m	m	4 56	7 18	4 2	3	m
16 Wed.	0 28	4 58	7 2	2 32	1 28	4 45	2 37	4 30	7 31	2 32	4 12	7 48	2 49	7 19	4 2	3	m	m	6 19	7 19	4 2	3	m
17 Thu.	0 41	4 59	7 3	3 34	2 0	4 45	3 43	4 30	7 31	3 62	4 17	7 49	3 138	7 1	4 3	3	m	m	8 7	7 1	4 3	3	m
18 Fri.	0 54	4 59	7 3	4 37	2 35	4 46	4 49	4 30	7 31	5 1	4 13	7 49	5 17	7 2	4 4	4	m	m	9 58	7 2	4 4	4	m
19 Sat.	1 7	4 59	7 3	5 40	3 14	4 46	5 53	4 31	7 32	6 9	4 13	7 50	6 28	7 3	4 5	5	m	m	10 50	7 3	4 5	5	m
20 Sun.	1 20	4 59	7 4	6 40	3 57	4 46	6 56	4 31	7 32	7 13	4 13	7 50	7 35	7 4	5	6	m	m	11 44	7 4	5	6	m
21 Mon.	1 33	4 59	7 4	7 37	4 46	4 46	7 53	4 31	7 32	8 12	4 12	7 50	8 35	7 5	6	7	m	m	1 35	7 5	6	7	m
22 Tue.	1 46	4 59	7 4	8 28	5 39	4 46	8 43	4 31	7 32	9 2	4 13	7 50	9 23	8 6	7	8	m	m	2 42	8 6	7	8	m
23 Wed.	1 59	5 0	7 4	9 18	6 36	4 47	9 27	4 31	7 32	9 43	6 3	7 50	10 2	8 7	8	9	m	m	3 58	8 7	8	9	m
24 Thu.	2 12	5 0	7 5	9 51	7 33	4 47	10 4	4 32	7 33	10 17	7 19	7 51	10 33	9 8	9	10	m	m	5 8	9 8	9	10	m
25 Fri.	2 24	5 0	7 5	10 25	8 30	4 47	10 35	4 32	7 33	10 45	8 6	7 51	10 58	10 9	10	11	m	m	7 52	10 9	10	11	m
26 Sat.	2 37	5 0	7 5	10 56	9 25	4 47	10 48	4 32	7 33	11 11	9 8	7 51	11 19	11 10	11	12	m	m	8 56	11 10	11	12	m
27 Sun.	2 49	5 1	7 5	11 24	10 20	4 48	11 28	4 33	7 33	11 32	10 8	7 51	11 37	12 0	12	13	m	m	9 58	12 0	12	13	m
28 Mon.	3 2	5 1	7 5	11 51	11 13	4 48	11 52	4 33	7 33	11 52	11 7	7 51	11 55	12 4	13	14	m	m	11 9	12 4	13	14	m
29 Tue.	3 14	5 1	7 5	12 6	11 48	4 48	12 6	4 34	7 33	12 7	11 11	7 51	12 9	13 5	14	15	m	m	13 9	13 5	14	15	m
30 Wed.	3 26	5 2	7 5	0 18	1 2	4 49	7 18	4 34	7 33	0 14	1 9	7 50	0 12	14	15	16	m	m	14 6	14 6	15	16	m

July

July	Sun slow	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.			
		a- factor, moonrise	Sun		Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset
			m	s			h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	h	m
1 Thu.	3 38	1	2	3	0 46	1 59	4 49	7 18	0 42	2 5	4 34	7 33	0 36	2 13	4 17	7 50	3 6
2 Fri.	3 49	1	2	4	1 17	2 59	4 50	7 18	1 10	3 9	4 35	7 33	1 1	3 21	4 17	7 50	3 6
3 Sat.	4 1	1	2	4	1 34	3 16	4 51	7 17	1 23	4 17	4 35	7 33	1 11	3 32	4 18	7 50	3 6
4 Sun.	4 12	1	3	4	1 51	3 33	4 51	7 17	1 36	4 28	4 36	7 32	1 22	3 43	4 19	7 49	3 6
5 Mon.	4 22	2	5	7	2 08	3 50	4 51	7 17	1 49	4 15	4 37	7 32	1 35	3 54	4 20	7 48	3 5
6 Tue.	4 33	3	6	8	2 25	4 07	4 51	7 17	2 01	3 58	4 37	7 32	1 48	4 05	4 20	7 48	3 5
7 Wed.	4 43	3	6	10	2 42	4 24	4 51	7 17	2 14	3 45	4 37	7 32	1 59	3 54	4 20	7 48	3 5
8 Thu.	4 52	3	7	10	2 59	4 41	4 51	7 17	2 27	3 32	4 38	7 31	2 10	3 42	4 20	7 48	3 4
9 Fri.	5 2	3	7	10	3 16	4 58	4 51	7 17	2 40	3 15	4 38	7 31	2 23	3 29	4 21	7 48	3 4
10 Sat.	5 11	3	6	9	3 33	5 15	4 54	7 16	2 53	2 58	4 40	7 30	3 06	3 14	4 23	7 47	3 3
11 Sun.	5 19	3	6	9	3 50	5 32	4 54	7 16	3 06	2 41	4 40	7 30	3 19	3 05	4 24	7 47	3 3
12 Mon.	5 27	3	6	9	4 07	5 49	4 55	7 16	3 19	2 24	4 41	7 29	3 32	2 58	4 24	7 46	3 3
13 Tue.	5 34	3	6	9	4 24	6 06	4 56	7 15	3 36	2 07	4 42	7 28	3 45	2 41	4 25	7 45	3 2
14 Wed.	5 41	3	6	9	4 41	6 23	4 56	7 15	3 49	1 50	4 42	7 28	3 58	2 24	4 26	7 45	3 2
15 Thu.	5 48	3	6	8	4 58	6 40	4 57	7 14	4 02	1 33	4 43	7 28	4 15	2 07	4 27	7 44	3 2
16 Fri.	5 54	3	5	8	5 15	6 57	4 57	7 14	4 15	1 16	4 44	7 27	4 28	1 50	4 28	7 43	3 2
17 Sat.	5 59	3	5	8	5 32	7 14	4 58	7 13	4 28	1 0	4 45	7 27	4 41	1 33	4 29	7 43	3 2
18 Sun.	6 4	2	4	7	5 49	7 31	4 59	7 13	4 41	0 49	4 46	7 26	4 54	1 16	4 30	7 43	3 2
19 Mon.	6 8	2	4	6	6 06	7 48	4 59	7 12	4 54	0 32	4 46	7 25	5 07	1 0	4 31	7 41	3 2
20 Tue.	6 12	2	3	5	6 23	8 05	5 0	7 12	5 07	0 15	4 47	7 25	5 20	0 49	4 32	7 40	3 2
21 Wed.	6 15	1	3	4	6 40	8 22	5 1	7 11	5 20	0 4	4 48	7 24	5 33	0 16	4 33	7 39	3 2
22 Thu.	6 18	1	2	3	6 57	8 39	5 2	7 11	5 33	0 37	4 49	7 23	5 46	0 14	4 34	7 38	3 2
23 Fri.	6 20	1	2	3	7 14	8 56	5 3	7 10	5 46	0 30	4 50	7 22	5 59	0 13	4 35	7 37	3 2
24 Sat.	6 21	1	2	3	7 31	9 13	5 4	7 9	6 00	0 23	4 51	7 22	6 12	0 12	4 36	7 36	3 2
25 Sun.	6 22	1	2	3	7 48	9 30	5 4	7 9	6 15	0 16	4 51	7 21	6 25	0 11	4 37	7 35	3 2
26 Mon.	6 23	1	2	3	8 05	9 47	5 4	7 8	6 28	0 9	4 52	7 20	6 39	0 10	4 38	7 34	3 2
27 Tue.	6 23	1	2	3	8 22	10 04	5 5	7 7	6 41	0 2	4 53	7 19	6 54	0 9	4 39	7 33	3 2
28 Wed.	6 22	1	2	3	8 39	10 21	5 6	7 6	6 54	0 3	4 54	7 18	7 07	0 8	4 40	7 32	3 2
29 Thu.	6 20	1	3	4	8 56	10 38	5 7	7 6	7 07	1 11	4 55	7 17	7 20	0 11	4 41	7 31	3 2
30 Fri.	6 18	2	3	5	9 13	10 55	5 7	7 5	7 18	1 24	4 56	7 16	7 31	0 12	4 42	7 30	3 2
31 Sat.	6 16	2	4	5	9 30	11 12	5 8	7 4	7 29	1 37	4 57	7 15	7 40	0 13	4 43	7 28	3 2

Moon's
phasesE.S.T.
d h m● 6 4 9
☾ 13 6 30
○ 20 9 31
☾ 29 1 11C.S.T.
d h m● 6 3 9
☾ 13 5 30
○ 20 8 31
☾ 29 0 11M.S.T.
d h m● 6 2 9
☾ 13 4 30
○ 20 7 31
☾ 28 11 11P.S.T.
d h m● 6 1 9
☾ 13 3 30
○ 20 6 31
☾ 28 10 11

August

Aug.	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset 90° 105° 120°
	Sun slow	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Moon- rise	Moon- set		
1 Sun.	m s	5 18	h m	3 58	h m	7 8	h m	4 14	4 58	7 14	0 42	h m	4 32	4 45	7 27	h m	8 33	m
2 Mon.	6 13	5 19	6 53	2 5	5 9	7 2	0 59	5 19	4 59	7 13	1 34	5 37	4 46	7 26	4 53	8 33	6	
3 Tue.	6 5	5 20	6 52	3 13	6 2	7 1	1 53	6 18	5 0	7 12	2 39	6 35	4 47	7 24	5 59	9 35	7	
4 Wed.	6 0	5 20	6 51	4 24	5 10	7 0	2 57	6 18	5 0	7 11	3 54	7 22	4 48	7 23	6 55	10 40	5	
5 Thu.	5 54	5 21	6 50	5 38	5 12	6 59	5 27	7 51	5 1	7 10	5 14	8 1	4 49	7 22	8 13	12 44	4	
6 Fri.	5 48	5 22	6 49	6 52	5 12	6 58	6 44	8 27	5 2	7 8	6 34	8 33	4 50	7 20	8 40	1 41	4	
7 Sat.	5 41	5 22	6 49	8 2	5 13	6 57	7 58	8 58	5 3	7 7	7 53	9 1	4 51	7 19	9 48	2 34	3	
8 Sun.	5 34	5 23	6 48	9 10	5 14	6 56	9 10	9 28	5 4	7 6	8 9	9 27	4 53	7 18	9 8	3 24	2	
9 Mon.	5 26	5 23	6 47	10 16	5 15	6 55	10 19	9 57	5 5	7 5	10 22	9 58	4 54	7 16	10 26	4 13	1	
10 Tue.	5 18	5 24	6 46	11 20	5 16	6 54	11 27	10 29	5 6	7 4	11 34	10 20	4 55	7 15	11 43	5 1	2	
11 Wed.	5 9	5 25	6 45	12 23	5 16	6 53	12 33	11 2	5 7	7 2	12 45	10 50	4 56	7 13	12 57	6 51	3	
12 Thu.	4 59	5 25	6 44	1 27	5 17	6 52	1 39	11 40	5 8	7 1	1 54	11 25	4 57	7 12	1 11	7 35	4	
13 Fri.	4 49	5 26	6 43	2 28	5 18	6 51	2 43	...	5 9	7 0	3 0	...	4 59	7 10	3 21	8 28	5	
14 Sat.	4 38	5 26	6 42	3 28	5 19	6 50	3 42	0 23	5 10	6 59	4 1	0 54	5 0	7 9	4 24	...	6	
15 Sun.	4 26	5 27	6 41	4 20	5 19	6 49	4 38	1 12	5 11	6 57	4 55	0 54	5 1	7 7	5 18	0 31	7	
16 Mon.	4 14	5 28	6 40	5 8	5 20	6 48	5 24	2 7	5 12	6 56	5 41	1 48	5 2	7 5	6 2	1 26	8	
17 Tue.	4 2	5 28	6 39	5 51	5 21	6 46	6 3	3 4	5 13	6 54	6 19	2 48	5 3	7 4	6 37	2 27	9	
18 Wed.	3 49	5 29	6 38	6 27	5 22	6 45	6 38	4 3	5 14	6 53	6 51	3 49	5 5	7 3	7 5	3 32	10	
19 Thu.	3 35	5 29	6 37	6 59	5 12	6 44	7 8	5 2	5 15	6 52	7 17	4 51	5 6	7 0	7 28	4 38	11	
20 Fri.	3 21	5 30	6 36	7 29	5 23	6 43	7 34	6 1	5 16	6 50	7 41	5 52	5 7	6 59	7 43	5 42	12	
21 Sat.	3 7	5 30	6 35	7 56	5 24	6 42	7 59	6 57	5 17	6 49	8 2	6 52	5 8	6 57	8 6	6 46	13	
22 Sun.	2 52	5 31	6 34	8 22	5 25	6 40	8 22	7 53	5 18	6 47	8 23	7 51	5 9	6 56	8 22	7 49	14	
23 Mon.	2 37	5 32	6 33	8 49	5 26	6 39	8 45	8 50	5 19	6 46	8 42	8 51	5 10	6 54	8 39	8 53	15	
24 Tue.	2 21	5 32	6 32	9 16	5 26	6 38	9 11	9 46	5 19	6 44	9 4	9 52	5 12	6 52	8 57	9 58	16	
25 Wed.	2 5	5 33	6 31	9 47	5 27	6 37	9 38	10 46	5 20	6 43	9 29	10 54	5 13	6 50	9 18	11 4	17	
26 Thu.	1 48	5 33	6 30	10 22	5 28	6 35	10 11	11 47	5 21	6 41	9 58	11 59	5 14	6 49	9 43	12 13	18	
27 Fri.	1 31	5 34	6 29	11 4	5 28	6 34	10 51	12 52	5 22	6 40	10 35	1 6	5 15	6 47	10 16	1 24	19	
28 Sat.	1 14	5 34	6 28	11 54	5 29	6 33	11 39	1 58	5 23	6 38	11 20	2 15	5 16	6 45	10 59	2 36	20	
29 Sun.	0 56	5 35	6 28	...	5 30	6 31	5 24	6 37	5 18	6 43	11 55	3 44	7 19	21
30 Mon.	0 38	5 36	6 25	0 53	5 31	6 30	0 37	4 2	5 25	6 35	0 18	4 21	5 19	6 42	...	4 42	8 20	22
31 Tue.	0 20	5 36	6 24	2 0	5 31	6 29	1 44	4 55	5 26	6 34	1 27	5 11	5 20	6 40	1 5	5 30	9 23	23

August

● 4 11 13

● 11 2 40

○ 19 13 32

☾ 27 1 46

C.S.T.

d h m

● 4 10 13

☾ 11 1 40

○ 19 11 32

☾ 27 19 46

M.S.T.

d h m

● 4 8 13

☾ 11 13 40

○ 19 10 32

☾ 27 11 46

P.S.T.

d h m

● 4 8 13

☾ 11 11 40

○ 19 9 32

☾ 27 10 46

Moon's
phases

E.S.T.

d h m

● 4 11 13

● 11 2 40

○ 19 12 32

○ 27 1 46

C.S.T.

d h m

● 4 10 13

● 11 1 40

○ 19 11 32

○ 27 12 46

M.S.T.

d h m

● 4 9 13

● 11 13 40

○ 19 10 32

○ 27 11 46

P.S.T.

d h m

● 4 8 13

● 11 11 40

○ 19 9 32

○ 27 10 46

September

Sept.		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit		Moon's set		Moon- rise		Sun- set		Sun- rise		Moon- set		Moon- rise		a- factor, moonset											
		Latitude 30° n.				Latitude 35° n.				Latitude 40° n.				Latitude 45° n.																													
		Sun fast	m	s	h	Sun rise	h	m	s	Sun set	h	m	s	Sun rise	h	m	s																	Sun set	h	m	s	Sun rise	h	m	s	Sun set	h
		90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°	90°	105°	120°									
1 Wed.	-0 1	3	7	10	5	37	6	23	3	11	5	30	3	11	5	32	6	27	2	58	5	41	5	27	6	32	2	44	8	19	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
2 Thu.	+0 18	3	7	10	5	37	6	22	4	15	6	29	4	15	6	28	6	31	4	4	6	28	5	28	6	31	4	4	8	19	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
3 Fri.	0 37	3	7	10	5	38	6	22	5	38	6	28	5	34	6	23	6	24	5	29	6	50	5	29	6	24	5	29	6	50	5	28	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
4 Sat.	0 56	3	6	10	5	38	6	19	6	48	7	25	5	34	6	23	6	27	6	43	7	25	5	30	6	27	6	43	7	25	5	28	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
5 Sun.	1 16	3	6	9	5	39	6	18	7	58	7	58	7	58	7	53	6	22	7	58	7	55	6	31	5	31	5	31	6	22	7	52	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
6 Mon.	1 36	3	6	9	5	39	6	17	9	4	8	32	5	36	6	20	6	20	9	9	8	27	5	32	6	24	9	15	8	19	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
7 Tue.	1 56	3	6	9	5	40	6	16	10	11	9	9	5	37	6	19	6	19	10	19	9	0	8	5	33	6	23	10	29	8	49	5	52	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
8 Wed.	2 17	3	6	9	5	40	6	15	11	16	9	50	5	37	6	17	6	17	11	28	9	08	5	33	6	23	11	41	9	23	6	25	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
9 Thu.	2 37	3	5	8	5	41	6	13	12	20	10	34	5	38	6	16	6	16	12	34	10	20	5	35	6	19	12	51	10	2	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
10 Fri.	2 58	2	5	7	5	42	6	12	1	21	11	23	5	39	6	15	6	15	1	36	11	7	5	36	6	18	1	54	10	49	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
11 Sat.	3 19	2	4	6	5	42	6	11	2	17	11	23	5	39	6	13	6	13	2	33	11	7	5	37	6	16	2	52	11	42	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
12 Sun.	3 40	2	4	6	5	43	6	9	3	7	0	17	5	40	6	12	6	12	3	22	0	1	5	38	6	14	3	41	11	42	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
13 Mon.	4 1	1	3	4	5	43	6	8	3	6	1	13	5	41	6	10	6	10	4	5	0	57	5	38	6	13	4	21	0	40	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
14 Tue.	4 22	1	2	4	5	44	6	7	4	8	2	10	5	42	6	9	6	9	4	41	1	56	5	39	6	11	4	54	1	41	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
15 Wed.	4 44	1	2	3	5	44	6	6	5	2	3	7	5	42	6	7	5	12	5	12	2	56	5	40	6	9	5	22	2	43	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
16 Thu.	5 5	1	2	3	5	45	6	5	5	3	4	2	5	43	6	5	6	5	3	23	0	1	5	41	6	8	5	46	3	45	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
17 Fri.	5 26	1	2	3	5	45	6	4	6	3	5	32	4	5	44	6	4	6	3	34	5	41	5	41	5	41	6	8	5	46	3	45	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4	
18 Sat.	5 48	1	2	3	5	46	6	3	6	3	6	38	5	45	6	3	6	3	27	5	42	6	41	5	42	6	6	7	4	45	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4			
19 Sun.	6 9	1	2	3	5	46	6	1	6	52	6	43	5	45	6	2	6	50	6	44	5	44	5	44	5	44	6	3	6	48	6	44	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4	
20 Mon.	6 30	1	2	3	5	47	6	0	7	19	7	37	5	46	6	0	7	14	7	14	7	41	5	45	5	45	6	1	7	9	7	45	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4	
21 Tue.	6 52	1	2	3	5	47	6	5	8	28	8	4	5	47	6	5	8	2	15	8	28	7	49	5	46	5	46	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4
22 Wed.	7 13	1	3	4	5	48	6	5	7	8	23	9	31	5	48	6	57	8	12	9	40	8	39	5	46	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
23 Thu.	7 34	2	3	5	5	49	6	5	6	9	1	10	31	5	48	6	56	9	1	10	41	8	40	5	47	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
24 Fri.	7 55	2	4	6	5	49	6	5	5	9	22	11	33	5	49	6	55	9	22	11	48	8	41	5	48	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
25 Sat.	8 16	3	5	8	5	50	6	5	5	10	41	12	38	5	50	6	53	10	25	12	52	8	42	5	49	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
26 Sun.	8 36	3	6	9	5	50	6	5	5	11	43	1	38	5	50	6	52	11	27	1	38	8	43	5	50	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
27 Mon.	8 57	3	6	9	5	51	6	5	5	11	43	1	38	5	50	6	52	11	27	1	38	8	43	5	50	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
28 Tue.	9 17	3	6	9	5	51	6	5	5	11	43	1	38	5	50	6	52	11	27	1	38	8	43	5	50	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
29 Wed.	9 37	3	7	10	5	52	6	5	5	11	43	1	38	5	50	6	52	11	27	1	38	8	43	5	50	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		
30 Thu.	9 56	3	7	10	5	52	6	5	5	11	43	1	38	5	50	6	52	11	27	1	38	8	43	5	50	6	0	8	39	7	47	5	53	6	8	10	25	2	3	4	4		

Moon's
phases

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○ 18 4 43

☾ 26 0 7

C.S.T.

d h m

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☾ 25 11 7

M.S.T.

d h m

● 3 4 21

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○ 18 2 43

☾ 25 10 7

P.S.T.

d h m

● 3 3 21

○ 9 11 5

○ 18 1 43

☾ 25 9 7

October

Oct.	Sun fast	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	50° 105° 120°																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set	Sun- rise	Sun- set	Moon- rise	Moon- set																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1 Fri.	m s	6	10	h m	5 18	h m	5 20	h m	5 23	h m	5 26	h m	5 29	h m	5 32	h m	5 35	h m	5 38	h m	5 41	h m	5 44	h m	5 47	h m	5 50	h m	5 53	h m	5 56	h m	5 59	h m	6 0	h m	6 03	h m	6 06	h m	6 09	h m	6 12	h m	6 15	h m	6 18	h m	6 21	h m	6 24	h m	6 27	h m	6 30	h m	6 33	h m	6 36	h m	6 39	h m	6 42	h m	6 45	h m	6 48	h m	6 51	h m	6 54	h m	6 57	h m	7 00	h m	7 03	h m	7 06	h m	7 09	h m	7 12	h m	7 15	h m	7 18	h m	7 21	h m	7 24	h m	7 27	h m	7 30	h m	7 33	h m	7 36	h m	7 39	h m	7 42	h m	7 45	h m	7 48	h m	7 51	h m	7 54	h m	7 57	h m	8 00	h m	8 03	h m	8 06	h m	8 09	h m	8 12	h m	8 15	h m	8 18	h m	8 21	h m	8 24	h m	8 27	h m	8 30	h m	8 33	h m	8 36	h m	8 39	h m	8 42	h m	8 45	h m	8 48	h m	8 51	h m	8 54	h m	8 57	h m	9 00	h m	9 03	h m	9 06	h m	9 09	h m	9 12	h m	9 15	h m	9 18	h m	9 21	h m	9 24	h m	9 27	h m	9 30	h m	9 33	h m	9 36	h m	9 39	h m	9 42	h m	9 45	h m	9 48	h m	9 51	h m	9 54	h m	9 57	h m	10 00	h m	10 03	h m	10 06	h m	10 09	h m	10 12	h m	10 15	h m	10 18	h m	10 21	h m	10 24	h m	10 27	h m	10 30	h m	10 33	h m	10 36	h m	10 39	h m	10 42	h m	10 45	h m	10 48	h m	10 51	h m	10 54	h m	10 57	h m	11 00	h m	11 03	h m	11 06	h m	11 09	h m	11 12	h m	11 15	h m	11 18	h m	11 21	h m	11 24	h m	11 27	h m	11 30	h m	11 33	h m	11 36	h m	11 39	h m	11 42	h m	11 45	h m	11 48	h m	11 51	h m	11 54	h m	11 57	h m	12 00	h m	12 03	h m	12 06	h m	12 09	h m	12 12	h m	12 15	h m	12 18	h m	12 21	h m	12 24	h m	12 27	h m	12 30	h m	12 33	h m	12 36	h m	12 39	h m	12 42	h m	12 45	h m	12 48	h m	12 51	h m	12 54	h m	12 57	h m	1 00	h m	1 03	h m	1 06	h m	1 09	h m	1 12	h m	1 15	h m	1 18	h m	1 21	h m	1 24	h m	1 27	h m	1 30	h m	1 33	h m	1 36	h m	1 39	h m	1 42	h m	1 45	h m	1 48	h m	1 51	h m	1 54	h m	1 57	h m	2 00	h m	2 03	h m	2 06	h m	2 09	h m	2 12	h m	2 15	h m	2 18	h m	2 21	h m	2 24	h m	2 27	h m	2 30	h m	2 33	h m	2 36	h m	2 39	h m	2 42	h m	2 45	h m	2 48	h m	2 51	h m	2 54	h m	2 57	h m	3 00	h m	3 03	h m	3 06	h m	3 09	h m	3 12	h m	3 15	h m	3 18	h m	3 21	h m	3 24	h m	3 27	h m	3 30	h m	3 33	h m	3 36	h m	3 39	h m	3 42	h m	3 45	h m	3 48	h m	3 51	h m	3 54	h m	3 57	h m	4 00	h m	4 03	h m	4 06	h m	4 09	h m	4 12	h m	4 15	h m	4 18	h m	4 21	h m	4 24	h m	4 27	h m	4 30	h m	4 33	h m	4 36	h m	4 39	h m	4 42	h m	4 45	h m	4 48	h m	4 51	h m	4 54	h m	4 57	h m	5 00	h m	5 03	h m	5 06	h m	5 09	h m	5 12	h m	5 15	h m	5 18	h m	5 21	h m	5 24	h m	5 27	h m	5 30	h m	5 33	h m	5 36	h m	5 39	h m	5 42	h m	5 45	h m	5 48	h m	5 51	h m	5 54	h m	5 57	h m	6 00	h m	6 03	h m	6 06	h m	6 09	h m	6 12	h m	6 15	h m	6 18	h m	6 21	h m	6 24	h m	6 27	h m	6 30	h m	6 33	h m	6 36	h m	6 39	h m	6 42	h m	6 45	h m	6 48	h m	6 51	h m	6 54	h m	6 57	h m	7 00	h m	7 03	h m	7 06	h m	7 09	h m	7 12	h m	7 15	h m	7 18	h m	7 21	h m	7 24	h m	7 27	h m	7 30	h m	7 33	h m	7 36	h m	7 39	h m	7 42	h m	7 45	h m	7 48	h m	7 51	h m	7 54	h m	7 57	h m	8 00	h m	8 03	h m	8 06	h m	8 09	h m	8 12	h m	8 15	h m	8 18	h m	8 21	h m	8 24	h m	8 27	h m	8 30	h m	8 33	h m	8 36	h m	8 39	h m	8 42	h m	8 45	h m	8 48	h m	8 51	h m	8 54	h m	8 57	h m	9 00	h m	9 03	h m	9 06	h m	9 09	h m	9 12	h m	9 15	h m	9 18	h m	9 21	h m	9 24	h m	9 27	h m	9 30	h m	9 33	h m	9 36	h m	9 39	h m	9 42	h m	9 45	h m	9 48	h m	9 51	h m	9 54	h m	9 57	h m	10 00	h m	10 03	h m	10 06	h m	10 09	h m	10 12	h m	10 15	h m	10 18	h m	10 21	h m	10 24	h m	10 27	h m	10 30	h m	10 33	h m	10 36	h m	10 39	h m	10 42	h m	10 45	h m	10 48	h m	10 51	h m	10 54	h m	10 57	h m	11 00	h m	11 03	h m	11 06	h m	11 09	h m	11 12	h m	11 15	h m	11 18	h m	11 21	h m	11 24	h m	11 27	h m	11 30	h m	11 33	h m	11 36	h m	11 39	h m	11 42	h m	11 45	h m	11 48	h m	11 51	h m	11 54	h m	11 57	h m	12 00	h m	12 03	h m	12 06	h m	12 09	h m	12 12	h m	12 15	h m	12 18	h m	12 21	h m	12 24	h m	12 27	h m	12 30	h m	12 33	h m	12 36	h m	12 39	h m	12 42	h m	12 45	h m	12 48	h m	12 51	h m	12 54	h m	12 57	h m	1 00	h m	1 03	h m	1 06	h m	1 09	h m	1 12	h m	1 15	h m	1 18	h m	1 21	h m	1 24	h m	1 27	h m	1 30	h m	1 33	h m	1 36	h m	1 39	h m	1 42	h m	1 45	h m	1 48	h m	1 51	h m	1 54	h m	1 57	h m	2 00	h m	2 03	h m	2 06	h m	2 09	h m	2 12	h m	2 15	h m	2 18	h m	2 21	h m	2 24	h m	2 27	h m	2 30	h m	2 33	h m	2 36	h m	2 39	h m	2 42	h m	2 45	h m	2 48	h m	2 51	h m	2 54	h m	2 57	h m	3 00	h m	3 03	h m	3 06	h m	3 09	h m	3 12	h m	3 15	h m	3 18	h m	3 21	h m	3 24	h m	3 27	h m	3 30	h m	3 33	h m	3 36	h m	3 39	h m	3 42	h m	3 45	h m	3 48	h m	3 51	h m	3 54	h m	3 57	h m	4 00	h m	4 03	h m	4 06	h m	4 09	h m	4 12	h m	4 15	h m	4 18	h m	4 21	h m	4 24	h m	4 27	h m	4 30	h m	4 33	h m	4 36	h m	4 39	h m	4 42	h m	4 45	h m	4 48	h m	4 51	h m	4 54	h m	4 57	h m	5 00	h m	5 03	h m	5 06	h m	5 09	h m	5 12	h m	5 15	h m	5 18	h m	5 21	h m	5 24	h m	5 27	h m	5 30	h m	5 33	h m	5 36	h m	5 39	h m	5 42	h m	5 45	h m	5 48	h m	5 51	h m	5 54	h m	5 57	h m	6 00	h m	6 03	h m	6 06	h m	6 09	h m	6 12	h m	6 15	h m	6 18	h m	6 21	h m	6 24	h m	6 27	h m	6 30	h m	6 33	h m	6 36	h m	6 39	h m	6 42	h m	6 45	h m	6 48	h m	6 51	h m	6 54	h m	6 57	h m	7 00	h m	7 03	h m	7 06	h m	7 09	h m	7 12	h m	7 15	h m	7 18	h m	7 21	h m	7 24	h m	7 27	h m	7 30	h m	7 33	h m	7 36	h m	7 39	h m	7 42	h m	7 45	h m	7 48	h m	7 51	h m	7 54	h m	7 57	h m	8 00	h m	8 03	h m	8 06	h m	8 09	h m	8 12	h m	8 15	h m	8 18	h m	8 21	h m	8 24	h m	8 27	h m	8 30	h m	8 33	h m	8 36	h m	8 39	h m	8 42	h m	8 45	h m	8 48	h m	8 51	h m	8 54	h m	8 57	h m	9 00	h m	9 03	h m	9 06	h m	9 09	h m	9 12	h m	9 15	h m	9 18	h m	9 21	h m	9 24	h m	9 27	h m	9 30	h m	9 33	h m	9 36	h m	9 39	h m	9 42	h m	9 45	h m	9 48	h m	9 51	h m	9 54	h m	9 57	h m	10 00	h m	10 03	h m	10 06	h m	10 09	h m	10 12	h m	10 15	h m	10 18	h m	10 21	h m	10 24	h m	10 27	h m	10 30	h m	10 33	h m	10 36	h m	10 39	h m	10 42	h m	10 45	h m	10 48	h m	10 51	h m	10 54	h m	10 57	h m	11 00	h m	11 03	h m	11 06	h m	11 09	h m	11 12	h m	11 15	h m	11 18	h m	11 21	h m	11 24	h m	11 27	h m	11 30	h m	11 33	h m	11 36	h m	11 39	h m	11 42	h m	11 45	h m	11 48	h m	11 51	h m	11 54	h m	11 57	h m	12 00	h m	12 03	h m	12 06	h m	12 09	h m	12 12	h m	12 15	h m	12 18	h m	12 21	h m	12 24	h m	12 27	h m	12 30	h m	12 33	h m	12 36	h m	12 39	h m	12 42	h m	12 45	h m	12 48	h m	12 51	h m	12 54	h m	12 57	h m	1 00	h m	1 03	h m	1 06	h m	1 09	h m	1 12	h m	1 15	h m	1 18	h m	1 21	h m	1 24	h m	1 27	h m	1 30	h m	1 33	h m	1 36	h m	1 39	h m	1 42	h m	1 45	h m	1 48	h m	1 51	h m	1 54	h m	1 57	h m	2 00	h m	2 03	h m	2 06	h m	2 09	h m	2 12	h m	2 15	h m	2 18	h m	2 21	h m	2 24	h m	2 27	h m	2 30	h m	2 33	h m	2 36	h m	2 39	h m	2 42	h m	2 45	h m	2 48	h m	2 51	h m	2 54	h m	2 57	h m	3 00	h m	3 03	h m	3 06	h m	3 09	h m	3 12	h m	3 15	h m	3 18	h m	3 21	h m	3 24	h m	3 27	h m	3 30	h m	3 33	h m	3 36	h m	3 39	h m	3 42	h m	3 45	h m	3 48	h m	3 51	h m	3 54	h m	3 57	h m	4 00	h m	4 03	h m	4 06	h m	4 09	h m	4 12	h m	4 15	h m	4 18	h m	4 21	h m	4 24	h m	4 27	h m	4 30	h m	4 33	h m	4 36	h m	4 39	h m	4 42	h m	4 45	h m	4 48	h m	4 51	h m	4 54	h m	4 57	h m	5 00	h m	5 03	h m	5 06	h m	5 09	h m	5 12	h m	5 15	h m	5 18	h m	5 21	h m	5 24	h m	5 27	h m	5 30	h m	5 33	h m	5 36	h m	5 39	h m	5 42	h m	5 45	h m	5 48	h m	5 51	h m	5 54	h m	5 57	h m	6 00	h m</

Moon's
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November

Nov.	Sun fast	LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 35° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's upper transit	a- factor, moonset	Moon's phases			
		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Sun- rise		Moon- rise							
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m						
1 Mon.	16 22	3 6	9 6	5 13	6 34	5 34	6 21	5 6	6 43	5 24	6 29	4 58	6 53	5 12	6 38	4 49	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
2 Tue.	16 23	3 6	9 6	5 13	6 34	5 34	6 22	5 6	6 43	5 24	6 30	4 57	6 53	5 12	6 39	4 47	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
3 Wed.	16 23	3 6	9 6	5 13	6 34	5 34	6 23	5 4	6 44	5 25	6 31	4 56	6 54	5 13	6 40	4 46	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
4 Thu.	16 23	3 5	7 6	5 11	6 33	5 35	6 23	5 3	6 45	5 26	6 32	4 55	6 55	5 14	6 41	4 45	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
5 Fri.	16 22	2 4	6 6	5 10	6 31	5 36	6 24	5 2	6 46	5 27	6 33	4 54	6 56	5 15	6 42	4 43	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
6 Sat.	16 19	2 3	5 5	5 10	6 29	5 40	6 25	5 2	6 48	5 28	6 34	4 53	6 57	5 16	6 43	4 42	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
7 Sun.	16 16	1 3	4 6	5 8	6 26	5 46	6 26	5 1	6 49	5 29	6 35	4 52	6 58	5 17	6 44	4 41	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
8 Mon.	16 13	1 2	3 6	5 8	6 24	5 50	6 27	5 0	6 50	5 30	6 36	4 51	6 59	5 18	6 45	4 40	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
9 Tue.	16 9	1 2	3 6	5 8	6 22	5 55	6 28	4 59	6 51	5 31	6 37	4 50	7 0	5 19	6 46	4 39	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
10 Wed.	16 3	1 2	3 6	5 7	6 21	5 59	6 29	4 58	6 52	5 32	6 38	4 49	7 1	5 20	6 47	4 38	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
11 Thu.	15 57	1 2	3 6	5 6	6 22	5 59	6 30	4 58	6 53	5 33	6 40	4 48	7 2	5 21	6 48	4 37	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
12 Fri.	15 50	1 2	3 6	5 6	6 22	5 59	6 31	4 57	6 53	5 34	6 41	4 47	7 3	5 22	6 49	4 36	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
13 Sat.	15 42	1 2	3 6	5 5	6 23	5 59	6 32	4 56	6 54	5 35	6 42	4 46	7 4	5 23	6 50	4 35	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
14 Sun.	15 33	1 2	3 6	5 5	6 24	5 59	6 33	4 55	6 55	5 36	6 43	4 45	7 5	5 24	6 51	4 34	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
15 Mon.	15 23	1 2	4 6	5 4	6 25	5 59	6 34	4 54	6 56	5 37	6 44	4 44	7 6	5 25	6 52	4 33	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
16 Tue.	15 13	1 3	4 6	5 4	6 26	5 59	6 35	4 53	6 57	5 38	6 45	4 43	7 7	5 26	6 53	4 32	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
17 Wed.	15 2	2 4	5 6	5 3	6 27	5 59	6 36	4 52	6 58	5 39	6 46	4 42	7 8	5 27	6 54	4 31	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
18 Thu.	14 50	2 4	7 6	5 2	6 28	5 59	6 37	4 51	6 59	5 40	6 47	4 41	7 9	5 28	6 55	4 30	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
19 Fri.	14 37	3 5	8 6	5 2	6 29	5 59	6 38	4 50	7 0	5 41	6 48	4 40	7 10	5 29	6 56	4 29	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
20 Sat.	14 23	3 6	9 6	5 2	6 30	5 59	6 39	4 49	7 1	5 42	6 49	4 39	7 11	5 30	6 57	4 28	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
21 Sun.	14 8	3 6	9 6	5 2	6 30	5 59	6 40	4 48	7 2	5 43	6 50	4 38	7 12	5 31	6 58	4 27	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
22 Mon.	13 53	3 6	9 6	5 1	6 31	5 59	6 41	4 47	7 3	5 44	6 51	4 37	7 13	5 32	6 59	4 26	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
23 Tue.	13 37	3 6	9 6	5 1	6 32	5 59	6 42	4 46	7 4	5 45	6 52	4 36	7 14	5 33	7 0	4 25	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
24 Wed.	13 20	3 6	9 6	5 1	6 32	5 59	6 43	4 45	7 5	5 46	6 53	4 35	7 15	5 34	7 1	4 24	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
25 Thu.	13 2	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 33	5 59	6 44	4 44	7 6	5 47	6 54	4 34	7 16	5 35	7 2	4 23	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
26 Fri.	12 43	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 34	5 59	6 45	4 43	7 7	5 48	6 55	4 33	7 17	5 36	7 3	4 22	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
27 Sat.	12 24	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 35	5 59	6 46	4 42	7 8	5 49	6 56	4 32	7 18	5 37	7 4	4 21	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
28 Sun.	12 4	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 36	5 59	6 47	4 41	7 9	5 50	6 57	4 31	7 19	5 38	7 5	4 20	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
29 Mon.	11 43	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 36	5 59	6 48	4 40	7 10	5 51	6 58	4 30	7 20	5 39	7 6	4 19	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°
30 Tue.	11 22	3 6	9 6	5 0	6 37	5 59	6 49	4 39	7 11	5 52	6 59	4 29	7 21	5 40	7 7	4 18	7 4	4 59	12 7	h m	m	105°	120°

E.S.T.
d h m
● 1 1 46
○ 16 1 31
● 30 1 44

C.S.T.
d h m
● 1 0 2
○ 16 12 31
● 30 12 44

M.S.T.
d h m
● 8 9 46
○ 16 11 31
● 30 11 44

P.S.T.
d h m
● 8 8 46
○ 16 10 31
● 30 10 44

December

Dec.		LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 30° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 40° n.				LOCAL CIVIL TIME Latitude 45° n.				Moon's phases		E.S.T. d h m		C.S.T. d h m		M.S.T. d h m		P.S.T. d h m							
		a- factor, moonrise		Sun- rise		Moon- rise		Sun- set		Moon- set		Sun- rise												Moon- set		Moon- rise		Sun- set	
		90°	105°	120°	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m											m	m	m	m	m	m
1 Wed.	10 59	3	5	8	6 38	5 0	7 35	6 41	6 49	4 48	7 50	6 28	7 2	4 36	8 9	5 7	7 18	4 20	8 31	4 45	12 39	3	5	8					
2 Thu.	10 37	2	5	7	6 39	5 0	8 37	6 37	6 50	4 48	8 53	6 20	7 3	4 35	9 12	6 1	7 19	4 20	9 36	5 38	1 37	3	5	7					
3 Fri.	10 13	2	4	6	6 40	5 0	9 31	7 35	6 51	4 48	9 48	7 21	7 4	4 35	10 6	7 2	7 20	4 20	10 29	6 40	2 33	3	5	8					
4 Sat.	9 49	2	3	5	6 41	5 0	10 19	8 36	6 52	4 48	10 33	8 22	7 5	4 35	10 50	8 5	7 21	4 19	11 10	7 46	3 28	3	5	8					
5 Sun.	9 25	1	2	4	6 41	5 0	10 59	8 34	6 53	4 48	11 12	8 22	7 6	4 35	11 25	8 9	7 22	4 19	11 42	8 54	4 15	3	5	8					
6 Mon.	8 59	1	2	3	6 42	5 0	11 34	10 30	6 54	4 48	11 44	10 22	7 7	4 35	11 54	10 12	7 23	4 19	12 8	10 1	5 0	3	5	8					
7 Tue.	8 34	1	2	3	6 43	5 0	12 5	11 25	6 55	4 48	12 11	11 20	7 8	4 35	12 20	11 13	7 24	4 19	12 29	11 5	5 42	2	5	7					
8 Wed.	8 8	1	2	3	6 44	5 0	12 32	...	6 55	4 48	12 41	...	7 9	4 35	12 41	...	7 25	4 18	12 46	...	6 23	2	5	7					
9 Thu.	7 41	1	2	3	6 44	5 0	12 58	0 19	6 56	4 48	1 0	0 16	7 10	4 35	1 1	0 12	7 26	4 18	1 2	0 9	7 2	2	5	7					
10 Fri.	7 14	1	2	3	6 45	5 1	1 25	1 12	6 57	4 49	1 23	1 12	7 11	4 35	1 21	1 12	7 27	4 18	1 19	1 12	7 41	2	5	7					
11 Sat.	6 47	1	2	3	6 46	5 1	1 52	2 5	6 58	4 49	1 47	2 9	7 12	4 35	1 42	2 12	7 28	4 18	1 36	2 16	8 23	3	5	8					
12 Sun.	6 19	1	2	3	6 46	5 1	2 21	3 1	6 58	4 49	2 14	3 8	7 12	4 35	2 5	3 14	7 29	4 19	1 56	3 32	9 6	3	5	8					
13 Mon.	5 51	1	3	4	6 47	5 1	2 55	4 0	6 59	4 49	2 44	4 9	7 13	4 35	2 38	4 19	7 30	4 19	2 30	4 32	9 54	3	6	9					
14 Tue.	5 22	1	3	5	6 48	5 2	3 34	5 2	7 0	4 50	3 23	5 14	7 14	4 35	3 7	5 28	7 31	4 19	2 49	5 44	10 47	3	6	9					
15 Wed.	4 54	2	4	6	6 48	5 2	4 21	6 6	7 1	4 50	4 7	6 21	7 15	4 36	3 50	6 37	7 31	4 19	3 38	6 58	11 44	3	6	9					
16 Thu.	4 25	3	5	8	6 49	5 2	5 18	7 11	7 1	4 50	5 1	7 27	7 15	4 36	4 43	7 45	7 32	4 19	4 30	8 8	...	3	5	8					
17 Fri.	3 56	3	6	9	6 50	5 3	6 20	8 13	7 2	4 50	6 4	8 29	7 16	4 36	5 46	8 48	7 33	4 20	5 23	9 10	0 45	2	5	7					
18 Sat.	3 26	3	6	9	6 50	5 3	7 28	9 9	7 2	4 51	7 14	9 24	7 17	4 37	6 58	9 41	7 33	4 20	6 39	10 2	1 47	2	4	6					
19 Sun.	2 57	3	6	9	6 51	5 4	8 38	9 58	7 3	4 51	8 27	10 10	7 17	4 37	8 14	10 24	7 34	4 20	7 59	10 42	2 47	2	3	4					
20 Mon.	2 27	3	6	9	6 51	5 4	9 47	10 40	7 4	4 53	9 39	10 49	7 18	4 38	9 30	10 59	7 35	4 21	9 19	11 12	3 44	1	3	4					
21 Tue.	1 57	3	6	9	6 52	5 5	10 54	11 17	7 4	4 52	10 49	11 23	7 18	4 38	10 44	11 30	7 35	4 21	10 38	11 38	4 36	1	2	3					
22 Wed.	1 27	3	6	9	6 52	5 5	11 58	11 50	7 5	4 53	11 57	11 53	7 19	4 39	11 56	11 56	7 36	4 22	11 55	11 59	5 26	1	2	3					
23 Thu.	0 57	3	6	9	6 53	5 6	...	...	7 5	4 53	...	12 21	7 19	4 39	...	12 20	7 36	4 23	...	12 19	6 14	1	2	3			
24 Fri.	0 27	3	6	9	6 53	5 6	1 2	12 54	7 6	4 54	1 4	12 49	7 20	4 40	1 7	12 45	7 37	4 23	1 10	12 39	7 1	1	2	3					
25 Sat.	SLOW	3	6	9	6 54	5 7	2 6	1 26	7 6	4 54	2 12	1 20	7 20	4 40	2 18	1 11	7 37	4 23	2 27	1 1	7 49	1	2	4					
26 Sun.	0 32	3	6	9	6 54	5 7	3 11	2 4	7 6	4 55	3 19	1 53	7 21	4 41	3 30	1 41	7 37	4 24	3 43	1 27	8 40	1	3	4					
27 Mon.	1 2	3	6	9	6 54	5 8	4 16	2 45	7 7	4 56	4 28	2 32	7 21	4 41	4 43	4 53	7 38	4 25	4 59	1 69	9 32	2	3	5					
28 Tue.	1 32	3	6	8	6 55	5 8	5 21	3 32	7 7	4 56	5 36	3 17	7 21	4 42	5 32	5 69	7 38	4 25	6 13	2 38	10 28	4	6	6					
29 Wed.	2 1	2	5	7	6 55	5 9	6 23	4 25	7 7	4 57	6 39	4 9	7 21	4 43	6 58	8 50	7 38	4 26	7 20	3 27	11 25	2	5	7					
30 Thu.	2 31	2	4	6	6 56	5 10	7 21	5 22	7 8	4 58	7 37	5 7	7 22	4 44	7 55	4 48	7 38	4 27	8 18	4 25	12 21	3	5	8					
31 Fri.	3 0	2	3	5	6 56	5 10	8 11	6 23	7 8	4 58	8 26	6 8	7 22	4 44	8 44	5 50	7 38	4 28	9 5	5 30	1 15	3	5	8					

Moon's
phasesE.S.T.
d h m

☾ 8 8 57
 ☾ 16 4 11
 ☾ 23 0 12
 ● 30 4 44

C.S.T.
d h m

☾ 8 7 57
 ☾ 16 3 11
 ☾ 22 11 13
 ● 30 3 44

M.S.T.
d h m

☾ 8 6 57
 ☾ 16 2 11
 ☾ 22 10 13
 ● 30 2 44

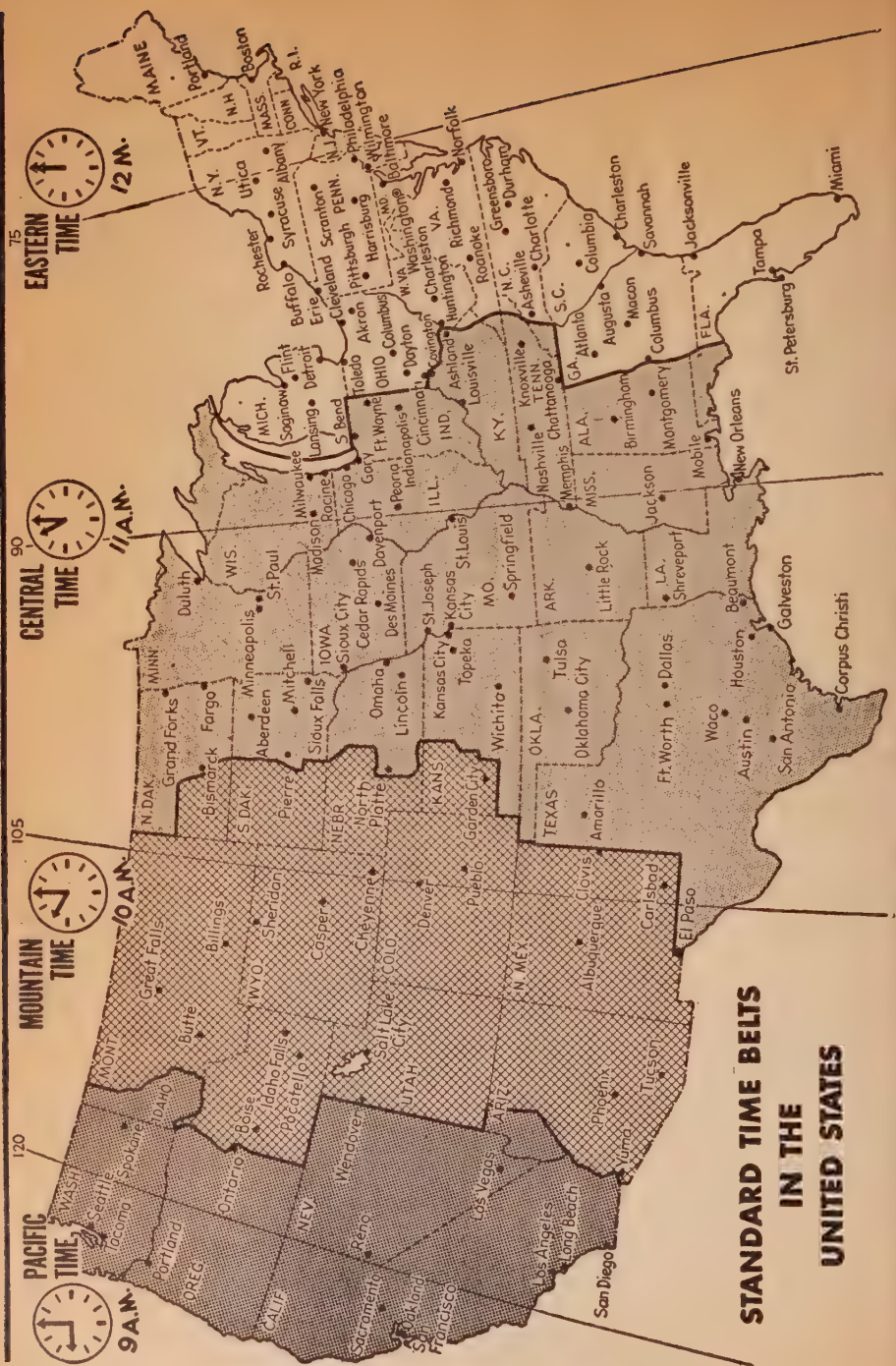
P.S.T.
d h m

☾ 8 5 57
 ☾ 16 1 11
 ☾ 22 9 13
 ● 30 1 44

Longitude, Latitude, Magnetic Declination of U. S. and Canadian Cities

The last column shows, in degrees, the magnetic declination, which is the angle that the magnetic meridian makes with the true, or geographic, meridian. When the value in degrees is marked w, the north end of the compass needle points west of true north by that number of degrees; when the value is e, the north end of the needle points east of true north by that many degrees.

City	Long.	Lat.	Dec.	City	Long.	Lat.	Dec.
	° /	° /	°		° /	° /	°
Eastport, Maine.....	67 0	44 54	21 w	Pierre, S. Dak.....	97 33	44 22	12 e
Bangor, Maine.....	68 47	44 48	19 w	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	96 44	43 33	11 e
Portland, Maine.....	70 15	43 40	17 w	Lincoln, Nebr.....	96 40	40 50	10 e
Manchester, N. H.....	71 30	43 0	16 w	North Platte, Nebr.....	100 46	41 8	12 e
Montpelier, Vt.....	72 32	44 15	16 w	Wichita, Kans.....	97 17	37 43	10 e
Boston, Mass.....	71 5	42 21	15 w	Garden City, Kans.....	100 53	37 58	13 e
Springfield, Mass.....	72 34	42 6	14 w	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	97 28	35 26	10 e
Providence, R. I.....	71 24	41 50	15 w	Amarillo, Tex.....	101 50	35 11	12 e
New Haven, Conn.....	72 55	41 19	12 w	Dallas, Tex.....	96 46	32 46	9 e
New York, N. Y.....	73 57½	40 48½	12 w	Sweetwater, Tex.....	100 24	32 28	11 e
Albany, N. Y.....	73 45	42 40	13 w	San Antonio, Tex.....	98 33	29 23	10 e
Watertown, N. Y.....	75 55	43 58	13 w	El Paso, Tex.....	106 29	31 46	13 e
Syracuse, N. Y.....	76 8	43 2	11 w	Havre, Mont.....	109 43	48 33	20 e
Buffalo, N. Y.....	78 50	42 55	7 w	Helena, Mont.....	112 2	46 35	19 e
Scranton, Pa.....	75 39	41 24	10 w	Lander, Wyo.....	108 40	42 50	17 e
Philadelphia, Pa.....	75 10	39 57	10 w	Cheyenne, Wyo.....	104 52	41 9	15 e
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	79 57	40 27	5 w	Denver, Colo.....	105 0	39 45	14 e
Atlantic City, N. J.....	74 25	39 22	10 w	Grand Junction, Colo.....	108 33	39 5	15 e
Baltimore, Md.....	76 38	39 18	8 w	Trinidad, Colo.....	104 30	37 10	14 e
Richmond, Va.....	77 29	37 33	6 w	Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	105 57	35 41	13 e
Roanoke, Va.....	79 57	37 17	3 w	Carlsbad, N. Mex.....	104 15	32 26	13 e
Charleston, W. Va.....	81 38	38 21	2 w	Silver City, N. Mex.....	108 18	32 46	14 e
Raleigh, N. C.....	78 39	35 46	4 w	Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	112 1	43 30	18 e
Charlotte, N. C.....	80 50	35 14	2 w	Salmon, Idaho.....	113 54	45 11	20 e
Wilmington, N. C.....	77 57	34 14	3 w	Lewiston, Idaho.....	117 2	46 24	21 e
Columbia, S. C.....	81 2	34 0	1 w	Boise, Idaho.....	116 13	43 36	19 e
Charleston, S. C.....	79 56	32 47	2 w	Salt Lake City, Utah.....	111 54	40 46	17 e
Atlanta, Ga.....	84 23	33 45	2 e	Richfield, Utah.....	112 5	38 46	17 e
Savannah, Ga.....	81 5	32 5	0	Flagstaff, Ariz.....	111 41	35 13	15 e
Jacksonville, Fla.....	81 40	30 22	1 e	Phoenix, Ariz.....	112 4	33 29	15 e
Tampa, Fla.....	82 27	27 57	2 e	Nogales, Ariz.....	110 56	31 21	14 e
Miami, Fla.....	80 12	25 46	1 e	Las Vegas, Nev.....	115 12	36 10	16 e
Key West, Fla.....	81 48	24 33	3 e	Elko, Nev.....	115 47	40 49	18 e
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	84 21	46 30	4 w	Austin, Nev.....	117 4	39 29	18 e
Detroit, Mich.....	83 3	42 20	3 w	Reno, Nev.....	119 49	39 30	18 e
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	85 40	42 58	1 e	Spokane, Wash.....	117 26	47 40	23 e
Cleveland, Ohio.....	81 37	41 28	5 w	Yakima, Wash.....	120 33	46 34	22 e
Columbus, Ohio.....	83 1	40 0	2 w	Seattle, Wash.....	122 20	47 37	23 e
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	84 30	39 8	1 e	Hoquiam, Wash.....	123 54	46 59	23 e
Louisville, Ky.....	85 46	38 15	1 e	Portland, Oreg.....	122 41	45 31	23 e
Knoxville, Tenn.....	83 56	35 57	0	Eugene, Oreg.....	123 5	44 3	22 e
Nashville, Tenn.....	86 47	36 10	3 e	Baker, Oreg.....	117 50	44 47	21 e
Memphis, Tenn.....	90 3	35 9	6 e	Klamath Falls, Oreg.....	121 44	42 10	19 e
Birmingham, Ala.....	86 50	33 30	3 e	Sacramento, Calif.....	121 30	38 35	17 e
Montgomery, Ala.....	86 18	32 21	3 e	San Francisco, Calif.....	122 26	37 47	18 e
Mobile, Ala.....	88 3	30 42	5 e	Fresno, Calif.....	119 48	36 44	17 e
Jackson, Miss.....	90 12	32 20	7 e	Los Angeles, Calif.....	118 15	34 3	16 e
Indianapolis, Ind.....	86 10	39 46	1 e	Needles, Calif.....	114 36	34 50	15 e
Milwaukee, Wis.....	87 55	43 2	2 e	San Diego, Calif.....	117 10	32 42	15 e
Chicago, Ill.....	87 37	41 50	2 e	El Centro, Calif.....	115 33	32 48	15 e
Springfield, Ill.....	89 38	39 48	4 e	St. John, N. B.....	66 10	45 18	22 w
Duluth, Minn.....	92 5	46 49	7 e	Quebec, Que.....	71 11	46 49	20 w
Minneapolis, Minn.....	93 14	44 59	7 e	Montreal, Que.....	73 35	45 30	16 w
Dubuque, Iowa.....	90 40	42 31	5 e	Ottawa, Ont.....	75 43	45 24	14 w
Des Moines, Iowa.....	93 37	41 35	7 e	Kingston, Ont.....	76 30	44 15	12 w
Kansas City, Mo.....	94 35	39 6	9 e	Toronto, Ont.....	79 24	43 40	8 w
St. Louis, Mo.....	90 12	38 35	5 e	London, Ont.....	81 34	43 2	5 w
Springfield, Mo.....	93 17	37 13	7 e	Port Arthur, Ont.....	89 17	48 30	1 e
Hot Springs, Ark.....	93 3	34 31	8 e	Winnipeg, Man.....	97 7	49 54	11 e
Shreveport, La.....	93 42	32 28	8 e	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	105 31	50 37	18 e
New Orleans, La.....	90 4	29 57	6 e	Calgary, Alta.....	114 1	51 1	23 e
Fargo, N. Dak.....	96 48	46 52	10 e	Nelson, B. C.....	117 17	49 30	23 e
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	100 47	46 48	14 e	Victoria, B. C.....	123 21	48 25	24 e



**STANDARD TIME BELTS
IN THE
UNITED STATES**

Longitude and Latitude of Foreign Cities—by Continents and Time of Day Corresponding to 12:00 Noon, E.S.T.

City	Time	Long.	Lat.	City	Time	Long.	Lat.
		° /	° /			° /	° /
Nome, Alaska.....	6:00 a.m.	165 30 w	64 25 n	Munich, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	11 35 e	48 8 n
Sitka, Alaska.....	9:00 a.m.	135 15 w	57 10 n	Zürich, Switzerland.....	6:00 p.m.	8 31 e	47 21 n
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	7:00 a.m.	157 50 w	21 18 n	Milan, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	9 10 e	45 27 n
Chihuahua, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	106 5 w	28 37 n	Venice, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	12 20 e	45 26 n
Mexico City, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	99 7 w	19 26 n	Rome, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	12 27 e	41 54 n
Veracruz, Mexico.....	11:00 a.m.	96 10 w	19 10 n	Naples, Italy.....	6:00 p.m.	14 15 e	40 50 n
Panamá City, Panamá.....	12:00 noon	79 32 w	8 58 n	Warsaw, Poland.....	6:00 p.m.	21 0 e	52 14 n
Havana, Cuba.....	12:00 noon	82 23 w	23 8 n	Prague, Czechoslovakia.....	6:00 p.m.	14 26 e	50 5 n
Kingston, Jamaica.....	12:00 noon	76 49 w	17 59 n	Vienna, Austria.....	6:00 p.m.	16 20 e	48 14 n
San Juan, Puerto Rico.....	1:00 p.m.	66 10 w	18 30 n	Budapest, Hungary.....	6:00 p.m.	19 5 e	47 30 n
Bogotá, Colombia.....	12:00 noon	74 15 w	4 32 n	Belgrade, Yugoslavia.....	6:00 p.m.	20 32 e	44 52 n
Caracas, Venezuela.....	12:30 p.m.	67 2 w	10 28 n	Bucharest, Rumania.....	7:00 p.m.	26 7 e	44 25 n
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	1:15 p.m.	58 15 w	6 45 n	Sofia, Bulgaria.....	7:00 p.m.	23 20 e	42 40 n
Paramaribo, Surinam.....	1:19 p.m.	55 15 w	5 45 n	Athens, Greece.....	7:00 p.m.	23 43 e	37 58 n
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	1:00 p.m.	52 18 w	4 49 n	Leningrad, U. S. S. R.....	7:00 p.m.	30 18 e	59 56 n
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	12:00 noon	79 56 w	2 10 s	Moscow, U. S. S. R.....	7:00 p.m.	37 36 e	55 45 n
Lima, Peru.....	12:00 noon	77 2 w	12 0 s	Saratov, U. S. S. R.....	8:00 p.m.	46 0 e	51 31 n
Belém, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	48 29 w	1 28 s	Odessa, U. S. S. R.....	7:00 p.m.	30 48 e	46 27 n
São Salvador, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	38 27 w	12 56 s	Algiers, Algeria.....	5:00 p.m.	3 0 e	36 50 n
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	43 12 w	22 57 s	Tripoli, Libya.....	6:00 p.m.	13 12 e	32 57 n
São Paulo, Brazil.....	2:00 p.m.	46 31 w	23 31 s	Cairo, Egypt.....	7:00 p.m.	31 21 e	30 2 n
La Paz, Bolivia.....	1:00 p.m.	68 22 w	16 27 s	Dakar, French West Africa.....	4:00 p.m.	17 28 w	14 40 n
Asunción, Paraguay.....	1:00 p.m.	57 40 w	25 15 s	Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.....	6:00 p.m.	15 17 e	4 18 s
Montevideo, Uruguay.....	1:30 p.m.	56 10 w	34 53 s	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.....	8:00 p.m.	38 49 e	9 2 n
Iquique, Chile.....	1:00 p.m.	70 7 w	20 10 s	Nairobi, Kenya.....	8:00 p.m.	36 55 e	1 25 n
Santiago, Chile.....	1:00 p.m.	70 45 w	33 28 s	Johannesburg, U. of S. Af.....	7:00 p.m.	28 4 e	26 12 s
Córdoba, Argentina.....	1:00 p.m.	64 10 w	31 28 s	Durban, U. of S. Af.....	8:00 p.m.	30 53 e	29 53 s
Buenos Aires, Argentina.....	1:00 p.m.	58 22 w	34 35 s	Capetown, U. of S. Af.....	7:00 p.m.	18 22 e	33 55 s
Reykjavik, Iceland.....	4:00 p.m.	21 58 w	64 4 n	Tananarive, Madagascar.....	8:00 p.m.	47 33 e	18 50 s
Belfast, Northern Ireland.....	5:00 p.m.	5 56 w	54 37 n	Irkutsk, U. S. S. R.....	0:00 a.m.*	104 20 e	52 30 n
Dublin, Eire.....	5:00 p.m.	6 15 w	53 20 n	Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.....	2:00 a.m.*	132 0 e	43 10 n
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	2 9 w	57 9 n	Peiping, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	116 25 e	39 55 n
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	3 10 w	55 55 n	Nanking, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	118 53 e	32 3 n
Glasgow, Scotland.....	5:00 p.m.	4 15 w	55 50 n	Shanghai, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	121 28 e	31 10 n
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.....	5:00 p.m.	1 37 w	54 58 n	Chungking, China.....	0:00 a.m.*	106 34 e	29 46 n
Leeds, England.....	5:00 p.m.	1 30 w	53 45 n	Canton, China.....	1:00 a.m.*	113 15 e	23 7 n
Manchester, England.....	5:00 p.m.	2 15 w	53 30 n	Manila, Philippine Islands.....	1:00 a.m.*	120 57 e	14 35 n
Liverpool, England.....	5:00 p.m.	3 0 w	53 25 n	Bangkok, Siam.....	0:00 a.m.*	100 30 e	13 45 n
Birmingham, England.....	5:00 p.m.	1 55 w	52 25 n	Singapore, British Malaya.....	0:30 a.m.*	103 55 e	1 14 n
London, England.....	5:00 p.m.	0 5 w	51 32 n	Rangoon, Burma.....	11:30 p.m.	96 0 e	16 50 n
Bristol, England.....	5:00 p.m.	2 35 w	51 28 n	Calcutta, India.....	10:53 p.m.	88 24 e	22 34 n
Plymouth, England.....	5:00 p.m.	4 5 w	50 25 n	Bombay, India.....	10:30 p.m.	72 48 e	19 0 n
Hammerfest, Norway.....	6:00 p.m.	23 38 e	70 38 n	Mecca, Saudi Arabia.....	8:00 p.m.	39 45 e	21 29 n
Oslo, Norway.....	6:00 p.m.	10 42 e	59 57 n	Ankara, Turkey.....	7:00 p.m.	32 55 e	39 55 n
Stockholm, Sweden.....	6:00 p.m.	18 3 e	59 17 n	Tokyo, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	139 45 e	35 40 n
Helsinki, Finland.....	7:00 p.m.	25 0 e	60 10 n	Nagoya, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	136 56 e	35 7 n
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	6:00 p.m.	12 34 e	55 40 n	Osaka, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	135 30 e	34 32 n
Lisbon, Portugal.....	5:00 p.m.	9 9 w	38 44 n	Nagasaki, Japan.....	2:00 a.m.*	129 57 e	32 48 n
Madrid, Spain.....	5:00 p.m.	3 42 w	40 26 n	Darwin, Australia.....	2:30 a.m.*	130 51 e	12 28 s
Barcelona, Spain.....	5:00 p.m.	2 9 e	41 23 n	Brisbane, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	153 8 e	27 29 s
Marseille, France.....	5:00 p.m.	5 20 e	43 20 n	Sydney, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	151 0 e	34 0 s
Bordeaux, France.....	5:00 p.m.	0 31 w	44 50 n	Melbourne, Australia.....	3:00 a.m.*	144 58 e	37 47 s
Lyon, France.....	5:00 p.m.	4 50 e	45 45 n	Adelaide, Australia.....	2:30 a.m.*	138 36 e	34 55 s
Paris, France.....	5:00 p.m.	2 20 e	48 48 n	Perth, Australia.....	1:00 a.m.*	115 52 e	31 57 s
Brussels, Belgium.....	5:00 p.m.	4 22 e	50 52 n	Hobart, Tasmania.....	3:00 a.m.*	147 19 e	42 52 s
Amsterdam, Netherlands.....	5:20 p.m.	4 53 e	52 22 n	Auckland, New Zealand.....	5:00 a.m.*	174 45 e	36 52 s
Bremen, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	8 49 e	53 5 n	Wellington, New Zealand.....	5:00 a.m.*	174 47 e	41 17 s
Berlin, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	10 2 e	53 33 n	Batavia, Java.....	1:00 a.m.*	106 48 e	6 16 s
Hamburg, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	13 25 e	52 30 n	Makassar, Celebes.....	1:00 a.m.*	119 30 e	5 9 s
Frankfurt, Germany.....	6:00 p.m.	8 41 e	50 7 n	Port Moresby, Papua Ter.....	3:00 a.m.*	147 8 e	9 25 s

*On the following day.

The World Calendar

FIRST QUARTER																							
JANUARY								FEBRUARY								MARCH							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4							1	2	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
SECOND QUARTER																							
APRIL								MAY								JUNE							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4							1	2	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	W*
THIRD QUARTER																							
JULY								AUGUST								SEPTEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4							1	2	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
FOURTH QUARTER																							
OCTOBER								NOVEMBER								DECEMBER							
S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					1	2	3	4							1	2	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21		12	13	14	15	16	17	18		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28		19	20	21	22	23	24	25		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
29	30	31						26	27	28	29	30				24	25	26	27	28	29	30	W†

*The Leap-Year World Holiday, W or June 31 (an extra day), follows June 30 in leap years only.

†The Year-End World Holiday, W or December 31 (365th day), follows December 30 every year.

Exposition

The perpetual World Calendar divides the year into equal quarters of 91 days, or thirteen weeks, or three months, or approximately one season. The first month in each quarter contains 31 days. The other two months have 30 days each, every month having twenty-six weekdays plus Sundays. Every quarter with its monthly arrangement of 31-30-30 days begins on a Sunday, the first day of the week, and ends on a Saturday, the seventh day of the week, which is easy for business, accountants and educators because the closing

day of every quarter does not fall on a Sunday. Every year begins logically on the accepted first day of the week, a Sunday, January 1. This plan retains the customary arrangement of weekdays.

The 364-day year is not complete however. The 365th day of the year, essential in keeping the calendar in step with the seasons, is the logical Year-End World Holiday, dated W or December 31, that follows Saturday, December 30, every year. By giving the 365th day, the Year-End World Holiday, a name and date, a blank

date is avoided. This World Holiday is an integral part of the year; it belongs to and completes the calendar.

The extra day in leap years is the Leap-Year World Holiday, dated W or June 31, and follows Saturday, June 30. By placing these two stabilizing days, the Leap-Year World Holiday in leap years at the end of the second quarter and the Year-End World Holiday every year at the end of the fourth

quarter, the calendar in leap years becomes balanced, each half-year having 183 days. The calendar is thus a stable, balanced, well-coordinated time system, comparable from year to year.

Fourteen nations have already approved the World Calendar, including Afghanistan, Brazil, Chile, China, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Mexico, Norway, Panamá, Peru, Spain, Turkey and Uruguay.

Perpetual Calendar

1800—2000 A. D.

Day of the month	Jan.* Oct.	Apr. Jul. Jan.*	Sept. Dec.	Jun.	Feb.* Mar. Nov.	Aug. Feb.*	May	
1 8 15 22 29.....	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Mon.
2 9 16 23 30.....	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	Tue.
3 10 17 24 31.....	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	Wed.
4 11 18 25.....	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	Thur.
5 12 19 26.....	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	Fri.
6 13 20 27.....	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	Sat.
7 14 21 28.....	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	Sun.

	.....	.....	1800	1801	1802	1803	.....
	1804	1805	1806	1807	.....	1808	1809	
	1810	1811	.....	1812	1813	1814	1815	
	.....	1816	1817	1818	1819	.....	1820	
	1821	1822	1823	.....	1824	1825	1826	
	1827	.....	1828	1829	1830	1831	.....
	1832	1833	1834	1835	.....	1836	1837	
	1838	1839	.....	1840	1841	1842	1843	
	.....	1844	1845	1846	1847	.....	1848	
	1849	1850	1851	.....	1852	1853	1854	
	1855	.....	1856	1857	1858	1859	.....
	1860	1861	1862	1863	.....	1864	1865	
	1866	1867	.....	1868	1869	1870	1871	
	.....	1872	1873	1874	1875	.....	1876	
	1877	1878	1879	.....	1880	1881	1882	
	1883	.....	1884	1885	1886	1887	.....
	1888	1889	1890	1891	.....	1892	1893	
	1894	1895	.....	1896	1897	1898	1899	
	1900	1901	1902	1903	.....	1904	1905	
	1906	1907	.....	1908	1909	1910	1911	
	.....	1912	1913	1914	1915	.....	1916	
	1917	1918	1919	.....	1920	1921	1922	
	1923	.....	1924	1925	1926	1927	.....
	1928	1929	1930	1931	.....	1932	1933	
	1934	1935	.....	1936	1937	1938	1939	
	.....	1940	1941	1942	1943	.....	1944	
	1945	1946	1947	.....	1948	1949	1950	
	1951	.....	1952	1953	1954	1955	.....
	1956	1957	1958	1959	.....	1960	1961	
	1962	1963	.....	1964	1965	1966	1967	
	.....	1968	1969	1970	1971	.....	1972	
	1973	1974	1975	.....	1976	1977	1978	
	1979	.....	1980	1981	1982	1983	.....
	1984	1985	1986	1987	.....	1988	1989	
	1990	1991	.....	1992	1993	1994	1995	
	.....	1996	1997	1998	1999	.....	2000	

HOW TO USE THE CALENDAR

To find the day of the week of any date:

1. Locate the day of the month in the section of the table directly above.
2. Follow directly across the page to the letter of the alphabet below the month. Remember that letter.
3. Locate the year in the bottom section of the table.
4. Follow directly up the page to the same letter of the alphabet.
5. Follow directly right across the page. The day in the extreme right column is the day of the week upon which the date in question fell.

Example: Find the day of the week of July 4, 1948. Opposite 4 and below July is the letter F. In the 1948 column, the letter F is opposite Sunday. Hence, July 4, 1948, is a Sunday.

By reversing the above process, the date for any particular weekday of a month can be found.

Example: Find the second Tuesday of March, 1948. Opposite Tuesday under March is the letter D. Opposite D in the 1948 column are the days of the month 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30, which represent all the Tuesdays of March, 1948. Hence, the second Tuesday is the 9th.

*In leap-years, use the Jan. and Feb. in italics, but do not use them for common years.

1947 JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
26	27	28	29	30	31	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	31	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31	—	—	—

1948 JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	29	30	31	—	—	—
APRIL							MAY							JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
25	26	27	28	29	30	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JULY							AUGUST							SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	—	—
OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	4	5	6	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	31	—

1949 JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	—	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY							JUNE							JULY							AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	
29	30	31	—	—	—	—	26	27	28	29	30	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	28	29	30	31	—	—	—
SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	11	12	13	14	15	16	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	14	15	16	17	18	19	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	
25	26	27	28	29	30	—	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	31	—	—	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ASTRONOMICAL DATA

The Sun

There are countless millions of far distant, superheated, self-luminous gaseous bodies called stars and each one is in itself a sun. Our Sun—the star around which our whole solar system revolves—is at a mean distance of 93,003,000 miles from the earth, has a diameter of 865,380 miles, a surface temperature of about 11,000° F. and an interior temperature estimated at millions of degrees. It has a surface area approximately 12,000 times that of the earth and in volume or bulk it is about 1,306,000 times the size of the Earth. It is, nevertheless, a star of only average size and temperature.

The Sun rotates on its axis and, by observation of Sun-spots (great whirling storms in the Sun's atmosphere) and faculae (bright streaks or areas on the Sun's surface), astronomers have discovered that the rotational speed varies from approximately 26½ days at its equator to approximately 34 days near its poles. The Sun is just one star of the great Milky Way Galaxy that is rotating on its galactic axis at a rate that gives the Sun a galactic

traveling speed of 175 miles per second. Furthermore, the Sun is moving toward a point known as "the apex of the Sun's way" in the constellation Hercules at a speed of about 12 miles per second.

What we see when we look at the Sun is the glowing surface called the Photosphere. Extending above this surface is the Sun's atmosphere consisting of two layers, one extending outward for a few hundred miles from the Sun's surface and called the Reversing Layer for spectroscopic reasons, the other an outer layer extending several thousand miles and called the Chromosphere because of its reddish color due mostly to superheated hydrogen, helium and calcium. Solar "prominences" occasionally burst out from this layer and extend hundreds of thousands of miles above the Sun's surface. Beyond these layers of solar atmosphere and extending to great height is the outermost observable solar feature, the magnificent Corona of exceedingly slight density that provides an awesome spectacle for observers during total eclipses of the Sun.

Morning and Evening Stars for 1948

MERCURY

Morning star, Jan. 1 to Jan. 3
Evening star, Jan. 3 to Feb. 19
Morning star, Feb. 19 to Apr. 29
Evening star, Apr. 29 to June 23
Morning star, June 23 to Aug. 11
Evening star, Aug. 11 to Oct. 19
Morning star, Oct. 19 to Dec. 12
Evening star, Dec. 12 to Dec. 31

VENUS

Evening star, Jan. 1 to June 24
Morning star, June 24 to Dec. 31

Mercury may be seen over the eastern horizon before sunrise for about 10 days before and after each western elongation, and similarly over the western horizon after sunset around each eastern elongation. (For elongation times, see Phenomena section.) At the Feb. and Mar. elongations Mercury is in Aquarius, near Capricornus; at the May elongation, it is at the Taurus-Gemini border; at the July elongation, at the Orion-Gemini border; at the Sept. elongation, in southern Virgo, s.e. of Spica; at the Nov. elongation, in Virgo, n.e. of Spica.

Venus is visible in the east for many weeks around western elongation, and similarly in the west around eastern elongation. The following are the general locations of Venus this year: Jan., in Capricornus and Aquarius; Feb., in Pisces; Mar.,

MARS

Morning star, Jan. 1 to Feb. 17
Evening star, Feb. 17 to Dec. 31

JUPITER

Morning star, Jan. 1 to June 15
Evening star, June 15 to Dec. 31

SATURN

Morning star, Jan. 1 to Feb. 8
Evening star, Feb. 8 to Aug. 19
Morning star, Aug. 19 to Dec. 31

in Aries; Apr., in Taurus; May, in Taurus and Gemini; June, in Gemini; July, in Orion and Taurus; Aug., in Orion and Gemini; Sept., in Cancer; Oct., in Leo; Nov., in Virgo; Dec., in Libra and Ophiuchus.

Mars is in Leo Jan. to June; in Virgo July to mid-Sept.; in Libra mid-Sept. to mid-Oct.; in Scorpius mid-Oct. to end of month; in Ophiuchus in Nov.; and in Sagittarius in Dec.

Jupiter is in Ophiuchus Jan. and Feb.; in Sagittarius Mar. to May; in Ophiuchus June to Oct.; and in Sagittarius Nov. and Dec.

Saturn is in w. Leo Jan. and Feb.; in Cancer Mar. to May; and in Leo June to Dec.

The Brightest Stars

Star	Constellation	Position, 1950			Mag.	Dist.	On meridian 9 p. m.
		R.A.	Dec.				
		h m	° '			l.-y.	
Sirius.....	Canis Major.....	6 42.9	-16 39	-1.6		8	Feb. 16
Canopus.....	Carina.....	6 22.8	-52 40	-0.9		650	Feb. 11
Alpha Centauri.....	Centaurus.....	14 36.2	-60 38	+0.1		4	June 16
Vega.....	Lyra.....	18 35.2	+38 44	0.1		23	Aug. 15
Capella.....	Auriga.....	5 13.0	+45 57	0.2		42	Jan. 24
Arcturus.....	Boötes.....	14 13.4	+19 27	0.2		32	June 10
Rigel.....	Orion.....	5 12.1	- 8 15	0.3		545	Jan. 24
Procyon.....	Canis Minor.....	7 36.7	+ 5 21	0.5		10	Mar. 2
Achernar.....	Eridanus.....	1 35.9	-57 29	0.6		70	Nov. 30
Beta Centauri.....	Centaurus.....	14 0.3	-60 8	0.9		130	June 7
Altair.....	Aquila.....	19 48.3	+ 8 44	0.9		18	Sept. 3
Betelgeuse.....	Orion.....	5 52.5	+ 7 24	0.9		300	Feb. 3
Aldebaran.....	Taurus.....	4 33.0	+16 25	1.1		54	Jan. 14
Spica.....	Virgo.....	13 22.6	-10 54	1.2		190	May 28
Pollux.....	Gemini.....	7 42.3	+28 9	1.2		31	Mar. 3
Antares.....	Scorpius.....	16 26.3	-26 19	1.2		170	July 14
Fomalhaut.....	Piscis Austrinus.....	22 54.9	-29 53	1.3		27	Oct. 20
Deneb.....	Cygnus.....	20 39.7	+45 6	1.3		465	Sept. 16
Regulus.....	Leo.....	10 5.7	+12 13	1.3		70	Apr. 9
Beta Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 44.8	-59 25	1.5		465	May 18
Eta Carinae.....	Carina.....	10 43.1	-59 25	1-7		...	Apr. 17
Alpha-one Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 23.8	-62 49	1.6		150	May 13
Castor.....	Gemini.....	7 31.4	+32 0	1.6		44	Feb. 28
Gamma Crucis.....	Crux.....	12 28.4	-56 50	1.6		...	May 15
Epsilon Canis Majoris.....	Canis Major.....	6 56.7	-28 54	1.6		325	Feb. 19
Epsilon Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	12 51.8	+56 14	1.7		50	May 20
Bellatrix.....	Orion.....	5 22.4	+ 6 18	1.7		215	Jan. 27
Lambda Scorpii.....	Scorpius.....	17 30.2	-37 4	1.7		205	July 30
Epsilon Carinae.....	Carina.....	8 21.5	-59 21	1.7		325	Mar. 13
Mira.....	Cetus.....	2 16.8	- 3 12	2-9		250	Dec. 11
Epsilon Orionis.....	Orion.....	5 33.7	- 1 14	1.7		405	Jan. 29
Beta Tauri.....	Taurus.....	5 23.1	+28 34	1.8		115	Jan. 27
Beta Carinae.....	Carina.....	9 12.7	-69 31	1.8		...	Mar. 26
Alpha Trianguli Australis.....	Triangulum Australe.....	16 43.4	-68 56	1.9		130	July 18
Alpha Persei.....	Perseus.....	3 20.7	+49 41	1.9		190	Dec. 27
Eta Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	13 45.6	+49 34	1.9		220	June 3
Gamma Geminorum.....	Gemini.....	6 34.8	+16 27	1.9		65	Feb. 14
Epsilon Sagittarii.....	Sagittarius.....	18 20.9	-34 25	1.9		165	Aug. 12
Alpha Ursae Majoris.....	Ursa Major.....	11 0.7	+62 1	1.9		90	Apr. 22
Delta Canis Majoris.....	Canis Major.....	7 6.4	-26 19	2.0		410	Feb. 22

Comets

In ancient times comets were supposed to be omens of sudden death, war, revolution or other dire events in human affairs and practically nothing was known of their true nature. They still offer puzzling problems to modern astronomers and, with about 1000 listed, new ones are being discovered and charted each year. In general, comets consist of a nucleus (sometimes lacking) surrounded by a head or "coma" (from the Greek word for hair because of its hazy appearance) from which extends the great tail that makes the passage of a comet through our skies such a striking spectacle. Comets come in varying sizes but the average diameter of the heads of a large number of observed comets is about

80,000 miles and the tail length may stretch out to more than 100,000,000 miles. The density of comets is so low, however, that we can see the stars through them and there is more actual material in one cubic inch of ordinary air than in 2000 cubic miles of the tail of a comet.

The luminous tails of comets were believed, for many centuries, to be merely clouds high in our atmosphere. Tycho Brahe, eccentric Danish astronomer, proved that the comet he observed in 1577 was a celestial object far beyond the limit of the Earth's atmosphere. But the great forward step in the study of comets came when Edmund Halley, who became England's Astronomer Royal, carefully observed a

comet in 1682, checked with previous observations, calculated its orbit and predicted its return to our skies in 1758 or 1759. Halley died in 1742 but the comet, now named after him, reappeared on schedule and a search through ancient records indicated that it had been observed in repeated appearances as far back as 240 B. C. Its last appearance was marked by its perihelion passage in 1910 and its next visit to our skies will occur in 1986. Halley's fulfilled prediction was the first definite proof that comets have regular orbits and time schedules or are, as the astronomers say, "periodic". The known "periods" (time intervals between appearances) of comets vary from the 3.3 years of Encke's Comet to thousands of years for wider travelers. No known bright comets are scheduled for appearance in our sky this year.

A curious thing about comets is that their tails always trail from the head in a direction away from the Sun, so that when a comet is moving away from the Sun, the tail stretches out in front of the head. A comet's tail is so tenuous as to be almost a vacuum. The Earth passed through the tail of Halley's Comet in May, 1910, and on that occasion astronomers heard nothing,

felt nothing and saw nothing to indicate that such passage had any observable effect on the Earth.

Twenty Famous Comets

Year and no.	Name of comet	Period years
1744	De Chéseaux's Comet.....	.....
1806	Biela's Comet.....	6.7
1811 I	Great Comet of 1811.....	3000
1812	Di Vico's Comet.....	70.7
1815	Olbers' Comet.....	74.0
1819 I	Encke's Comet.....	3.3
1819	Pons-Winnecke Comet.....	6.0
1835 III	Halley's Comet.....	76.3
1843 I	Great Comet of 1843.....	512.4
1844 II	Great Comet of 1844.....	102,050
1858 VI	Donati's Comet.....	2,040 (?)
1864 II	Great Comet of 1864.....	2,800,000
1871 III	Tuttle's Comet.....	13.8
1874 III	Coggia's Comet.....	6,000 (?)
1879	Brorsen's Comet.....	5.6
1881 II	Tebbutt's Comet.....	.....
1889 VI	Swift's 2nd Comet.....	7.0
1892 III	Holmes' Comet.....	6.9
1923	d'Arrest's Comet.....	6.6
1925 II	Comet Schwassmann-Wachmann..	16.2

The Polar Auroras

It has been definitely established that Sun-spots are the direct cause of the greatest electrical show on Earth, a double feature, the Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights) and the Aurora Australis (Southern Lights). Sun-spots are magnetic storms of vast dimensions on the surface of the Sun and they shoot out electrified particles into space. Those that come toward the Earth are drawn toward the Earth's magnetic poles and consequently these magnetic poles are the radiating centers of those spectacular electromagnetic displays in the sky that we commonly call the "Northern Lights" or the "Southern Lights", depending upon whether we see them in the northern or southern hemisphere. The electrical particles from the Sun-spots strike the upper regions of our atmosphere where the component gases (nitrogen, oxygen and extremely minor amounts of argon, helium, neon, hydrogen and carbon dioxide) are very much rarefied and cause them to vibrate and glow in colors characteristic of the various elements, just as a neon sign glows when an electric charge is passed through it. The Sun-spots that cause auroral displays also cause the magnetic storms that interfere with radio

reception, telephone, telegraph and cable traffic and other electromagnetic devices such as compasses and various aviation accessories.

There is an almost infinite variety to the auroral display. The lights may sweep across the sky in waves, in streamers or in folds like draped curtains. Or it may be a stationary glow. Sometimes there is little or no color in these waves, sheets or streamers of light. At other times the lights may be rich in red or green or pastel shades. Rose color and lavender and violet and purple are common. Blue is rare but has been seen. The "Northern Lights" have been seen as far south as New Orleans and the Florida peninsula and the "Southern Lights" have been seen as far north as New Zealand and Australia, but the maximum occurrence of these auroral displays is along the borders of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Since these are atmospheric displays, our atmosphere must extend to the extreme height at which auroral lights are observed. Prof. Carl Störmer of the University of Oslo found this to be about 600 miles. He further found that no auroral lights came closer to the Earth's surface than 50 or 60 miles.

The Change of Seasons

It is enough to state that the Earth is nearer to the Sun in January than it is in July to convince those who live in the northern hemisphere that there must be some other explanation than that for the

seasonal changes on our globe. The reason for the change in seasons is that the axis of rotation of the Earth is tipped to the perpendicular of the plane of its orbit around the sun at an angle of approxi-

mately $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees (more accurately, it varies in 1948 from $23^{\circ} 26' 51''$ to $23^{\circ} 26' 53''$) and consequently there is a proportional shifting of the angle of the Sun's rays falling on different portions of the Earth's surface at different times of year.

On or about June 21 the north end of the Earth's axis is tipped to its limit toward the Sun. In the northern hemisphere this is our Summer Solstice. We then have our longest days and receive a maximum of heat and light from the Sun whose perpendicular rays are falling on the Tropic of Cancer, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Equator. Six months later, on or about Dec. 21, the Earth has reached a position in its orbit that finds the north end of its axis tipped at its maximum away from the Sun. This is our Winter Solstice. We then have our shortest days and receive a minimum of heat and light from the Sun that is hovering over the Tropic

of Capricorn, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees south of the Equator. Conditions are reversed in the southern hemisphere for obvious reasons. Their Winter is our Summer; their Summer our Winter. Twice a year, at the equinoxes in March and September, the Sun is on the Equator, the day is of equal length all over the world and each hemisphere receives the same amount of light and heat from the rays of the Sun.

If the effect in the change of the angle of the Sun's rays on the Earth's surface were instantaneous, our coldest period would be at the Winter Solstice and our warmest period at the Summer Solstice, but due to the blanket of atmosphere around the Earth and the cumulative effect in the heating or cooling of the Earth's surface, we have "the lag of the seasons" that brings our warmest and coldest periods some five or six weeks after the Sun is "farthest north" or "farthest south".

The Seasons, 1948

(Eastern Standard Time)

d h m

Mar. 20 11 57 A.M. Sun enters sign of Aries; spring begins in northern hemisphere.
 Jun. 21 7 11 A.M. Sun enters sign of Cancer; summer begins in northern hemisphere.
 Sept. 22 10 22 P.M. Sun enters sign of Libra; autumn begins in northern hemisphere.
 Dec. 21 5 34 P.M. Sun enters sign of Capricornus; winter begins in northern hemisphere.

Planet Table

	Mean distance from sun, in millions of miles	Period of revolution around the sun	Eccentricity of orbit	Inclination to ecliptic	Diameter	Period of rotation on axis	Inclination of equator to orbit plane	Surface gravity (earth = 1)	Oblateness	Mean velocity in orbit	Known moons
				° ' "	miles		°			mi./sec.	
Sun.....					865,380	25 ^d 33	7.2	28	0	.....	.....
Moon.....		(27 ^d 322)*	0.06	5 9	2,159.9	27 ^d 322	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.16	0	0.63	.....
Mercury.....	36.0	87 ^d 969	0.21	7 0	3,008.5	88 ^d	7	0.26	0	30	0
Venus.....	67.2	224 ^d 701	0.01	3 24	7,575.4	.....	?	0.90	0	22	0
Earth.....	93.0	365 ^d 256	0.02	0 0	7,926.7	23 ^h 56 ^m	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.00	1/297	18.5	1
Mars.....	141.5	1 ^y 881	0.09	1 51	4,215.6	24 ^h 37 ^m	24	0.38	1/192	15	2
Jupiter.....	483.3	11 ^y 862	0.05	1 18	88,698	9 ^h 50 ^m	3	2.40	1/15	8	11
Saturn.....	886.1	29 ^y 458	0.06	2 29	75,060	10 ^h 14 ^m	27	0.95	1/9.5	6	9
Uranus.....	1783	84 ^y 015	0.05	0 46	30,878	10 ^h 8	98	0.96	1/14	4	4
Neptune.....	2793	164 ^y 788	0.01	1 46	32,932	15 ^h 8	29	1.00	1/40	3	1
Pluto.....	3666	247 ^y 697	0.25	17 9	5,900	??	??	??	??	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0

NOTE: The rotation of Venus is uncertain, but is probably a few weeks or months. The equatorial diameters of the Earth, Jupiter, and Saturn are given; the polar diameter of the earth is 7900.0 mi., of Jupiter 82,769 mi., and of Saturn 67,170 mi. The above table was taken from *New Handbook of the Heavens*, 2d ed. (McGraw-Hill Book Co.). *Period of revolution around the earth.

The Moon

The planet Mars has two tiny satellites or moons, Jupiter has eleven, Saturn nine, Uranus four and Neptune one. The Earth, like Neptune, has one satellite that is uniformly called The Moon. It is a globe of approximately 2160 miles in diameter with a surface deeply pitted by great craters. It has no atmosphere that astronomers can detect and shines only by re-

flected light of the Sun. Though it seems bright to us at "full moon", it reflects only about 7 percent of the light poured on it by the Sun.

The path of the Moon on its travels around the Earth is elliptical, with the Earth at one focus of the ellipse. The distance of the Moon from the Earth varies from 221,463 miles (perigee) to 252,710

miles (apogee), the average distance being 238,860 miles. The really curious thing about the Moon is that it revolves around the Earth in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, 11.47 seconds and rotates on its axis in exactly the same time, which is why we always see the same side of the Moon. Due to what are known as "librations in latitude and longitude" and also a "diurnal libration", we do see "around the edge of the Moon" at different times and in this manner a total of 59 percent of the Moon's surface has been observed, but the other 41 percent never has been seen by human eye.

Although the Moon revolves around the Earth in approximately $27\frac{1}{3}$ days, it is, on the average, a matter of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days (29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2.78 seconds) from

one New Moon to the other because the Earth is moving around the Sun while the Moon is moving around the Earth and the "New Moon" depends upon the relative positions of the three bodies. If the planes of orbit of the Earth and the Moon coincided, there would be an eclipse of the Moon at every "Full Moon" and an eclipse of the Sun at every "New Moon", but the (approximately) 5-degree angle between the planes of orbit of the Earth and the Moon causes the Moon on most of its revolutions to miss the Earth's shadow and the Moon's shadow on most trips to miss falling on the Earth. The tidal effects of the Moon are, of course, well known. The "Spring Tides" occur at "Full Moon" and "New Moon" and the "Neap Tides" at "First Quarter" and "Last Quarter".

Eclipses for 1948

(1) *Partial eclipse of the moon, April 23.* Essentially invisible in the U. S. Visible in general in the Indian O. and Asia, except the western parts; the Antarctic areas; Australia; the Pacific O.; and the beginning in the Alaska region. It is an unimportant eclipse, less than 0.03 of the moon's diameter being covered by the earth's shadow at mid-eclipse.

In s. Calif. the moon begins to be slightly eclipsed just before moonset; and as seen from Alaska the moon enters the shadow before moonset, making the beginning of the eclipse visible.

	Universal time (G.C.T.)		
	d	h	m
Moon enters penumbra	23	11	28
Moon enters umbra	23	13	20
Mid-eclipse	23	13	39
Moon leaves umbra	23	13	58
Moon leaves penumbra	23	15	50

(2) *Annular eclipse of the sun, May 8-9.* The path of the annular phase begins at sunrise in the Indian O. about 350 mi. s. of the southern tip of India, goes across Siam at Bangkok ($1^{\text{h}}0^{\text{m}}$ U.T., May 9), across French Indo-China and southeastern China, leaving the coast 62 mi. n. of Shanghai ($1^{\text{h}}55^{\text{m}}$). It goes across the Yellow Sea and Korea, south of Seoul; it traverses the Sea of Japan and enters the Sea of Okhotsk north of Hokkaido, Japan, and enters the Pacific at the s. tip of Kamchatka. It passes over or close to the outermost Aleutian Is. (about $3^{\text{h}}50^{\text{m}}$ U.T.) and ends at sunset at a point about 500 mi. off the Washington coast.

The path of the annular phase is narrow, especially in the middle. The earth's shadow-cone reaches close to the earth, and in the Sea of Japan, east of Korea, a very short total eclipse is possible. At Bangkok the duration of the annular phase is 32^{s} ; this time decreases with progress of the

eclipse to nearly zero at the point mentioned, then gradually increases to about $\frac{1}{2}^{\text{m}}$ in the Aleutian Is.

The eclipse is partial in most of Asia and the East Indies, the n. polar regions, much of the north Pacific, all of Alaska, and generally the n.w. part of North America. At Manila, mid-totality occurs at 9:18 a.m., 120th-meridian-east standard time, with 0.7 of the sun obscured; at Nome, Alaska, at 4:40 p.m., May 8, 165th-meridian-west time, with 0.6 obscured; at Honolulu at 6:22 p.m., Hawaiian time, with 0.2 obscured; at Seattle the beginning of the partial phase occurs at 7:03 p.m., P.S.T., May 8, and at Portland, Oreg., at 7:05 p.m.; at these two stations the sun sets before mid-eclipse.

(3) *Total eclipse of the sun, Nov. 1.* Invisible in North America. The path of the central line of totality begins at sunrise in the Belgian Congo, at Abu Mombasi, 310 mi. n.w. of Stanleyville, equatorial Africa. It goes across Lake Victoria, passing close to Entebbe, cuts across Kenya, going 50 mi. south of Nairobi ($4^{\text{h}}25^{\text{m}}$ U.T.), and leaves the coast near Malinda at $4^{\text{h}}27\frac{1}{2}^{\text{m}}$ U.T. It goes n. of Madagascar, cutting thru the Farquhar Is. at $4^{\text{h}}43^{\text{m}}$ ($7^{\text{h}}43^{\text{a.m.}}$, 45th-meridian-east S.T.). The path of totality travels s.e. and east across the Indian O., passing considerably south of Tasmania, and ending at sunset in the Pacific about 250 mi. w. of South Is., New Zealand.

At Nairobi the duration of totality is 47^{s} ; at the Farquhar Is., $1^{\text{m}}15^{\text{s}}$; and the maximum is $1^{\text{m}}56^{\text{s}}$ in mid-Indian O. There appear to be no islands in the path of totality except the very small islands of the Farquhar group (long. 51° e., lat. 10° s.). Partial phases are visible generally in e. and s. Africa, Arabia, the southern tip of India, all but the n. part of Australia, Tasmania, and most of New Zealand.

Astronomical Constants

1 light-year	5,880,000,000,000 mi.
velocity of light	186,273 mi./sec.
astronomical unit or distance earth-to-sun	93,003,000 mi.
mean distance, earth to moon	238,860 mi.
general precession	50".26
obliquity of the ecliptic	23° 27' 8".26—0".4684(t-1900) *
equatorial radius of the earth	3963.34 statute mi.
polar radius of the earth	3949.99 statute mi.
earth's mean radius	3958.89 statute mi.
oblateness of the earth	$\frac{1}{297.0}$
equatorial horizontal parallax of the moon	57' 2".70
sun's diameter	865,380 mi.
sidereal year	365 ^d .2564
tropical year	365 ^d .2422
sidereal month	27 ^d .3217
synodic month	29 ^d .5306
sidereal day	23 ^h 56 ^m 4 ^s .091 of mean-solar time
mean solar day	24 ^h 3 ^m 56 ^s .555 of sidereal time

*† refers to the year in question, for example 1948.

The Atmosphere

The atmosphere of the Earth—the blanket of air that surrounds our globe and is essential to life—is of interest to astronomers because of its effect on the light that comes to us from heavenly bodies. Air has weight and volume. It refracts (bends or changes the direction of) light rays that enter it. Due to this refraction, we are able to see the Sun and the Moon before they rise and after they set. The "twinkling" of the stars is caused by convection currents in the air that have a rapidly changing refractive effect on the light from the stars. Our twilight is produced by the diffusion in the atmosphere of light from the Sun when it is below the horizon. Meteors become visible when they are heated to incandescence by friction with the atmosphere when, from outer space, they plunge into it at terrific speed.

Prof. Carl Störmer of the University of

Oslo measured the height of the atmosphere and found it to be more than 600 miles, but about half of it by weight is below 18,000 feet. Although we may remark blandly that something is "as light as air", the Earth's atmosphere in bulk is of such enormous weight that at sea level it exerts a pressure of approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch. At higher levels, of course the pressure is less.

Chemically, the atmosphere is composed of nitrogen (approximately 78 percent by volume), oxygen (approximately 21 percent by volume), and extremely minor amounts (about 1 percent in all by volume) of argon, neon, helium, hydrogen and carbon dioxide. There is also present in the air a varying amount of water vapor, which is commonly complained of as "humidity" when the percentage is high in warm weather.

Important Meteor Showers

Date	Meteor stream	Radiant in constellation
Jan. 1-4	Quadrantids	Boötes
Feb. 5-10	Alpha Aurigids	Auriga
Mar. 10-12	Zeta Boötids	Boötes
Apr. 19-23	Lyrids	Hercules
May 1-6	May Aquarids	Aquarius
May 30	Eta Pegasids	Pegasus
June 27-30	Pons-Winnecke meteors	Draco
July 14	Alpha Cygnids	Cygnus
July 26-31	Delta Aquarids	Aquarius
Aug. 10-14	Perseids	Cassiopeia
Aug. 10-20	Kappa Cygnids	Cygnus
Aug. 21-31	Zeta Draconids	Draco
Sept. 22	Alpha Aurigids	Auriga
Oct. 2	Quadrantids	Boötes
Oct. 9	Giacobinids	Draco
Oct. 18-23	Orionids	Orion
Nov. 14-18	Leonids	Leo
Dec. 10-13	Geminids	Gemini

Meteors and Meteorites

Meteorites are meteors that have come down to Earth. Meteors are masses of mineral or metal or both that plunge into the Earth's atmosphere at great speed and become incandescent from the resultant friction so that they are seen in the sky as "fireballs" (bolides) or "shooting stars". The "fireballs" are the larger, make a greater flash across the sky and sometimes explode. Meteors come in all sizes but most of them verge on the microscopic and burn up completely in the flash that makes them visible from 40 to 60 miles above the Earth's surface. Millions of them enter our atmosphere every twenty-four hours and probably not more than one or two a day survive to strike the ground as meteorites.

The largest meteorite ever found is located near Grootfontein, Southwest Africa, and its weight is estimated between 50 and

0 tons. The second largest meteorite (the Chhignito, weight $36\frac{1}{2}$ tons) was found by Admiral Peary, Arctic explorer, at Cape York, Greenland, and is now on exhibition in the Hayden Planetarium, New York City. The largest meteorite found on United States soil is the Willamette (weight $15\frac{1}{2}$ tons), which fell near Portland, Oreg., and is now in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Craters produced by the fall of meteorites have been found in many countries. The first to be recognized and the largest known is Meteor Crater in Arizona, a depression about 4,000 feet in diameter, about 600 feet deep, and with exterior walls rising 250 feet above the surrounding plain. Me-

teor craters have been found near Odessa, Texas; Haviland, Kansas; in the Arabian Desert; in Central Australia and—a notable group of fifty or more—in the region of the Stony Tunguska River in northern Siberia.

Many meteors travel in swarms, believed in some cases to be disintegrated comets. The Perseid shower that occurs annually Aug. 10-14 is thought by some astronomers to be all that remains of Tuttle's Comet and the Leonid shower, which reaches a maximum in mid-November every 33 years, similarly is suspected of being what is left of Tempel's Comet. The Leonid shower of 1833 was the greatest meteor display of which astronomers have record.

Projection Planetaria

Dr. Robert G. Aitken, Director Emeritus of the Lick Observatory, called the Zeiss Projector in planetarium use "the most remarkable instrument that has ever been devised to exhibit impressively, and with the illusion of reality, the motions of the heavenly bodies and the phenomena that result from these motions". The first of these projectors was invented and developed by Dr. Walter Bauersfeld at the Carl Zeiss plant at Jena, Germany, and the first planetarium in which it was put to use was in the Deutsches Museum in Munich, May, 1925. Between that time and the outbreak of World War II, twenty-seven other such Zeiss Projectors were constructed and shipped for use in planetaria spread around the world. Five planetaria for the use of the Zeiss Projector were erected in the United States. There were also Zeiss Projector planetaria in Vienna, The Hague, Brussels, Stockholm, Moscow, Paris, Milan, Rome, Tokyo and Osaka. Some smaller

planetaria, with other projectors, have been built and are in operation in various places in the United States and Canada.

The Zeiss Projector planetaria in the United States are, in the order in which they were built:

Adler Planetarium, 900 E. Achsah Bond Drive, Chicago 5, Ill.

Director, Wagner Schlesinger.

Fels Planetarium, 20th St., Benjamin Franklin Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Director, Roy K. Marshall.

Griffith Planetarium, P.O. Box 9866, Los Feliz Station, Los Angeles 27, Calif.

Director, Dinsmore Alter.

Hayden Planetarium, 81st St., Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.

Director, Gordon A. Atwater.

Buhl Planetarium, Federal and West Ohio St., Pittsburgh 12, Pa.

Director, Arthur L. Draper.

Notable Telescopes of the World

Refractor Telescopes

Size in inches	Observatory	Location
40	Yerkes	Williams Bay, Wis.
36	Lick	Mt. Hamilton, Calif.
32.7	Paris (Univ. of)	Meudon, France
31.5	Astrophysical	Potsdam, Germany
30	Allegheny	Pittsburgh, Pa.
30	Bischoffsheim	Nice, France
30	Poulkova	Leningrad, U. S. S. R.

Reflector Telescopes

200	Palomar (being set up)	Mt. Palomar, Calif.
100	Mt. Wilson	Pasadena, Calif.
82	McDonald	Mt. Locke, Texas
74	Dunlap	Richmond Hill, Ont.
72	Lord Ross (dismantled)	Parsonstown, Eire
72	Dominion Astrophysical	Victoria, B. C.
69	Perkins	Delaware, Ohio
61	Harvard	Oak Ridge, Mass.
60	Bloemfontein	Bloemfontein, U. of S. Af.
60	Mt. Wilson	Pasadena, Calif.
60	Cordoba	Bosque Alegre, Argentina

Astronomical Photography

Since almost all astronomical research is now carried on by photographing the heavenly bodies, cameras and telescopes designed for this purpose are of the utmost importance.

What many astronomers consider the greatest advance in the making of astronomical instruments in the last fifty years was the production of the Schmidt Camera. The details of construction and method of operation of this camera were made known in 1930 by Bernhard Schmidt of the Hamburg Observatory at Bergedorf, Germany. The Schmidt Camera takes photographs with large fields of vision and sharp definition at much greater speed than was possible with earlier apparatus. Schmidt Cameras as fast as $f/0.6$ have been made, and those with a speed of $f/1$ are common. These remarkable cameras have been installed at many observatories in various parts of the world.

Symbols

☉ the sun	♄ Saturn
☾ the moon	♅ Uranus
☿ Mercury	♆ Neptune
♀ Venus	♇ Pluto
♁ the earth	♄ conjunction
♂ Mars	☾ occultation
♃ Jupiter	♄ opposition

Signs of the Zodiac

and average date of sun entering

1. ♈ Aries, the Ram, Mar. 21	7. ♎ Libra, the Balance, Sept. 23
2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull, Apr. 20	8. ♏ Scorpius, the Scorpion, Oct. 23
3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins, May 21	9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer, Nov. 22
4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab, June 21	10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat, Dec. 22
5. ♌ Leo, the Lion, July 23	11. ♒ Aquarius, the Water-bearer, Jan. 20
6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin, Aug. 23	12. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes, Feb. 19

Phenomena, 1948 (Eastern Standard Time)

January

d	h	m	
2	1	—	a.m. The earth in perihelion
2	11	37	p.m. ☾ on celestial equator
13	11	25	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 3°35' north
17	—	—	☿ on meridian, 3 a.m., L.C.T.
26	11	39	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 4°1' south
28	0	34	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 0°39' south; ♄ in New Eng.
30	—	—	♄ on meridian at 1 a.m., L.C.T.

February

1	4	33	a.m. P.S.T. ♄ ♄ Virginis, imm. for Cal.
4	11	—	a.m. ♄ at greatest elong. e., 18°17' from ☉.
5	1	8	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 3°16' north
8	9	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☉
17	11	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☉
18	6	35	a.m. ☿ ♀ Regulus, ☿ 4°18' north
23	8	51	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 0°34' south; ♄ in New Eng.
26	11	43	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 1°24' south

March

8	4	47	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 6°9' north
15	—	—	☿ on meridian, 10 p.m., L.C.T.
17	3	—	p.m. ♄, greatest elongation w., 27°41' from ☉
20	—	—	♄ on meridian, 6 a.m., L.C.T.
21	2	43	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 4°5' south
21	7	16	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 1°38' south
25	2	51	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator
28	11	13	p.m. ♄ ♄ Scorpii, imm. for Wash., D. C.

April

8	8	36	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator
10	—	—	♄ on meridian, 8 p.m., L.C.T.
13	3	9	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 1°8' north
14	1	47	p.m. ☿ ♀ Aldebaran, ♀ 8°58' north
14	11	—	p.m. ♄, greatest elongation e., 45°46' from ☉
14	4	50	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 2°52' south
22	3	6	a.m. P.S.T., ♄ ♄ Virginis, for Cal.
29	6	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 3°45' north

May

9	9	38	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°4' south
12	4	33	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 0°8' south
15	3	14	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♀ 4°15' south
15	6	44	a.m. ☿ ♀ Regulus, ☿ 1°18' north
19	—	—	♄ on meridian, 2 a.m., L.C.T.
23	8	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 2°6' north
26	1	28	a.m. C.S.T. ♄ ♄ Sagittarii, for Texas
28	8	—	p.m. ♄, greatest elongation e., 23°5' from ☉

June

2	1	7	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator
13	2	45	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 3°55' south
15	—	—	♄ on meridian, 0 ^h a.m., L.C.T.
15	0	48	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator
15	2	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☉
20	7	31	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 3°45' north
29	0	45	a.m. 4 Galilean moons of ♄ all on e. side
30	2	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°58' south

July

4	12	—	noon ☉ in aphelion
9	0	39	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 4°1' south
11	—	—	♄ on meridian, 10 p.m., L.C.T.
16	3	—	a.m. ♄, greatest elongation w., 20°33' from ☉
17	8	11	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 3°33' north
31	1	27	a.m. ♄ ♄ Tauri, imm. for New Eng.
31	3	—	a.m. ♄ at greatest brilliancy
31	11	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 5°27' south

August

5	1	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ♄, ☿ 1°32' south
8	7	44	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°56' south
8	11	46	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 2°19' south
9	—	—	♄ on meridian, 8 p.m., L.C.T.
13	11	24	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 3°35' north
14	7	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ♄, ♄ 0°34' north
16	0	21	a.m. ♄ ♄ Sagittarii, for Wash., D. C.
22	1	55	p.m. ☿ ♀ Spica, ☿ 2°4' north

September

1	0	41	a.m. ☿ ♀ Procyon, ♄ 3°17' north
2	11	—	p.m. ♄, greatest elongation w., 45°56' from ☉
5	6	50	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°41' south
6	5	7	p.m. ♄, mag. 1.5, imm. for Wash., D. C.
9	4	47	a.m. ☿ ♀ Regulus, ♄ 0°51' north
25	5	—	a.m. ♄, greatest elongation e., 26°9' from ☉
29	8	4	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 5°46' south

October

5	1	13	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 0°58' north
5	3	48	p.m. ☿ ♀ Regulus, ♄ 0°27' south
7	9	8	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 4°5' north
8	3	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ♄, ♄ 1°8' south
23	10	36	a.m. ☾ at maximum declination, +27°56'15"
27	1	25	a.m. ♄ ♄ Leonis, imm. for Wash., D. C.
29	2	2	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ☿ 2°10' south
30	7	16	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°28' south

November

4	2	—	p.m. ♄, greatest elongation w., 18°51' from ☉
4	2	54	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 4°19' north
5	5	13	a.m. ☾ at maximum declination, —27°55'57"
12	4	—	p.m. ☿ ♀ ♄, ♄ 0°18' north
18	10	4	p.m. ☿ ♀ Spica, ♄ 4°13' north
23	9	26	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 3°18' south
26	2	43	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator

December

1	3	—	a.m. ☿ ♀ ♄, ☿ 1°3' south
15	—	—	♄ on meridian, 5 a.m., L.C.T.
23	3	51	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 2°57' south
23	7	21	a.m. ☾ on celestial equator
23	11	41	p.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 0°2' south
26	2	57	p.m. ☿ ♀ Antares, ♄ 5°52' north
28	1	20	a.m. ☿ ♀ ☾, ♄ 4°18' north

CHRONOLOGY



GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS

Compiled by

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA

Before the Christian Era—(B. C.)

- 000-4000—Advanced stage of civilization in Egypt and Mesopotamia.
- 2700—Huang-Ti founds Chinese Empire.
- 000 (?)—Indo-Europeans invade northern Greece.
- 700-1300—Rivalry between Assyria and Babylonia for control of western Asia.
- 0800 (?)—Moses leads Jews out of Egypt.
- 1194-1184 (?)—Trojan War: Greeks emerge supreme after legendary siege of Troy.
- 753—Legendary founding of Rome by Romulus.
- 500-400—Rise of Maya civilization in Mexico.
- 499-479—Persian Wars: Persians, in expeditions against Greece, fail in efforts at subjugation.
- 431-404—Peloponnesian War: Spartans, under Lysander, take Athens to become supreme in Greece.
- 390—Barbarian Gauls sack Rome.
- 340—Rome assumes ascendancy over towns of Italy.
- 334-330—Alexander the Great conquers Greece, Persia, Egypt, and part of India.
- 264-146—Punic Wars: Romans, in campaigns against Carthaginians, seize Sicily and Spain and destroy Carthage (later rebuilt by Romans, destroyed by Arabs in 698 A.D.)
- 45—Caesar becomes dictator for life.
- 44—Caesar assassinated. Mark Antony seizes Rome.
- 31—Octavius defeats Antony, conquers Egypt.
- 30—Suicides of Antony and Cleopatra.
- 27—Octavius becomes Emperor Augustus; Roman Empire established.
- 4 (?)—Birth of Christ (according to many historians).

The Christian Era—(A. D.)

- 29 (?)—Crucifixion of Christ.
- 78—Agricola conquers Britain.
- 247—Goths begin invasion of Europe.
- 306—Constantine the Great, first Christian Emperor, defeats the Franks.
- 330—Constantine makes Constantinople the seat of the Roman Empire.
- 400—Goths under Alaric invade Italy.
- 410—Sack of Rome by Alaric.
- 451—Battle of Châlon: Huns under Attila defeated by Romans.
- 476—Fall of Rome; traditional date dividing ancient and medieval history.
- 622—Hegira (flight of Mohammed from Mecca). After Mohammed's death in 632, Moslems sweep over much of western Asia and northern Africa.
- 711—Moslems cross into Spain.
- 732—Charles Martel defeats Moslems in Battle of Tours, preventing their invasion of France.
- 800—Charlemagne crowned first emperor of Holy Roman Empire; Christianity established over much of Europe.
- 1066—Battle of Hastings: William the Conqueror successfully invades England.
- 1096-1291—The Crusades: European Christians, in seven periods of conflict, oppose the Moslems and Turks, developing commerce and extending Christianity.
- 1206—Mongolian Empire established by Genghis Khan.
- 1215—Magna Carta proclaimed at Runnymede, England.
- 1260-92—Kublai Khan establishes sovereignty in China.
- 1338-1453—Hundred Years' War: England loses lands in France.
- 1431—Joan of Arc burned at the stake.
- 1453—Turks capture Constantinople.
- 1455-85—Wars of the Roses: House of York against House of Lancaster; Tudor line started by Henry VII.

- 1492—Moors driven out of Spain. Christopher Columbus discovers America (West Indies).
- 1517—Beginning of Reformation in Germany.
- 1522—One of Magellan's ships circumnavigates the globe.
- 1571—Battle of Lepanto: Don John of Austria routs Turkish fleet.
- 1588—Spanish Armada destroyed by British.
- 1607—Jamestown, Va., settled by English under Capt. John Smith.
- 1618-48—Thirty Years' War: England, Holland, France, Sweden and German Protestants against Spain, Italy and German Catholics; Peace of Westphalia ends conflict, Alsace going to France, Swiss independence being recognized, and German secularized states being given religious freedom.
- 1619—First representative assembly in America at Jamestown, Va. First Negro slaves land at Jamestown from Dutch ship.
- 1620—Pilgrims land at Plymouth Rock.
- 1642-52—Great Rebellion: civil wars in England lasting from 1642 to 1646 and from 1648 to 1652; Charles I executed; Oliver Cromwell establishes commonwealth.
- 1644—Manchu Dynasty established in China, lasting until 1912.
- 1660—Monarchy restored in England under Charles II.
- 1665—The Great Plague in London.
- 1704—British capture Gibraltar from Spain.
- 1707—Scotland and England united.
- 1709—Battle of Poltava: Russians under Peter the Great defeat Swedes under Charles XII.
- 1752—Benjamin Franklin, flying kite, discovers lightning to be identical with electricity.
- 1756-63—Seven Years' War: France, Austria, Sweden, and Russia against England and Prussia; Clive defeats French at Battle of Plassey (1757), marking beginning of British supremacy in India; England wins Canada; Prussia retains Silesia.
- 1765—Stamp Act passed by British Parliament; Stamp Act Congress in New York threatens boycott unless repealed.
- 1770—The Boston Massacre (March 5).
- 1773—Boston Tea Party (Dec. 16).
- 1774—First Continental Congress, Philadelphia (Sept. 5).
- 1775-83—American Revolution. Outstanding events: 1775—Battle of Lexington-Concord (April 19). Battle of Bunker Hill (June 17). 1776—Declaration of American Independence (July 4). Battle of Long Island (Aug. 27). 1777—Congress adopts Stars and Stripes (June 14). Battle of Brandywine (Sept. 11). Battle of Germantown (Oct. 4). Burgoyne surrenders at Saratoga (Oct. 17). 1778—Battle of Monmouth (June 28). Capture of Kaskaskia (July 4). 1779—Battle of Savannah (Oct. 8-9). 1780—Major André hanged as spy (Oct. 2). Battle of King's Mountain (Oct. 7). 1781—Battle of Cowpens (Jan. 17). Battle of Yorktown (Sept. 28-Oct. 19) and British surrender by Lord Cornwallis. 1783—Peace treaty signed by U. S. and Great Britain (Sept. 3).
- 1787—U. S. Constitution drawn up at Philadelphia (May 14).
- 1789—First U. S. Congress meets (April 6). Washington inaugurated as first President (April 30).
- 1789-99—French Revolution. Outstanding events: 1789—Bastille destroyed (July 14). 1792—War with Prussia. France declared republic (Sept. 21). 1793—Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette beheaded. Beginning of Reign of Terror. 1795—Napoleon Bonaparte heads army. Peace with Prussia. Directory established (Oct. 27). (Revolution merges into Napoleonic Wars.)
- 1792—Trial of Warren Hastings, British administrator in India.
- 1796-1815—Napoleonic Wars. Outstanding events: 1796—War in Italy. 1798—Campaign in Egypt. 1799—Napoleon made first Consul of French republic. 1804—Napoleon crowned emperor (Dec. 2). 1805—Nelson defeats French in Battle of Trafalgar (Oct. 21). French defeat Russians and Austrians in Battle of Austerlitz (Dec. 2). 1812—French defeat Russians in Battle of Borodino (Sept. 7). 1813—French defeated in Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16-19). 1814—Napoleon abdicates (April 11), sent to Elba. Louis XVIII becomes King of France. First Treaty of Paris (May 30). 1815—Napoleon flees Elba (Feb. 26). Conclusion of Congress of Vienna (June 9). Napoleon defeated in Battle of Waterloo (June 18). Second Treaty of Paris (Nov. 20).
- 1800—Britain and Ireland united.
- 1803—Louisiana Purchase.
- 1804-06—Journey of Lewis and Clark overland to U. S. Northwest.
- 1805—Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson's great victory and death (Oct. 21).

- 1812-14—War of 1812. Outstanding events:
1812—Declaration of War by U. S. (June 18). 1814—U. S. signs treaty with Britain at Ghent, Belgium (Dec. 24).
- 1819—Florida purchased from Spain.
- 1820—Missouri Compromise permits slavery in that state.
- 1823—Monroe Doctrine proclaims that no European power may seize territory or set up a government on American continents.
- 1830—Revolt in France; Charles X flees; Louis Philippe becomes king.
- 1832—South Carolina nullifies U. S. protective tariff law.
- 1836—Battle of the Alamo (March 6): Texas declares its independence from Mexico.
- 1846-48—Mexican War: boundary dispute between U. S. and Mexico; by Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), Mexico cedes Calif., Nev., and Utah to U. S.; Texas boundary set at Rio Grande.
- 1848—French depose Louis Philippe, set up Second Republic under Louis Napoleon.
- 1852—Louis Napoleon sets up second empire and takes title of Napoleon III.
- 1853-56—Crimean War: Russia loses claim to Greek Christians under Turkish flag.
- 1857—Dred Scott decision of U. S. Supreme Court (March 6) holds that a Negro slave is not a citizen.
- 1858—Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois.
- 1859—John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry (Oct. 16).
- 1860—South Carolina secedes from the Union (Dec. 20).
- 1861—Seceding states proclaim Confederacy; Jefferson Davis named president (Feb. 9).
- 1861—First Italian parliament; Victor Emmanuel proclaimed king.
- 1861-65—American Civil War. Outstanding events: 1861—Battle of Bull Run (July 21). 1862—Battle of *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (March 9). Battle of Shiloh (April 6-7). Seven Days battle (June 26-July 2). Battle of Antietam Creek (Sept. 16-17). 1863—Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Jan. 1). Battle of Chancellorsville (May 2-4). Battle of Gettysburg (July 1-3). Grant captures Vicksburg (July 4). Battle of Chickamauga (Sept. 19-20). Battle of Lookout Mountain (Nov. 24-25). 1864—Battle of Wilderness (May 5-6). Battle of Spotsylvania (May). Sherman's march through Georgia (ended Dec. 20). 1865—Lee surrenders at Appomattox (April 9).
- 1865—Lincoln shot by John Wilkes Booth (April 14) and dies (April 15).
- 1867—Alaska bought from Russia by U. S.
- 1869—Central Pacific and Union Pacific rail lines joined near Ogden, Utah (May 10), completing first trans-continental railroad.
- 1870-71—Franco-Prussian War: ends with Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871).
- 1873—Financial panic in New York.
- 1876—Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana: massacre of General Custer's forces by the Sioux (June 25).
- 1877-78—Russo-Turkish War: power of Turkey in Europe broken; redivision of southeastern Europe at Congress of Berlin (June 13-July 13, 1878).
- 1881—Alexander II of Russia assassinated by nihilists (March 13). President Garfield fatally shot (July 2, dies Sept. 19).
- 1883—Pendleton Act establishes Civil Service Commission and merit system.
- 1894-95—Chinese-Japanese War: Japan wins Formosa.
- 1898—Spanish-American War. Outstanding events: U. S. battleship *Maine* blown up in Havana harbor (Feb. 15). Dewey destroys Spanish fleet at Manila (May 1). Charge of San Juan Hill (July 1). Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago, Cuba, by U. S. ships (July 3). Treaty of Paris signed (Dec. 10) with Spain ceding the Philippines and Puerto Rico.
- 1898—Radium discovered by the Curies.
- 1899-1902—Boer (South African) War: resistance of Dutch to British government in Transvaal; Boers defeated and sign peace treaty at Pretoria (May 31, 1902).
- 1899—Filipinos revolt (Feb. 4); U. S. forces capture rebel leader, Aguinaldo (March 23, 1901).
- 1900—Boxer uprising in China against foreigners and Chinese Christians.
- 1901—President McKinley fatally shot (Sept. 6, dies Sept. 14).
- 1904-05—Russo-Japanese War: result of conflicts in Manchuria; Port Arthur surrenders to Japanese (Jan. 2, 1905); after Treaty of Portsmouth (Sept. 5, 1905), Japan emerges as major power.
- 1912—Republic established in China (Feb. 12).
- 1912-13—Balkan Wars: Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro allied successfully against Turkey; later Bulgaria attacks Serbia and Greece and is defeated.
- 1914—U. S. troops land at Veracruz, Mexico, and occupy city for several months. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria assassinated (June 28) at Sarajevo by Serbs, precipitating World War I.

- 1914-18—World War I: Central Powers (Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey) against the Allies (United States, Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Serbia, Greece, Rumania, Montenegro, Portugal, Italy and Japan). Outstanding events: 1914—Austria declares war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declares war on Russia (Aug. 1) and France (Aug. 3). Germans invade Belgium (Aug. 4). Britain declares war on Germany (Aug. 4). Germans defeat Russians at Tannenberg, East Prussia (Aug. 31).
- 1918—President Wilson's Fourteen Points of Peace speech (Jan. 8). Battle of the Somme (March 21-April 6). Battle of the Aisne (May 27-June 5). Second Battle of the Marne (July 15-Aug. 4). U. S. troops take St. Mihiel (Sept. 13). Battle of the Meuse-Argonne (Sept. 20-Nov. 11). Allies break Hindenburg line (Oct. 5). Armistice signed (Nov. 11).
- 1917—Balfour Declaration (Nov. 2) promises Jews homeland in Palestine.
- 1919—Treaty of Versailles signed (June 28); U. S. Senate rejects League of Nations (Nov. 19).
- 1919—The Third International (organization of Communist parties of all nations) founded at Moscow (March). Treaty of Versailles signed (June 28); U. S. Senate refuses to ratify treaty (Nov. 19).
- 1920—League of Nations comes into existence (Jan. 10). National Prohibition goes into effect (Jan. 20). Woman Suffrage amendment ratified (Aug. 26).
- 1922—Fascist coup in Italy; Mussolini forms cabinet (Oct. 31).
- 1923—Munich beer hall putsch led by Hitler is put down (Nov. 8-9).
- 1924—Teapot Dome oil scandal.
- 1925—William Jennings Bryan and Clarence Darrow in Scopes evolution trial in Tennessee.
- 1926—General strike in Great Britain. Germany joins League of Nations.
- 1927—Charles A. Lindbergh flies solo across Atlantic (May 20-21).
- 1928—Kellogg Peace Pact signed (Aug. 27); representatives of fifteen nations outlaw war.
- 1929—New York stock market collapses (Oct. 29); depression begins.

COST OF WARS TO U. S. TAXPAYERS

Source: Treasury Department.

War	Date	Direct cost	Pensions	Interest	Total
Revolutionary War.....	1775 to 1783	\$74,555,642 ¹	\$70,000,000 ²	.....	\$144,555,642 ³
War of 1812.....	1812 to 1815	133,700,000 ²	46,218,390 ⁴	.....	179,918,390 ³
War with Mexico.....	1846 to 1847	166,000,000 ²	61,653,106 ⁴	.....	227,653,106 ³
Civil War.....	1861 to 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Government.....	.....	4,474,954,364 ⁵	8,126,561,152.	\$3,054,000,000 ⁶	15,655,515,516
Confederacy.....	.....	2,099,768,707 ⁶	7	.....	2,099,768,707 ⁶
Spanish-American War.....	1898.....	576,256,000	2,276,470,624 ⁴	49,815,000 ⁶	2,902,541,624
World War I.....	1917 to 1918	25,807,000,000 ⁹	6,391,000,000 ⁹	9,557,000,000 ¹¹	41,755,000,000
World War II.....	1941 to 1945	330,500,000,000 ¹²	4,128,608,870 ¹³	15,150,000,000 ¹³	349,778,608,870 ¹⁴
Total.....	.....	363,832,234,713	21,100,512,142	27,810,815,000	412,743,561,855

¹Foreign loans, \$10,098,706; national and state war debts, \$64,456,936.

²Estimated.

³Incomplete figures; actual cost almost certainly much higher.

⁴As of Feb. 28, 1946.

⁵Including \$468,954,364 expended by the several states.

⁶Confederate Treasury figures for the period from February 1861 to October 1, 1864, only, expressed in Confederate currency, which depreciated by October 1, 1864, to a ratio with gold of 26 to 1. Does not include expenditures by the several states of the Confederacy.

⁷No estimate available of pensions paid to Confederate veterans by Southern states

⁸As of 1925.

⁹Including \$88,000,000 of payments under the War Claims Act.

¹⁰Total cost of Veterans Administration to June 30, 1934.

¹¹To June 30, 1934.

¹²War expenditures from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1945, \$281,500,000,000; estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, \$49,000,000,000.

¹³Includes estimated expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

¹⁴The total cost of World War II to all participants was estimated as of March 10, 1946, at \$1,352,000,000,000 (1 trillion 352 billion dollars). Source: Bank of International Settlements. as reported in the N. Y. Herald Tribune.

HEADLINES OF THE YEARS

1930-1946

Compiled by

THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE

- 1930** On a crisp fall morning in October, 1929, the N. Y. Stock Market plunged downward. In a few hours, thousands of paper fortunes and some real ones were wiped out. The nation awoke as if at the shrill clatter of an alarm clock. This was the end of an era. Some months before that historic morning in Wall Street, the nation's economic machinery had been creaking ominously and slowing down. Unemployment spread, gloom and worry were in the air.
- Jan. 22** George V opens five-power naval parley in London.
- 26 Primo de Rivera quits after ruling Spain with iron fist 6½ years.
- Feb. 20** Richard E. Byrd and party quit Antarctica after year.
- Mar. 6** Communists in nationwide demonstration meet with tear gas at White House.
- 7 Hjalmar Schacht resigns as Reichsbank head, protesting Young Plan terms.
- 10 Wickersham Committee reports complete breakdown of prohibition enforcement.
- 11 Babe Ruth signs biggest contract in baseball, \$160,000 for 2 years.
- 13 Discovery of ninth planet (Pluto) announced by U. S. astronomers.
- 25 German liner *Europa* makes new transatlantic record, 4 days, 17 hours, 6 minutes.
- 28 William T. Cosgrave resigns as president of Eire.
- April 20** Charles A. Lindbergh sets cross-continent air record, 14 hours, 45 minutes.
- 22 Navy pact signed by U. S., Britain, Japan, France and Italy.
- May 5** Mahatma Gandhi arrested.
- 7 Senate rejects John J. Parker for Supreme Court because of anti-labor record.
- 17 European Federation urged by Aristide Briand.
- June 14** House passes Smoot-Hawley tariff.
- 22 Son born to Lindberghs.
- July 7** Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes dies, promises to communicate from spirit world. (*Never does.*)
- 17 Britain rejects Briand's plan for a United States of Europe.
- Aug. 17** Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine set endurance air record—647 hours over St. Louis.
- 23 Bodies of S. A. Andrée and companions who tried to cross North Pole in balloon in 1896 found.
- 25 Samuel Seabury named to investigate N. Y. C. Magistrates Courts.
- Sept. 2** Dieudonné Coste and Maurice Bellonte complete Paris-to-N. Y. non-stop in 37 hours, 17 minutes. J. F. Crater, New York Supreme Court Justice wanted in investigation missing. (*Never found.*)
- 6 Argentine troops seize capital.
- 23 Soviets selling Old Masters; Mellon buys \$800,000 worth.
- Oct. 5** British air minister and 45 killed as R-101, world's largest airship, crashes over France.
- 9 Forty-six U. S. warships decommissioned as Navy economizes.
- 24 Military chiefs seize Rio, capture Brazil's president; mobs riot, twenty-seven dead.
- Nov. 2** Haile Selassie crowned Emperor.
- 4 Franklin D. Roosevelt reelected Governor of N.Y. Democrats gain throughout nation.
- 14 Police cars and trucks rush food to 8,849 hungry N. Y. families.
- 17 Strikes sweep Spain; riots in Barcelona as 200,000 workers quit.
- 19 Vatican linked by phone to outside world; first call from Cardinal Hayes.
- 21 Stalin in first interview with U. S. reporter urges U. S. trade with Soviet Union.
- Dec. 2** Hoover asks Congress for \$150,-000,000 to aid unemployed.
- 11 New York's Bank of United States, with 62 branches, 400,000 depositors, closed—insolvent.
- 12 Sinclair Lewis, accepting Nobel prize at Stockholm, derides U. S. culture, traditions, standards.
- DIED:** Kenneth Hawks, Jan. 2; Mabel Normand, Feb. 23; William Howard Taft, Mar. 8; A. Conan Doyle, July 7.

1931 All the world was restless. Rioting in Cuba and Spain, revolutionary rumblings in South and Central America (the Marines were in Nicaragua), Fascist bluster in Italy told of world-wide ferment in economics and politics. Here in the U. S. the depression deepened. A worried President summoned groups of anxious businessmen to the White House; neighborhood soup kitchens were set up to feed the hungry. Christmas shoppers looked away as they passed jobless, shivering men selling apples on street corners. A song that caught the imagination was "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?" The answer, as 1931 began, was generally "No."

Jan. 2 Eight U. S. Marines killed, 2 wounded in ambush by Nicaraguan rebels.

9 Soviet budget 16 billions, a world's record, with immense outlays for industry; private trade sinks to vanishing point.

20 Wickersham Board favors dry law revision; Hoover opposes modification, urges further trial of "noble experiment."

29 U. S. apologizes to Italy for alleged slur by Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler on Mussolini.

Feb. 5 Malcolm Campbell sets new speed record in auto, 245,733 miles per hour at Daytona, Fla.

24 Supreme Court holds 18th (Prohibition) Amendment constitutional.

27 The New York *World* suspends; sold by Pulitzers to The *Telegram*.

U. S. Senate passes soldiers' bonus.

Mar. 23 N. Y. Legislature orders investigation of N. Y. City affairs; Gov. Roosevelt calls on Mayor James J. Walker to meet charges.

28 Paul von Hindenburg assumes rule of Reich as dictator "to curb radical excesses."

31 Knute Rockne killed in air crash over Kansas.

1,000 die in earthquake at Managua, Nicaragua.

April 7 Anton J. Cermak elected Mayor of Chicago, defeating "Big Bill" Thompson.

14 Alfonso signs abdication, quits Spain with family. Niceto Alcalá Zamora president.

28 Roosevelt clears Walker; holds charges "too general."

May 1 Empire State, tallest building in world, opens; 102 stories, 1,100 feet.

7 Francis (Two-Gun) Crowley, youthful killer, captured after spectacular battle with N. Y. police.

Arturo Toscanini cuffed, slapped by Italian youths at Bologna for refusal to play Fascist anthem.

28 Auguste Piccard and Henry Kipper up 52,493 feet over Alps in balloon testing stratosphere rays.

30 Mussolini closes "Catholic Action" in Italy charging political activity.

June 6 Navy to drop base at Guam, no longer of military value.

20 Hoover proposes world debt moratorium for one year; Congress backs plan to save Reich.

July 2 Post and Gatty back at Roosevelt Field, completing circuit of globe in 8 days, 15 hours, 51 minutes. Previous record (Graf Zeppelin) 12½ days.

Aug. 9 Revolt fails in Cuba; ex-President Mario G. Menocal, rebel leader, flees.

24 J. Ramsay MacDonald resigns as Prime Minister of Britain.

Sept. 19 Japan seizes Mukden, Manchuria.

Oct. 24 Al Capone gets eleven years and \$50,000 fine for tax fraud.

25 George Washington Bridge opens.

Nov. 4 Japan is cited before League of Nations for trespassing in Manchuria.

5 MacDonald is Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin is Lord President of Council in Britain.

11 Charles G. Dawes ordered to Paris to aid League in settling Manchurian conflict.

12 \$59,000,000 Naval appropriations slash ordered by Hoover.

29 Japan rejects, while China accepts, League survey in Manchuria.

Dec. 2 Dr. Robert A. Millikan brings from Germany pictures of atom smashing with cosmic rays.

8 Chancellor Heinrich Brüning of Germany slashes wages and prices by decree; says he will use martial law to curb Hitler.

22 War debt moratorium is ratified in Senate.

DIED: Nellie Melba, Feb. 22; Ella V. Wendel, Mar. 13; Arnold Bennett, Mar. 27; Knute Rockne, Mar. 31; Nicholas Longworth, Apr. 9; Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Apr. 29; George F. Baker, May 2; David Belasco, May 14; Ralph Barton, May 20.

1932 People were dissatisfied with Prohibition. The Wickersham Committee survey disclosed the monumental traffic in alcohol, the organized and amply financed gangsterism that everyone knew about. Hoover and Congress vacillated. The Depression still plagued industry, merchandising, real estate. The nation's business seemed stalled on dead center. That gloomy, listless December, the nation's ear was tuned to shuffling cards, and public interest focussed on a bridge table where Sidney Lenz and the Culbertsons played an epic contract bridge match to determine the merits of their systems of bidding.

Jan. 9 Bruening notifies world Germany is unable to pay reparations.

12 Hattie W. Caraway, Ark., elected to U. S. Senate, first woman elected to that body.

24 Samuel Seabury indicts Tammany for New York misrule, after six months investigation.

29 Japanese invade Shanghai; U. S. warns Tokyo to respect American rights.

Feb. 3 Andrew Mellon named Ambassador to England; Ogden Mills Secretary of Treasury.

15 Hoover names Benjamin N. Cardozo to U. S. Supreme Court, succeeding Oliver Wendell Holmes (retiring).

27 James Chadwick, British scientist announces discovery of neutron, smallest particle.

Mar. 1 Lindbergh baby kidnaped at Hopewell, N. J.

7 4 killed as 3,000 riot for jobs at Ford plant near Detroit.

12 Ivar Krueger, Swedish "Match King" suicide.

13 Von Hindenburg beats Adolf Hitler in German presidential elections, but fails to get majority.

14 George Eastman, Kodak manufacturer and philanthropist, a suicide at 77.

April 4 Vitamin C isolated after 5-year search by Dr. C. G. King, University of Pittsburgh.

7 Roosevelt makes "Forgotten Man" speech on radio, setting keynote of his campaign for President.

9 Lindbergh paid \$50,000 ransom over Bronx Cemetery Wall (Apr. 2), New Jersey police announced.

10 Hindenburg beats Hitler in runoff by 5,900,000 votes; bans SS troops.

13 Receivers asked in Chicago for Samuel Insull's \$1,300,000,000 utility empire.

May 1 Soviet turns on world's biggest electric power plant at Dnieprostroy.

7 French President Doumier killed by Russian fanatic.

12 Lindbergh baby found slain in brush-pile.

15 Japanese Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai assassinated.

20 Amelia Earhart Putnam makes solo flight from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Culmore, Ireland; first woman to fly Atlantic alone.

June 2 Bonus Army of 3,500 reported marching on Washington from North, Central, Middle West States.

5 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., calls for Repeal; declares Prohibition has failed.

16 Hoover renominated, Charles Curtis for Vice President; Republicans reject repeal, advocate state option.

July 1 Democrats nominate F. D. Roosevelt on 4th ballot.

7 House passes 2-billion-dollar Garner-Wagner relief bill.

11 Hoover vetoes relief bill.

21 Franz Von Papen seizes German government, puts Army in charge after Nazi-Communist rioting.

28 U. S. Army under Gen. Douglas MacArthur drives Bonus Army out of Washington with tanks, tear gas; 1 killed by police bullet.

Aug. 30 Hermann W. Goering elected Reichstag president; Von Papen continued as Chancellor.

31 Germany demands arms equal to other nations.

Sept. 1 Mayor Walker of New York resigns during ouster proceedings before Roosevelt.

9 39 killed, 72 hurt as ferry blows up in East River.

30 London: mass demonstrations of hunger marchers stopped by police in Whitehall.

Nov. 6 Supreme Court orders retrial of Scottsboro Case.

8 Roosevelt wins in Democratic landslide; Congress wet, overwhelmingly Democratic.

22 Roosevelt confers with Hoover at White House.

Dec. 5 Repeal loses by six votes in House.

21 House votes 3.2 beer.

1933

Roosevelt was in: Hoover out. Roosevelt was fitting cabinet pieces together, making plans. Hoover was packing his papers. In the long pause from November to March, the rolls of jobless mounted and the nation grew more jittery. From Germany, increasingly turbulent and truculent, the name "Adolf Hitler" came more and more into the news. It was the year of the N. R. A. and the "blue eagle" and the year Prohibition ended. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said Roosevelt in his inaugural speech.

Jan. 4 Iowa farmers threaten to lynch insurance company representative for farm foreclosure.
5 Ex-President Calvin Coolidge dies of heart attack at Northampton, Mass.

19 Soviet exiles 45,000 Cossacks to Siberia as grain slackers.

30 Hitler made Chancellor of Germany.

Feb. 1 Hitler ends Reichstag; calls for referendum; pledges fight on Marxism, jobs for all.

10 League of Nations demands Japan surrender conquests in China.

13 Hoover urges world to stabilize currencies, return to gold.

14 Gov. Comstock of Michigan proclaims bank holiday; \$50,000,000 rushed to Detroit.

15 Roosevelt escapes death as assassin's bullet fells Mayor Cermak of Chicago at Miami. Police seize Giuseppe Zangara, fanatic.

21 House sends repeal proposal to state conventions. Japan bolts League of Nations.

25 Bank crisis sweeping nation; Congress gives Treasury extraordinary powers.

28 Reichstag set afire; Nazi's blame Communists. Hitler suspends civil rights.

Mar. 4 Capital of Jehol in north China falls to Japanese.

Roosevelt inaugurated; promises wartime action to defeat Depression.

5 Roosevelt proclaims bank holiday; bans hoarding; embargoes gold.

Reichstag votes absolute power to Hitler.

8 Roosevelt plans new money to open banks at once; gold called in.

10 127 die, 4,150 injured in Long Beach, Calif., earthquake.

12 President Roosevelt broadcast first "Fireside Chat."

14 Congress votes 3.2 beer.

15 Exchanges reopen, stocks up.

21 Roosevelt offers plan for 250,000 Civilian Conservation Corps jobs.

C. E. Mitchell, former National City Bank chairman, arrested for income tax evasion; acquitted in subsequent trial.

23 Reichstag confers blanket powers on Hitler; gives up legislative authority for 4 years.

27 Federal employees pay cut 15 percent; drop of 21.7 percent in living cost since 1928.

30 Nazis boycott Jews; order labels on all Jewish stores.

April 3 Airship Akron falls in sea off Jersey; Rear Adm. Wm. A. Moffett and 72 lost.
Michigan first state to vote repeal.

7 Beer barrels roll as 3.2 brew becomes legal.

9 Scottsboro boys found guilty again.

19 U. S. goes off gold standard.

21 Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald meet for recovery talks.

24 5,000 school teachers storm Chicago banks for 30 millions back pay.

May 1 Hitler orders labor for rich and poor, compulsory toil for all.

12 Farm and relief bills totaling \$5,000,000,000 signed by President.

15 U. S. refuses to join Britain and France for three-power action against Hitler.

16 Roosevelt calls on world for non-aggression pact.

17 Hitler accepts, demands equality for Reich.

18 Hugh A. Johnson named N. R. A. administrator.

23 New York votes 20 to 1 for repeal. J. P. Morgan & Co. assets dropped \$255,673,843 since 1929, Senate committee told.

27 Century of Progress exposition at Chicago opens.

June 7 Italy, Britain, France, and Germany sign 4-power pact for ten-year peace at Rome.

12 London Economic Conference opens.

16 Roosevelt signs N. R. A. bill, opens recovery drive; 5,000,000 jobs his goal.

- June** 22 Hitler proscribes all political parties except National Socialists.
- 29 London Economic Conference begs Roosevelt for stabilization agreement; warns of collapse, currency war.
- July** 1 Roosevelt rejects gold bloc stabilization plan.
- 10 Hitler wants Germany 100 percent Nazi, forbids rival parties "forever."
- 11 "Super-Cabinet" formed to direct U. S. Recovery.
- 12 Blanket industrial code offered to force wages to higher levels; 40 cents an hour minimum.
- 19 Italo Balbo leads 24-plane armada to N. Y. after transatlantic journey to Chicago Fair.
- 20 Stocks break 5 to 20 points; worst break in 3 years.
- 22 Wiley Post completes solo globe circuit in 7 days, 18 hours, 45 minutes.
- 27 World Economic Conference adjourns, blaming U. S. for wrecking its work. British adopt Empire fiscal policy.
- Aug.** 3 Fusion nominates F. H. LaGuardia for Mayor of New York City.
- 5 U. S. strike truce signed by Industry and Labor; Sen. Robert F. Wagner heads Mediation Board.
- 7 Reich scorns Anglo-French notice to stay out of Austria.
- 26 killed in riots in Havana.
- 12 President Gerardo Machado flees as mob sacks presidential palace in Cuba.
- 13 Roosevelt sends warship to Cuba.
- 14 Guglielmo Marconi proves microwaves carry further than horizon.
- 27 Raymond Moley resigns from Roosevelt "brain trust."
- Sept.** 1 Hitler insists Jewry be uprooted in Germany.
- 6 Radicals seize power in Cuba.
- 10 Jews organize consumer drive to boycott Nazi products.
- 13 200,000 New Yorkers participate in 10-hour parade up Fifth Avenue for N. R. A.
- 14 Seething Cuba under dictator rule by Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin.
- Oct.** 1 Harry L. Hopkins named Federal relief head.
- 3 Engelbert Dollfuss, Austria, wounded by Nazi fanatic.
- 14 Hitler bolts League of Nations and arms parley at Geneva.
- 16 U. S. remaining aloof in Europe, Norman H. Davis tells Geneva Conference.
- 17 Dr. Albert Einstein, refugee from Germany, arrives in United States, settles in Princeton, N. J.
- 22 Roosevelt begins dollar control, directs R. F. C. to buy gold in world markets.
- 25 Gold price set at 31.36, 27 cents above world price.
- Nov.** 7 F. H. La Guardia elected New York Mayor; Thomas E. Dewey elected District Attorney.
- 8 Cuba in state of war again.
- 11 France bars concessions to Hitler; disagrees with British policy.
- 12 Hitler wins 93 percent vote in referendum on Nazi foreign policy.
- 15 William H. Woodin, III, out as Secretary of Treasury; Morgenthau named to replace him.
- 16 British conciliate Germany with new arms concessions.
- 17 U. S. and Russia resume full relations (as of 11:50 P. M. Nov. 16); Soviet gives list of guaranties including pledge "to refrain from propaganda against the policies or social order of the U. S."
- 26 California mob storms jail, lynches two kidnap slayers at San Jose; Gov. Rolfe defends action of lynch mob.
- 28 Lynching wave spreads as Missouri mob hangs, burns Negro at St. Joseph and Maryland mob fights posse to free four lynch suspects.
- Dec.** 5 Prohibition ends in U. S. as Utah, 36th state ratifies repeal at 5:22 P. M.
- 18 Chaco truce ends boundary war between Paraguay and Bolivia.
- 21 Roosevelt orders silver purchased and coined in new inflation move.
- 22 Crown Prince born to Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagato of Japan.
- 23 200 dead in French railroad wreck 17 miles east of Paris.
- 24 Assassins stab to death Armenian Archbishop marching to altar in New York church.
- DIED:** Calvin Coolidge, Jan. 5; Thos. J. Walsh, Mar. 2; Anton J. Cermak, Mar. 6.

1934 The New Deal delved into the alphabet and came up with multi-lettered agencies. Mr. Roosevelt's resonant voice roused and reassured the nation in fireside chats. The Blue Eagle flapped. People talked about Section 7-A, codes, N. R. A., C. C. C., farm relief, cracking down on chisellers, and boondoggling. The little guy (it seemed) was coming into his own at last. Prohibition was finished. The nation enjoyed its first legal alcoholic holiday in fifteen years. New York had double cause to celebrate: Tammany was out in the cold for the first time since 1918.

Jan. 4 Roosevelt notifies Congress recovery program will cost \$10,000,000,000 by June 30, 1935.

10 Van Der Lubbe, Dutch communist, beheaded for Reichstag fire.

11 6 Navy planes fly from California to Hawaii in 24½ hours.

31 Dollar cut to 59.6 cents (gold value).

Feb. 6 20 dead in Paris riots as Daladier's government resigns.

12 France paralyzed by general strike. Civil war in Austria, 500 dead.

17 Britain, France, Italy send note to Hitler backing Dolfuss government in Austria.

19 Nazis send ultimatum to Dolfuss.

Mar. 1 Henry Pu-yl becomes Emperor Kang-teh of Manchukuo. (Manchukuo was Japan's new name for Manchuria.)

10 Roosevelt orders return of air mail to civilian lines after ten Army casualties in 20 days.

15 Samuel Insull, disguised as woman, flees Athens to evade extradition to U. S.

24 Roosevelt signs Philippine Independence Bill.

28 Roosevelt gets first setback in Congress as his veto of Patman bonus bill is overridden.

April 13 4,700,000 U. S. families on relief, Hopkins reports.

30 U. S. rejects Japanese claim of hegemony in China.

May 10 Severe drought in Midwest brings dust storms.

28 Quintuplets born to Mrs. Oliva Dionne, at Corbeil, Ont.

June 14 Germany declares six-months moratorium on all foreign debts.

29 Gov. William Langer, North Dakota, sentenced to eighteen months in prison for conspiracy to defraud.

30 Hitler "purge" kills Ernest Roehm and score of other Nazi leaders.

July 4 Madame Curie, co-discoverer of radium, dies at 66.

15 Famine threatens San Francisco in general strike; all unions go out in sympathy with longshoremen and marine workers.

19 San Francisco strike settled.

24 Heat, drought blanket Midwest "dustbowl."

25 Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, assassinated.

Aug. 2 Hindenburg dies; Hitler becomes absolute dictator of Germany.

9 U. S. nationalizes silver, to pay 50.01 cents an ounce.

11 Dr. William Beebe descends ½ mile in ocean in bathysphere, deepest in history.

26 Hitler asks return of Saar to Germany.

31 Huey Long enters New Orleans with troops; plans to investigate political enemies.

Sept. 5 325,000 out in textile strikes.

8 164 die, many missing as liner *Morro Castle* burns off N. J.

20 Bruno Richard Hauptmann arrested for Lindbergh kidnap-slaying.

25 Gen. Hugh Johnson resigns as N. R. A. administrator.

Oct. 6 Catalonia secedes in Spain; Reds riot, civil war threatens.

9 King Alexander I of Yugoslavia and French Foreign Minister Barthou assassinated at Marseilles by Croatian.

Nov. 4 Charles Kingsford-Smith flies from Honolulu to California in 14 hours, 59 minutes.

6 Democrats gain Congress strength in New Deal election victories.

21 Japan asks naval parity; warns of intention to terminate 1922 Washington agreement.

Dec. 3 France and Germany sign Saar Treaty.

5 Russia "purges" [executes] 66 for plotting with Germans against Stalin regime.

19 Japanese Privy Council votes to abrogate Washington Naval Treaty of 1922.

26 Ethiopia protests to League of Nations against Italian seizures.

29 Japan formally denounces 1922 naval treaty.

DIED: Albert I of Belgium, Feb. 17; Wm. H. Woodin, May 3; Von Hindenburg, Aug. 2.

1935 In Europe the dictators grew more arrogant. Mussolini cried aloud his dreams of Roman grandeur from the Quirinal balcony. In far-off Ethiopia dark warriors primed muskets and sharpened spears. Hitler eyed Austria and the Ruhr.

But why worry? America was climbing out of the Depression, we hoped, business was stirring and money was channeled through relief rolls to the distressed and the hungry. Except for outraged cries from the Liberty League, the New Deal forged ahead.

Jan. 2 Bruno Richard Hauptmann goes on trial at Flemington, N. J., for kidnap slaying of the Lindbergh baby.

4 Roosevelt asks 3,500,000 jobs to end dole.

7 Oil control unconstitutional, Supreme Court decides in first New Deal test.

14 Saar plebiscite 90 percent for reunion with Germany.

24 Liner *Mohawk* sinks after collision off N. J. coast; 34 dead.

29 Senate rejects World Court.

Feb. 10 Italian troops clash with Ethiopians.

13 Hauptmann guilty.

Mar. 1 Saar is returned to Germany.

6 22,000,000 on U. S. relief rolls.

16 Hitler scraps Versailles Treaty by reestablishing universal military training in Germany.

27 Hitler demands union with Austria.

April 1 Scottsboro boys win new trial.

8 Adolph S. Ochs, New York *Times* publisher dies at 77.

14 Britain, France, Italy warn Reich for treaty violation.

May 12 Marshal Pilsudski, Polish Dictator dies.

18 Largest land plane crashes after collision over Moscow; 49 killed.

24 9-year-old George Weyerhauser of wealthy lumber family kidnaped at Tacoma, Wash.

27 Supreme Court unanimously voids N. R. A.

June 1 Weyerhauser returned after payment of \$200,000 ransom.

3 SS *Normandie* on maiden voyage, crosses Atlantic in 4 days, 11 hours; new record.

7 Pierre Laval again becomes Premier of France.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Prime Minister resigns; Stanley Baldwin heads new Conservative government in Britain.

10 China yields to Japan in north, surrenders rule over Peiping, Tientsin.

14 Roosevelt signs stop-gap N. R. A.

19 Anglo-German naval pact gives U-boat parity.

Senate passes Wagner Labor Relations Act, Social Security Act and A. A. A.

July 5 Roosevelt signs Wagner Act.

17 More than 80,000 Jews have quit Germany.

Aug. 15 Will Rogers and Wiley Post killed in plane crash in Alaska.

21 Senate votes for neutrality, ban on arms sale to belligerents in Ethiopia crisis.

29 Queen Astrid of Belgium is killed in auto crash.

30 Haile Selassie cedes oil rights in half of Ethiopia to American and British interests in an effort to stop Italy.

Sept. 3 U. S. State Department forces oil promoters to cancel Ethiopia concession.

Hundreds dead in Florida hurricane.

8 Huey Long shot at Louisiana capitol; his assailant killed by guards. Long died September 10.

15 Jews deprived of citizenship by Nazis; ghettos revived.

18 Manuel Quezon elected first president of Philippines.

21 Mussolini rejects League's peace plan for Ethiopia.

Oct. 2 Ethiopia invaded.

3 Italians bomb Adowa, kill 1,700.

23 Dutch Schultz shot by gangsters in Newark, N. J., cafe; dies next day.

Nov. 3 King George II recalled to Greek throne in plebiscite.

11 Army pilots climb 14 miles in stratosphere flight.

22 First airmail flight across Pacific to Manila.

27 Japanese strike at Peiping.

Dec. 9 Supreme Court denies Hauptmann appeal; to die Jan. 13.

14 Thomas G. Masaryk resigns as President of Czechoslovakia.

22 Anthony Eden becomes England's Foreign Secretary; urges sanctions against Italy.

DIED: Sen. Bronson Cutting, May 6; Aircraftman T. E. Shaw ("Lawrence of Arabia"), May 19; Jane Addams, May 21; Col. Alfred Dreyfus, 75, July 12; Billy Sunday, 72, Nov. 6.

1936

The fuse was lit in Ethiopia and North China. As war rumbled along those far-off horizons, the U. S. sidled behind a "Neutrality Act" and fought shy of foreign entanglements. This time, we said, we will have no truck with foreign wars. As for domestic conflict, John L. Lewis had just punched Bill Hutcheson in the nose and the boys were choosing up sides for Labor's great civil war between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. It was, in fact, an exciting time for Labor, what with the generous new Wagner Act and the introduction of the sit-down strike. The New Deal was in the saddle, FDR had signed the Social Security Act and another national election was coming up.

Jan. 3 President Roosevelt reaffirms backing of drastic neutrality law.

6 A. A. A. crop control program declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

15 Japanese withdraw from naval conference at London.

20 King George V, of England, dies at 70; Prince of Wales, 41, succeeds to the throne as Edward VIII.

27 Bonus bill becomes law after seventeen years of wrangling.

Feb. 17 Tennessee Valley Authority's power program upheld by Supreme Court.

25 Army seizes power in Japan; Tokyo under martial law; five cabinet ministers slain.

Mar. 1 10,000 Ethiopians slain, two armies routed.

7 Hitler sends German troops into the Rhineland, defying treaty at Versailles; scraps Locarno pact.

8 Italians halt war in Ethiopia to discuss peace.

10 France and Belgium insist on military sanctions against Germany.

29 Hitler receives 98.79 percent vote in German elections.

31 Japanese troops invade Mongolia; Russians angry.

April 3 Bruno Richard Hauptmann electrocuted in Trenton, New Jersey.

7 Great Britain gives League evidence Italy is using poison gas in Ethiopia.

May 5 Italian army occupies Addis Ababa; war is over.

9 Dirigible Hindenburg, starting round-trip flights to the United States from Germany, lands in Lakehurst, New Jersey, 61 and a half hours after take-off.

18 Guffey Coal Act found constitutional by Supreme Court.

June 4 500,000 strikers are out as Leon Blum's Socialist government, France's first, takes office.

11 Alf M. Landon, of Kansas, nominated for President by Republican Convention at Cleveland.

27 Franklin D. Roosevelt is renominated for President.

July 1 League of Nations powers refuse to recognize Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

20 Civil war sweeps Spain; Barcelona and Seville are bombed.

Aug. 5 Premier General John Metaxas declares dictatorship in Greece under King George II.

12 Germany agrees to non-intervention in Spain.

Sept. 25 France devaluates the franc in accord with the United States and Great Britain.

Oct. 3 France slashes its tariffs from 15 to 20 percent in bid for world trade.

14 Belgium renounces French alliance.

25 Italy and Germany sign Rome-Berlin Axis.

Nov. 3 President Roosevelt, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York win election in sweeping Democratic victories throughout nation.

18 Italy and Germany recognize Franco's regime in Spain.

25 Japan signs Anti-Comintern Treaty with Germany.

Dec. 10 George VI King of England as Edward VIII abdicates to wed Mrs. Simpson. Next day he leaves England as Duke of Windsor, following "Woman I Love" speech.

15 Twenty-one American republics sign neutrality pact.

25 Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, dictator of China, is released thirteen days after being kidnapped by forces of Marshal Chang, former war lord, in mutiny.

DIED: John F. Hylan, 67, Jan. 12; Rudyard Kipling, 70, Jan. 18; Charles Curtis, 76, Feb. 8; Finley Peter Dunne, 68, Apr. 24; Speaker Joseph W. Byrns, June 4; Gilbert F. Chesterton, 62, June 14; Admiral William S. Sims, 77, Sept. 28; Jesse I. Straus, 64, Oct. 4; Sen. James Couzens, 64, Oct. 22; Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, 75, Nov. 17; Arthur Brisbane, 72, Dec. 2.

1937 Now Spain was a battleground of weapons and clashing ideas. The Dictators had become a clustering team and there was no one to call their bluff. In Moscow the Kremlin produced a fantastic purge of traitors and weaklings and confused Bolsheviks.

In the U. S. Franklin Roosevelt was about to begin his second term after brushing off the Landon challenge. The Republican Party's representation in Congress had dwindled to a handful. A confident FDR was about to launch his scheme against the 'Nine Old Men' on the U. S. Supreme Court.

Jan. 2 Britain signs pact with Italy in effort to split Duce from Hitler.
4 10,000 Italian troops land in Spain.

20 Howard Hughes crosses U. S. in 7 hours, 30 minutes.

Roosevelt takes oath for 2nd Term; pledges end to poverty.

23 17 Moscow defendants confess they helped Trotsky plan to undermine Soviet.

30 Hitler scraps Versailles war guilt clause.

Feb. 2 Sit-down strikers at Flint defy Court order.

5 Roosevelt asks power to enlarge Supreme Court to 15 Justices; new appointments would offset elderly members who refuse to retire.

23 1,400 Ethiopians executed for attack on Gen. Rodolfo Graziani.

26 J. S. Farnsworth, ex-Navy officer, convicted of conspiracy to sell navy secrets to Japs.

Mar. 1 Steel plants raise wages to \$5 per day; grant 40-hour week.

18 450 pupils die in Texas school explosion.

22 Hughes, Brandels, Vandevanter oppose extra Justices as impairing Court's efficiency.

30 Supreme Court backs minimum pay act.

April 12 Supreme Court upholds Wagner Act.

26 Survey reveals jobs at 1929 level.

30 Franco battleship sunk by Loyalist plane, 700 drown.

May 6 Italy and Germany agree to help Franco fight on, and attack Madrid anew.

7 Hindenburg explodes at Lakehurst; 36 die as world's largest dirigible falls in flames.

12 George VI crowned in London.

19 Senate committee rejects Roosevelt Court plan, 10-8; Vandevanter, 78, resigns.

23 John D. Rockefeller dies at 97; gave away \$700,000,000.

24 Social Security upheld by Supreme Court.

25 A. F. of L. declares war on C. I. O.

26 Steelworkers strike.

28 Neville Chamberlain becomes Prime Minister of Britain, succeeding Baldwin.

June 3 Duke of Windsor, former Edward VIII, weds Wallis Warfield Simpson.

22 Joe Louis wins heavyweight title, knocking out James J. Braddock.

July 2 Amelia Earhart Putnam missing in Pacific in round-the-world flight; Navy ships and planes in search.

14 Sen. Joseph T. Robinson, leader of Roosevelt Court fight, dies at 64.

22 Senate defeats Court plan, burying it in committee by 70 to 20.

24 Alabama frees 5 of 9 Scottsboro defendants.

30 Tientsin set afire by Jap planes.

Aug. 1 Japs thrust south toward Nanking to widen "incident war"; Central China in panic.

12 Senator Hugo Black named to Supreme Court.

15 863 die as Chinese planes bomb Shanghai.

17 Black confirmed; Senate rejects rumors of Senator's Klan affiliations.

23 Japs land at Shanghai; 250 killed as shell explodes in international quarter.

Nov. 29 Britain and France agree to give Hitler colonies in exchange for peace.

Dec. 10 Japanese attack, sack Nanking.

11 Italy quits League over Ethiopia.

13 U. S. gunboat *Panay* sunk by Jap planes.

16 Tokyo apologizes for *Panay*, ousts air chief.

19 Russia executes 8 more officials for treason.

Erich von Ludendorff, last German war lord dies.

21 Roosevelt bars "isolation"; doesn't want 'peace at any price.'

25 U. S. accepts Tokyo apology on *Panay*.

DIED: Martin Johnson, Jan. 13; Jean Harlow, June 7; Sen. Jos. T. Robinson, July 14; Andrew Mellon, Aug. 26; Newton D. Baker, Dec. 25.

1938 The Stock Market sagged and slumped, industry was again in the doldrums. Roosevelt blamed a business recession. "Pump Priming" was the word in Washington, where they talked of fresh billions to get things moving again.

The President was working on a plan for an enlarged Navy. The program sounded logical, for in Europe the machinery of war gathered momentum ominously, while the democratic nations fumed and hesitated. Hitler's troops were poised for Austria; the stage was set for Munich.

Jan. 19 Franco air raids kill 700 in Barcelona and Valencia.

28 Roosevelt asks billion dollars for "two-ocean Navy."

Feb. 5 Hitler seizes army control; Ribbentrop becomes Foreign Minister.

16 Austria, yielding to Hitler's threat, puts Nazis in cabinet.

21 Hitler defies foes, says Nazis seek colonies, Pan-German unity.

Anthony Eden resigns as British Foreign Minister, charging Chamberlain seeks to "buy peace."

22 Commons approves Chamberlain policy.

Mar. 4 Rev. Martin Niemoller imprisoned by Nazis.

8 Richard Whitney & Co. bankrupt, suspends; Whitney indicted for grand larceny.

12 Hitler strikes in Austria; Nazis seize government as army moves in.

18 Mexico expropriates foreign oil interests.

29 U. S. protests Mexican oil seizures.

April 4 Loyalist Spain severed as Rebels cut sea road.

11 Austrians vote 99.75 percent for Anschluss.

16 Britain and Italy sign pact to maintain peace.

May 2 Hitler in Rome, pledges amity with Duce.

9 League yields, allowing France and Britain to recognize Italy's conquest in Ethiopia.

June 15 Wage-Hour Bill enacted.

17 France votes universal conscription in wartime.

20 France closes frontier, halting aid to Loyalists.

23 Germany puts entire nation under forced labor.

July 4 50,000 jailed in Austria during 3½ months of Nazi terror.

9 14 Jews, 44 Arabs, dead in Palestine riots.

12 Howard Hughes flies around the world in 3 days, 19 hours, 14 minutes (record).

18 Douglas Corrigan lands in Ireland in "wrong-way" flight.

Aug. 1 Japanese and Russians in border skirmish.

3 Mexico rejects U. S. protest, cites U. S. New Deal to justify oil seizures.

11 Russian-Japanese truce.

Sept. 1 Hitler demands autonomy for Sudeten Germans.

5 Prague yields to Nazi pressure on nearly all German demands.

10 Hitler and Goering promise protection to Sudeten Germans.

16 Britain and France, after parley, urge Czechs to surrender Sudetenland.

26 Roosevelt appeals to Hitler and Czechs for peaceful settlement of problems.

30 Britain, France, Italy, Germany in parley at Munich agree to dismemberment of Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain returns to cheering London crowds with "peace in our time."

Oct. 1 Nazi troops cross Czech border; Czechs yield to Polish demand for Teschen.

3 Hitler makes triumphant entry in Sudetenland, and—

5 forces Britain and France to yield more Czech territory.

30 "Attack from Mars" in radio sketch by Orson Welles causes widespread panic.

Nov. 2 Hungary gets slice of Czechoslovakia, too.

10 Assassination of German envoy in Paris by Herschel Grynszpan looses Nazi wrath at Jews over all Reich; Jews herded into camps, fined \$400,000,000.

Mexico agrees to pay for oil and land seizures.

13 Mother Cabrini first American to be beatified in Vatican.

18 Hitler recalls German Ambassador from U. S. in protest against Roosevelt statement.

23 Jews in Germany fined 20 percent of all property.

Dec. 7 French, German peace pact signed.

DIED: Benj. N. Cardozo, July 9; Samuel Insull, 78, July 16; Cardinal Hayes 70, Sept. 4.

1939 After Munich (Sept. 30, 1938) a murky twilight settled over the world; a time of uneasiness and fear. Britain armed feverishly, the U. S. stepped up plane production. The cause of the Spanish Loyalists disintegrated. Bundists, American Firsters and Communists grew hoarse denouncing war-mongers. Congress stood firm for neutrality.

New York was excited about a World's Fair—the World of Tomorrow. While the assorted glamour and gadgets of this bright glimpse of the future were assembling on Flushing Meadow, a very different world was being shaped by forces unashed in Europe. It was not the World of Tomorrow we expected. In its vast changes, economic and political upheavals, waste and tumult and pain, it was to surpass the most extravagant forecasts.

Jan. 4 President Roosevelt calls for extensive defense program.

5 Felix Frankfurter named to Supreme Court.

7 Tom Mooney pardoned.

20 Hitler removes Hjalmar H. G. Schacht; appoints Walther Funk to head Reichsbank.

25 80,000 dead in Chilean earthquake; cities wrecked, destruction in 6 provinces.

26 Barcelona yields; Loyalists flee to North, Franco in pursuit.

30 Hitler pledges aid to Italy in war, calls for colonies, foreign trade, and denounces "defamation in U. S."

Feb. 10 Pope Pius XI dies at 81 after seventeen years' reign.

13 Justice Louis D. Brandeis retires at 82.

18 Golden Gate International Exposition opens in San Francisco.

20 Dorothy Thompson ejected by Bundists in tumultuous rally at New York's Madison Square Garden.

27 Franco officially recognized by France and England.

Sit-down strikes outlawed by Supreme Court.

Mar. 2 Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli elected Pope in third ballot; becomes Pius XII.

14 Hitler orders Slovakia to decide on complete break from Prague rule; Britain and France decline to interfere.

15 Hitler takes Czechs "under protection." Republic breaks up; Hungary and Rumania march in also.

16 Hungary annexes Carpatho-Ukraine.

22 Hitler and troops enter Memel, which is annexed to Reich.

23 James J. Hines, Tammany leader gets 4-8 years for Harlem lottery graft.

28 Last nine of fifty-two Spanish provincial capitals surrender to insurgents.

28 Madrid falls to Franco as Loyalists yield on all fronts.

31 Britain and France pledge aid if Poland resists Nazi attack.

April 1 U. S. accords Franco full recognition.

7 Thomas J. Pendergast indicted by U. S. on income tax evasion.

Italian troops invade Albania; King Zog flees.

14 President Roosevelt vows to defend the United States' neighbors with arms and finances.

27 House of Commons authorizes conscription in Great Britain.

28 Hitler scraps war renunciation treaty with Poland and naval limitations pact with England. Demands Danzig, and rebuffs Roosevelt's peace plea.

30 500,000 attend New York World's Fair on opening day.

May 3 Litvinov retires as commissar of foreign affairs, Molotov succeeds him.

5 Poland refuses to yield Danzig or Corridor.

7 Military and political alliance between Germany and Italy announced.

11 Fighting begins between Japanese and Soviet troops on border southeast of Lake Bor.

17 Canada welcomes King and Queen of England.

22 Germany and Italy sign ten-year military pact.

23 Squalus, United States submarine, sinks in 240 feet of water off Portsmouth.

June 1 Townsend old-age pension plan defeated in House.

5 Supreme Court voids Frank Hague's ban on the C. I. O.

8 President Roosevelt and King George pledge friendship at state dinner in Washington.

13 Heinrich Himmler sent to crush Czech unrest.

21 Lou Gehrig has rare form of infantile paralysis; can never play baseball again.

- July 16 Fritz Kuhn, U. S. No. 1 Nazi, arrested, called drunk and disorderly.
- 26 U. S. abrogates trade treaty with Japan.
- Aug. 2 President Roosevelt signs clean politics bill, the Hatch law.
- 10 Danzig told by Forster, Nazi leader, liberation is coming.
- 21 Hitler wins Russian non-aggression pact.
- 24 Roosevelt asks Hitler and Poland to avoid war.
- 25 Britain votes war powers to government; Roosevelt again urges negotiation plan on Hitler. Poland accepts, saying it will keep peace if Hitler will.
- 28 Hitler demands Danzig and all of Polish corridor; rejects "man-to-man" appeal by Daladier.
- 31 Hitler gets British note refusing to coerce Poles.
- Sept. 1 Hitler starts hostilities. Poland is invaded, Danzig annexed to Germany; cities are bombed.
- 2 Britain and France give Hitler ultimatum to suspend hostilities. Nazis sweep ahead, bomb Warsaw.
- 3 Great Britain declares war on Germany.
- 4 Liner *Athenia* torpedoed, sunk off Scotland; most of 1400 aboard saved.
- France joins England in declaring war on Germany.
- 7 First British Expeditionary Force lands in France.
- 17 Russia invades Poland to take huge border area.
- 18 Red and Nazi armies meet in Poland to map border.
- 19 Hitler says he wants peace; Allies spurn him.
- 21 Roosevelt urges Congress to repeal arms embargo, adopt cash and carry sales, ban credits, curb U. S. ships.
- 28 Warsaw surrenders.
- 29 Russia and Germany jointly warn Allies to end war, leave common border with no Poland. Allies scorn Russo-German peace bid.
- Oct. 2 U. S. recognizes Polish government in France. Safety belt of 300 miles around America is voted at hemisphere conference in Panama.
- 6 Hitler proposes general European conference for laying down arms, settlement of problems.
- 9 Roosevelt shuns volunteer peace role.
- 14 British battleship *Royal Oak* is sunk. 800 aboard lost.
- 17 Turkey rejects Soviet demands on Dardanelles, partition of Rumania.
- 18 U. S. closes its waters to belligerent submarines.
- 21 Allies plan to wage "waiting" war.
- 23 Earl Browder, U. S. Communist leader indicted for passport fraud.
- 25 Roosevelt and King Leopold tell Herald Tribune forum they mean to keep their countries out of war.
- 27 U. S. Senate approves "cash and carry" plan of limited aid to allies.
- Nov. 2 Embargo repeal is passed by Congress.
- 4 Roosevelt forbids U. S. ships to enter western European, Baltic or North Sea waters.
- 8 "Life With Father" opens at Empire Theater.
- 9 Hitler escapes time bomb in Munich beer hall; six killed.
- 23 Nazis use planes to mine British waters.
- 30 Russia attacks Finland from land, sea and air; bombs Helsinki.
- Dec. 2 Roosevelt denounces invasion of Finland as "wanton flouting of law."
- 5 Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader in U. S., gets 2½ to 5 years for forgery, grand larceny.
- 10 U. S. lends Finland \$10,000,000 as she calls on world to help her beat off Red invader.
- 11 League of Nations calls on Russia to halt Finnish war in 24 hours.
- 12 Russia rejects League's demand, declaring she is not at war with Finland.
- 17 *Graf Spee* scuttled off Montevideo by Hitler order after fleeing British warships.
- 19 Nazi liner *Columbus* scuttled to escape capture.
- 23 Roosevelt names Myron C. Taylor as peace envoy to Pope Pius XII.
- 28 Pope Pius XII returns King Victor Emmanuel's visit to the Vatican; first papal visit to Quirinal in more than seventy years.
- 29 Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, ruled not a Communist.
- DIED: Jacob Ruppert, 71, Jan. 13; Pius XI, 81, Feb. 10; Ralph Pulitzer, June 14; Claude Swanson, July 7; Lawrence Gilman, 61, Sept. 9; Cardinal Mundelein, Oct. 2; Pierce Butler, 73, Nov. 16.

940 After the blitz in Poland—stalemate, boredom. It seemed a phony war. The French army copped behind the Maginot Line; German tank gangs poured concrete along the Westwall. In London the war correspondents in their new uniforms talked it over like critics at a play; found it dull.

In the U. S. they were playing the "Star-bangled Banner" in the theaters ("Life with Father" had just opened) and people grew misty-eyed when Kate Smith sang "God Bless America!" Wendell L. Willkie was about to write a short piece on national affairs called "We, the People." A new force was rising to challenge U. S. complacency, disturb the apathy of the American people.

Jan. 3 F.D.R. asks wartime powers, urges higher taxes for defense.

12 Navy's 5-year program calls for 150 ships costing \$2,500,000,000.

15 F. B. I. seizes eighteen persons in fantastic plot to seize the government.

22 Earl Browder gets 4 years for passport fraud.

Feb. 15 J. P. Morgan & Co. abandons private banking; becomes public corporation.

Mar. 2 Russians, fighting Finland, crack Mannerheim line, take Viipuri.

7 *Queen Elizabeth*, world's largest ship comes to New York for safety from Nazi raids.

12 Soviet-Finnish peace terms give Karelian Isthmus, Viipuri to Russia.

17 Murder Inc., ring of commercialized killers, uncovered in Brooklyn.

20 Edouard Daladier out, Paul Reynaud forms new French cabinet to prosecute war to the limit.

22 Army announces B-17 (Flying Fortress).

25 Sumner Welles returns from European "Peace Mission"—reports failure to White House.

April 7 Eclipse of the sun.

9 Nazis invade Denmark and Norway.

15 British land in Norway to combat invader. (Too late; no air cover.)

24 Nazi air attacks rout British in Norway.

May 10 Nazis invade Holland, Belgium. Chamberlain resigns, Churchill takes over as Prime Minister.

11 New York World's Fair reopens at Flushing Meadow.

13 Churchill in historic address tells Britain the war means blood, sweat, tears.

14 German bombers raze Rotterdam.

15 Holland surrenders.

16 Roosevelt asks billion for defense, 50,000 airplanes.

Germans rush into France.

22 F.D.R. confers with Landon on "coalition"; Landon refuses unless F.D.R. gives up third term.

27 Belgium surrenders.

28 Dunkerque evacuation of British begins.

June 3 Three-fourths of British army rescued from Dunkerque beaches; tanks, matériel lost.

10 Italy declares war, invades France.

13 Germans enter Paris (undefended).

16 Russia seizes Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

18 F.D.R. asks two-ocean Navy.

PM, new style newspaper, without advertisements, launched in New York by Marshall Field.

19 Stimson and Knox, Republicans, named to War and Navy posts.

22 France and Germany sign surrender at Compiègne.

27 Wendell Willkie nominated by Republicans at Philadelphia; McNary for Vice President.

Russia seizes Bessarabia from Rumania.

July 1 M. L. Annenberg, Philadelphia publisher, gets 3 years for \$1,200,000 tax evasion.

U. S. orders 45 new warships.

4 Time bomb planted at British Pavilion at New York World's Fair, kills two policemen.

7 Still no word from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

12 Britain and Russia sign 20-year mutual aid pact.

17 F.D.R. nominated for third term at Chicago; Henry Wallace for Vice President.

Aug. 1 Gerhard A. Westrick, Nazi super-agent, discovered carrying on activities from home in Westchester.

6 Mayor Houde of Montreal interned for urging resistance to conscription.

- Italians begin drive into Egypt, threatening Suez, Alexandria, British life line.
- 8 Luftwaffe launches all-out attack on England.
- 13 U. S. recalls consuls from Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia.
- 16 Nelson Rockefeller appointed co-ordinator of Latin-American affairs.
- 17 Willkie, accepting Republican nomination at Elwood, Ind., challenges Roosevelt to debate, upholds draft.
- 18 U. S. and Canada announce joint defense plan.
- 20 U. S.-British deal gives America sea-air bases in exchange for 50 overage destroyers.
- 21 Leon Trotsky dies in Mexico City of wounds inflicted by political agent "Frank Jackson."
English children arrive in the United States, seeking safety from the Nazi air attacks on England.
- 25 Harry Hopkins, Ill, resigns as Secretary of Commerce; Jesse Jones succeeds him.
- 31 Rumania demobilizes, prepares for Nazi occupation.
Senator Ernest Lundeen and 24 others die in airplane crash.
- Sept. 6 Carol of Rumania abdicates.
London ablaze after worst incendiary raid.
- 7 House passes Selective Service Bill, 263-149.
Under Nazi pressure, Vichy Government arrests Gen. Maurice Gamelin, Paul Reynaud, Edouard Daladier.
- 12 Italians invade Egypt. Kenvil, N. J., powder plant explosion kills 43.
- 15 Luftwaffe forced by heavy losses to switch to night bombing.
Willkie opens campaign; his voice gives out after 2-day blast against F.D.R. and New Deal.
- 16 Roosevelt signs draft law.
- 24 Dakar beats off British-French sea attack; thwarts De Gaulle's invasion attempt.
- 27 Germany, Italy, Japan sign 10-year military pact.
- Oct. 4 Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass.
H. G. Wells says U. S. should keep out of the war; our party politics would mess up the peace.
Pope Pius calls on women of the world to reject immodest fashions.
- 7 Reichswehr occupies Rumania.
- 16 U. S. registers 16,500,000 for selective service.
- 23 Hitler and Franco meet at Hendaye.
- 26 Hitler and Pétain pledge collaboration.
- 28 Italy invades Greece.
45,008,385 (paid) saw New York World's Fair.
- Nov. 6 Roosevelt reelected, wins 38 states to Willkie's 10; Democrats keep Congress.
- 7 Third largest suspension bridge collapses in high wind at Tacoma, Wash.
- 8 Hitler says U. S. aid cannot save Britain.
- 10 Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister at start of war, dies at 71.
- 11 Viacheslav M. Molotov at Berlin (first time he ever left Russia); holds two-day talk on Soviet's place in "New Order."
British air attack smashes Italian fleet at Taranto.
- 15 Nazis bomb Coventry; leave 1,000 dead, historic city in ruins.
Strike at Downey, Cal. Vultee plant ties up \$50,000,000 plane production (12 days).
- 17 Italians driven off Greek soil.
- 18 John L. Lewis quits as C. I. O. head, following pledge to resign if Roosevelt was reelected.
- 20 Hungary joins Axis.
- Dec. 7 Joseph P. Kennedy resigns as Ambassador to England.
- 9 Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell launches counterattack in Egypt.
- 14 The Sixth Avenue branch of New York's Independent Subway system opens.
- 29 F.D.R. announces lend-lease; calls for full war aid to Britain; U. S. "Arsenal of Democracy."
- DIED: Senator William E. Borah, 74, Jan. 19; E. S. Harkness, 66, Jan. 29; Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan), Feb. 11; Raymond Ingersoll, 64, Feb. 24; Samuel Untermyer, 81, Mar. 16; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, 76, April 20; Walter P. Chrysler, 65, Aug. 18; Leon Trotsky, August 21; Sen. Ernest Lundeen, Aug. 31; Giulio Gatti-Casazza, 71, Sept. 2; Speaker William B. Bankhead, 66, Sept. 15; Dr. Glenn Frank, 52, Sept. 15; Tom Mix, 60, Oct. 12; Neville Chamberlain, 71, Nov. 10; Sen. Key Pittman, 68, Nov. 10; Lord Lothian, 58, Dec. 12.

1941 This was the winter of the long blitz. The Luftwaffe rained bombs methodically on England. The Nazi war machine had rolled through the Balkans and was pushing across the rim of North Africa toward Suez, threatening the British life line. Lend-lease was about to begin, over the bitter protests of isolationists. Already plants were expanding. The cry was for machine tools, aluminum, mechanics. While Selective Service took the youngsters, the able-bodied, the unmarried, industry's demands started a feverish migration from farms and towns to San Diego, Hartford, Paterson, Seattle, Kansas City, Detroit, Bridgeport. The "Arsenal of Democracy" was beginning its gigantic task. The training of the first raw conscripts had started. In newly staked-out Army camps thousands of wooden barracks and mess halls rose to the clatter of hammer and saw.

Jan. 1 ASCAP strike bars most U. S. music from air.

5 British take 25,000 Italian prisoners in North Africa.

7 William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman named U. S. defense production heads with equal powers.

8 Admiral Husband E. Kimmel named to command U. S. Fleet.

19 Hitler and Mussolini meet in Germany, agree to greater Nazi participation in Mediterranean area.

22 British take Tobruk.

24 Three-day revolt of Iron Guard quelled after 6,000 are killed in Rumania.

27 Willkie and Churchill confer.

Feb. 10 Britain breaks with Rumania.

11 Nazis start flying troops into Balkans.

26 Britain wins all Somaliland in East Africa.

Mar. 1 Bulgaria joins Axis; Nazi troops move in.

11 F.D.R. signs Lend-Lease bill.

15 British rush army to Greece as Nazis move into Balkans.

25 Yugoslavs sign with Axis, touching off riots and revolt. Government flees.

30 U. S. seizes 65 Axis ships in harbors here.

April 1 C. I. O. calls Ford strike; soft coal strike begins.

6 Germany marches on Yugoslavia and Greece.

8 Yugoslav line breaks before mechanized invasion.

13 Belgrade falls; demoralized Yugoslavs take to the hills.

Axis columns push eastward against weakened British lines.

Russia, Japan sign neutrality pact.

17 Yugoslavs surrender: Gen. Draza Mihajlovic continues guerrilla warfare.

26 Nazi tanks roll into Athens as remnants of British army quit Greece.

29 Lindbergh, called "Copperhead" by F.D.R., gives up Army Reserve commission.

May 6 Stalin takes Soviet premiership from Molotov.

10 Rudolf Hess, Nazi Deputy Fuehrer, lands in Scotland by plane.

Strike ties up \$500,000,000 ship contracts in West Coast yards.

11 Worst air raid on London takes 1,436 lives.

15 U. S. seizes *Normandie*, twelve more Vichy ships.

19 Italian forces in Ethiopia surrender to British.

La Guardia named director of Office of Civilian Defense.

20 Nazis launch airborne invasion of Crete.

25 H. M. S. *Hood*, biggest British warship, sunk by Nazi battleship *Bismarck*.

27 *Bismarck* sunk by British naval air attack.

Roosevelt proclaims unlimited emergency.

June 1 Crete overrun by Nazis.

2 Hitler and Mussolini meet at Brenner Pass.

4 Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany dies.

10 British and Free French capture Damascus.

12 Harlan Fiske Stone to succeed Charles E. Hughes as Chief Justice; Jackson, Byrnes named to Supreme Court.

18 Turkey signs amity pact with Germany.

20 Ford signs with C. I. O.

22 Hitler launches attack on Russia.

July 5 Nazis reach the Dneiper.

7 U. S. occupies Iceland bases.

12 Nazis break "Stalin Line," fan out toward Kiev, Moscow, Leningrad.

13 Britain and Russia sign war pact, bar separate peace.

- 19 British broadcast calls for "V for Victory" campaign—launching famous symbol.
- 21 Jap fleet off Indo-China.
- 24 U. S. denounces Japan as aggressor, freezes assets, cuts off oil, bans silk.
- Aug. 12 Pétain summons France to full support of Hitler, backs war against Russia.
House extends military service for year and a half by a single vote, 203 to 202.
- 14 F.D.R. and Churchill meet at sea off Canada, announce agreement on war aims, future hopes in historic "Atlantic Charter."
- 20 Soviet blows up Dneiper dam as Nazis sweep across Ukraine.
- 22 Nazis reach outskirts of Leningrad.
- 27 Laval wounded at review of French troops raised to fight Russia.
- 28 Iran yields to British-Soviet troops; agrees to protective occupation.
- 31 F.D.R. warns peril to nation greater than in 1939.
- Sept. 4 U. S. destroyer *Greer*, attacked by Nazi sub, fights back.
8 Leningrad encircled by Nazis, siege begins.
13 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt named assistant director of Office of Civilian Defense.
- 19 Nazis take Kiev and Poltava.
- Oct. 3 Hitler announces Russia is defeated and "will never rise again."
8 Nazis take Orel in drive toward Moscow.
- 16 Jap cabinet falls in crisis; Tojo, Army firebrand, new Premier.
House votes to arm American merchant ships.
- 17 U. S. destroyer *Kearny* torpedoed off Iceland; 11 lost.
- 31 U-Boat sinks U. S. destroyer *Reuben James* with loss of 100 off Ireland.
- Nov. 3 Nazis overrun Crimea, head for Sevastopol.
Maxim M. Litvinov named Russian Ambassador to U. S.
- 12 Russians halt Nazis at gates of Moscow.
- 13 House votes neutrality act revision.
- 15 Saburo Kurusu, Jap peace envoy, arrives at Washington.
- 19 British open powerful offensive in Libya as aid to Russians.
- 23 Nazis take Rostov.
- 26 Hull presents final terms to Jap envoys.
- Dec. 1 U. S.-Japanese tension rises as F.D.R. sees Navy chief. Japan moving troops in Indo-China; British fleet reaches Singapore.
- 6 F.D.R. sends appeal to Hirohito urging peace.
England declares war on Finland, Rumania and Hungary.
- 7 Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, Philippines, Guam, forcing U. S. into war; Pacific Fleet crippled.
- 8 Congress votes war, 470-1; Britain declares war on Japan.
Berlin announces drive on Moscow is off for the winter.
- 9 Japs invade Malaya.
- 10 Japs land on northern Luzon in the Philippines.
Jap planes sink British battleships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* off Malaya.
- 11 German declaration of war on U. S. brings quick response from Congress.
- 13 Japs seize Guam, attack Midway, Wake.
- 14 Japs attack Hong Kong.
- 16 Justice Owen Roberts heads Pearl Harbor inquiry.
- 17 Chester Nimitz ousts Kimmel as head of Pacific Fleet.
- 19 MacArthur made full general; Admiral King given top command of U. S. naval forces.
- 21 Hitler ousts Field Marshal Walther Von Brauchitsch, takes supreme army command with rank of Field Marshal.
- 22 Churchill at White House for war parleys.
- 25 Hong Kong falls.
- 27 Japs bomb Manila.
- 28 Japs invade Sumatra.
- DIED: Amy Mollison, 32, Jan. 6; Kenneth F. Simpson, Jan. 24; Gen. John Metaxas, 69, Jan. 29; Sir Frederick K. G. Banting, Feb. 23; Former King Alfonso, Feb. 28; Lawrence Hills, Mar. 28; Virginia Woolf, April 2; August Hecksher, 92, April 26; Lou Gehrig, 37, June 2; Arthur Curtiss James, 74, June 4; Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, June 4; Senator Pat Harrison, 59, June 22; Ignace Jan Paderewski, 80, June 29; Mrs. James Roosevelt, 86, Sept. 6; Louis D. Brandeis, 84, Oct. 5; Simon Guggenheim, 73, Nov. 2.

1942 Those little Japanese, they must be crazy! So we mumbled and fumed that Sunday afternoon. They were crazy, but they had sunk half our fleet (except the carriers), crippled a great naval base, reduced our Pacific sea power dangerously. They had driven us to panic, then into rage and confusion. We shook that off. We were in it now, up to our ears. The confusion cleared. The carping clamor of the isolationists died out—to be followed almost immediately by a shrill Communist clamor for a second front.

Russia was in desperate straits that winter. The war tempo came to America. Blackouts, air-raid wardens, civilian defense, censorship, draft boards, ration books, Knudsen-Hillman. No more automobiles. Already our planes were streaming into English airfields; shiploads of trucks and tanks were unloading on the Persian Gulf for transit to Russia. We were in Iceland, Bermuda, on the shoulder of South America. We were in it—for keeps.

Jan. 2 MacArthur gives up Manila; fights on for Bataan, Corregidor.

13 Donald Nelson made war production chief.

16 Carole Lombard killed in plane crash during cross-country tour for Victory Loan drive.

28 U. S. troops land in North Ireland.

Feb. 1 First U. S. Navy task force attack, on Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

2 *Normandie* capsizes after fire at N. Y. pier; sabotage theory rejected by Naval officers.

15 British surrender Singapore.

23 Jap submarine shells California coast.

Mar. 1 Japs invade Java.

9 They land on New Guinea at Salamaua and Lae.

17 MacArthur leaves Philippines and arrives in Australia; promises to reorganize Pacific forces.

29 Britain offers India dominion status after war with right to quit Empire. Indian leaders reject it.

April 9 U. S. forces on Bataan surrender.

15 Laval becomes Premier of France.

18 Tokyo and Yokohama bombed by U. S. planes from carrier *Hornet*.

May 6 General Wainwright surrenders Corregidor.

9 Jap fleet defeated with heavy loss in Battle of Coral Sea, carrier plane action.

15 Nation-wide gas rationing starts.

June 1 1250 R. A. F. planes smash Cologne in war's mightiest raid.

7 U. S. Pacific Fleet stops Jap sea-power in crucial 3-day battle of Midway.

10 Lidice razed, all males put to death in Nazi terror following Heydrick assassination.

12 Japs seize Aleutian islands of Attu and Kiska.

27 Axis columns 100 miles in Egypt.

July 2-6 Rommel's Afrika Korps halted at El Alamein.

21 Leahy named F.D.R.'s chief of staff.

Aug. 8 U. S. Marines land in Solomons, seize Tulagi and Guadalcanal, first stop on road to Tokyo.

Sept. 12 Russians halt Nazis at Stalingrad; more than 1 million engaged in crucial siege.

Oct. 3 F.D.R. orders price and rent stabilization; names Byrnes director to control living costs.

23 Montgomery routs Rommel's tank corps at El Alamein; saves Suez.

Nov. 3 Dewey elected N. Y. Governor by 650,000, defeating John J. Bennett Jr.

7 U. S. and England land great army in French Africa; largest invasion operation in history.

11 Nazis begin occupation of all France.

14 Edward Rickenbacker and companions rescued after 24 days adrift in Pacific after plane crash.

15 U. S. smashes Jap armada in Solomons.

18 Pétain makes Laval dictator of France.

27 French scuttle fleet at Toulon to save it from Nazi seizure.

29 433 dead in Boston night club fire at Coconut Grove.

Dec. 1 Beveridge submits cradle-to-grave security plan to end want and worry in Britain.

7 Pearl Harbor anniversary observed throughout U. S. with solemn pledges for victory.

14 MacArthur takes Buna, New Guinea.

19 British invade Burma.

25 Darlan, French turncoat and civilian administrator in Africa, assassinated.

DIED: Carole Lombard, Jan. 16; Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 68, March 1; John Barrymore, 60, May 29.

1943 The war maps showed a U. S. Army pushing the Nazis back in Tunis; Rommel's Afrika Korps streaming through Tripoli in retreat. American men, tanks and planes were in action at last.

MacArthur had stopped the Japs on New Guinea, was building a base in Australia. Our Navy had rallied in the Pacific and was getting ready to take the offensive. At home the shrill outcry for a second front mingled with the drive to sell war bonds, scrap metal drives. Beneath these surface excitations was the steady roar of machinery, the surge and thunder of blast furnaces and rolling mills. The blueprint stage was past. We were making the stuff.

Eighteen miles northwest of Knoxville that winter, woodsmen were clearing a Tennessee hillside. A building operation was about to begin, Manhattan Project, at Oak Ridge, something connected with science, and the war.

- Jan. 11 F. D. R. calls for \$100 billions for war.
 18 Russians break 17-month Lenin-grad siege.
 24 President Roosevelt and Churchill in 10-day meeting at Casablanca agree on unconditional surrender goal.
 27 First all-U. S. air raids over Reich.
 31 German 6th Army surrendering at Stalingrad; turning point of war in Russia.
- Feb. 9 Japanese evacuate Guadalcanal.
 11 Dwight D. Eisenhower, a full general, to command Allied armies in Europe.
 16 Russians take Kharkov.
- Mar. 2-4 Japs lose 10 warships, 12 transports as Allied planes smash convoy in battle of Bismarck Sea.
 27 British crash Mareth Line in Tunisia.
- April 7 Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. forces join British Eighth Army in attack on Afrika Korps.
 9 President curbs prices, pay, job changing.
 19 Reports tell of Nazi annihilation of 2,000,000 European Jews by gas chamber, mass execution.
- May 4 A. E. F. takes Bizerte, British seize Tunis.
 11 Americans land on Attu, in Aleutians.
 12 Remnants of Nazis trapped on Cape Bon, ending war in Africa.
 22 Moscow ends Third International.
- June 2 Leslie Howard lost in passenger plane shot down by Nazis.

- 4 House votes drastic anti-strike bill.
 22 Army quells Detroit race riots; 23 dead.
- July 1 MacArthur makes four new landings, New Guinea, Trobriand, Rendova, New Georgia.
 10 Allies invade Sicily.
 25 Mussolini deposed, King and Pietro Badoglio rule Italy.
- Aug. 17 Sicily conquest complete.
 22 Russians replace Litvinov as U. S. Ambassador with Andrei Gromyko.
- Sept. 3 British Eighth Army lands in Italy, crossing Straits of Messina; Mark Clark's Fifth invades at Salerno.
 6 MacArthur lands at Lae.
 75 dead as Congressional Limited is wrecked in Philadelphia.
 8 Italy's unconditional surrender announced; U. S. forces land at Naples.
 10 Nazis seize Rome.
 25 Edward Stettinius, Jr., named to replace Sumner Welles as Hull's chief aid.
- Oct. 13 Italy declares war on Germany.
- Nov. 1 Moscow pact pledges three-power unity to win war and world organization to maintain peace; democratic Italy and free Austria envisioned.
 7 Russians retake Kiev.
 21 Marines land at Tarawa and other Gilbert islets.
 26 Russians retake Gomel.
 27 Bremen bombed by biggest U. S. force—500 planes.
 30 President Roosevelt, Churchill, Chiang meet at Cairo; pledge defeat of Japan, free Korea.
- Dec. 3 Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin meet at Teheran, agree on invasion plans.
 24 Eisenhower named to command invasion.
 26 Nazi pocket battleship *Scharnhorst* sunk by British off northern Norway.
 U. S. seizes railroads to bar strike.
 Marines land on Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

DIED: George Washington Carver, Jan. 5; Carlo Tresca, Jan. 11; Alexander Woollcott, Jan. 23; J. P. Morgan, 75, March 13; Leslie Howard, June 2; Mrs. William Brown Meloney, June 23.

1944 Through the big staging depots behind the seaport cities endless streams of men moved toward the docks. Trainloads, busloads; unburned, hardened soldiers loaded with gear, men of college age, weaned from family and home; tough, casual young Americans on their way to war.

Railway stations and bus terminals edited with hurrying, uniformed figures. Broadway and Main Street were overrun. War had reached concert pitch. England bulged with uniformed men, fighter and bomber pilots, tanks, trucks, matériel. Ships in great sprawling convoys were moving across the Atlantic; tankers, troopships, supply ships, ammunition ships, LST's, LCI's, assembling around the rim of the British Isles for D-Day.

In the Pacific, Task Force 58 with its new fast Essex class carriers was ranging from the Solomons to the Gilberts and Marshalls. The Navy was about to begin its swift relentless conquest of the Pacific stepping stones to Japan.

Jan. 4 Russian army over Polish line.
11 F.D.R. calls for a national service law to prevent strikes.

22 Allied troops land behind German lines at Anzio near Rome.

Feb. 1 Marines and Army troops land on Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls.

15 The Abbey of Monte Cassino bombed by Allied planes.

Mar. 1 American troops land on Admiralty Islands in the Pacific.

4 U. S. planes attack Berlin for the first time.

19 Russians reach Rumanian border.

April 5 Wendell L. Willkie withdraws from Presidential race.

10 Russians retake Odessa.

26 U. S. Army seizes Montgomery Ward and Company in Chicago as a result of a strike.

May 10 Russians retake Sevastopol.

18 Germans evacuate Cassino.

June 4 Rome falls to the Allies.

6 American, British and Canadian forces land in France, D-Day.

11 Russians open drive against Finland.

15 New B-29 Superfortresses bomb Japan for the first time.

Germans begin robot bomb attacks on England.

25 Cherbourg falls to the Allies.

28 Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York is nominated for President.

July 4 Minsk, last great Russian city held by Nazis, taken by Russians.

6 152 die, 250 are hurt in Hartford, Conn., circus fire.

9 Saipan conquest is complete.

20 Hitler wounded in bomb plot.

21 F.D.R. and Harry Truman nominated for Pres. and V. P.

American forces land on Guam.

Aug. 2 Turkey breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.

15 Allies land in south France.

24 Paris freed by U. S. and French troops; Marseilles, Grenoble fall.

Sept. 4 Antwerp, Brussels fall to Allies.

Finns quit war with Russia, ask Germans to leave the country.

12 Americans enter Germany.

14 Marine 1st Division lands in Palau.

17 Allied air-borne army lands in Holland.

24 Czechoslovakia and Hungary are invaded by Red army.

Oct. 4 American forces break through the German Westwall.

11 Bulgaria surrenders to Russia.

20 U. S. troops invade the Philippines.

Aachen falls to the Americans after nineteen days.

Nov. 7 President Roosevelt reelected for a fourth term.

16 Allies launch general offensive on 300-mile front.

25 Cordell Hull resigns as Secretary of State.

27 Edward Stettinius Jr., named Secretary of State.

Dec. 16 Americans land on Mindoro, 150 miles from Manila.

German counteroffensive is launched in Belgium.

24 Americans halt the Nazis on the ninth day with help of 7,000-plane raid.

29 Russians penetrate into Budapest, Hungary.

DIED: Count Galeazzo Ciano, Jan. 11; William T. Dewart, 68, Jan. 27; William Allen White, 75, Jan. 29; Sen. Charles L. McNary, Feb. 25; Irvin S. Cobb, 67, March 10; William Cardinal O'Connell, 84, April 22; Frank Knox, 70, April 28; Norman H. Davis, July 2; Lt. Gen. Leslie J. McNair, July 27; Manuel Quezon, Aug. 1; Al Smith, Oct. 5; Wendell L. Willkie, 52, Oct. 7; Archbishop of Canterbury, 63, Oct. 26; Charles Dana Gibson, 77, Dec. 23.

1945 It was mostly downhill now. The great American war potential had delivered the goods. America's industrial strength, translated into tanks, trucks, planes, jeeps, was closing in on Germany. The Battle of the Bulge was the Nazis' last desperate stroke and it didn't quite come off. Along the Pacific seaboard, Navy convoys were loading for Iwo and Okinawa. From newly captured Saipan and Tinian B-29's were pounding Japan's industrial centers to rubble. The war had come to its last decisive phase. Here at home the nation churned with ultimate activity. Everyone had a job, everyone had money. Hotels, night clubs, theaters, roadhouses, juke joints reflected the tension and hysteria. Victory was in the air.

- Jan.** 9 General Douglas MacArthur lands invasion force in Lingayen Gulf, Luzon, wins 15-mile beachhead.
- 12 German line crumbles, Allies regain 100 square miles in "Bulge."
- 17 Russians take Warsaw by encirclement.
- 21 Jesse Jones out of Cabinet to make way for Henry Wallace as Secretary of Commerce.
- 24 Russians cross the Oder. Yankees sold to McPhail-Topping syndicate for \$3,000,000.
- Feb.** 31 U. S. Rangers rescue 513 from Jap prison camp in daring Luzon raid.
- 3 U. S. Army breaches Westwall; drives last Nazis from Belgium. U. S. troops enter Manila.
- 5 Trapped Japs fire Manila, business area in flaming ruins. Third Army smashes through Siegfried Line.
- 7 Russians reach outer defenses of Berlin.
- 12 Big Three at Yalta agree to disarm Germany forever.
- 13 Russians take Budapest after 49-day siege.
- 19 U. S. Marines land on Iwo Jima.
- 23 Marines take Suribachi, raise flag.
- 24 Egyptian Premier assassinated after Egypt declares war on Axis.
- Mar.** 2 U. S. Ninth Army reaches Rhine at Dusseldorf.
- 7 Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' First Army crosses Rhine on Remagen bridge.
- 10 B-29s begin incendiary raids on Japan, set great fires in Tokyo.
- 17 Iwo Jima, toughest Pacific Island, falls to U. S. after 26-day assault.

- 22 Field Marshal Albert Kesselring takes Nazi command in West, replacing Field Marshal Karl R. G. von Rundstedt.
- 23 Patton's Third Army crosses the Rhine.
- 30 Russians take Danzig.
- April** 1 U. S. Tenth Army invades Okinawa.
- 5 Japanese Cabinet falls.
- 11 Ninth Army reaches the Elbe in 50-mile surge; Russians drive past Vienna.
- 12 President Roosevelt dies of cerebral hemorrhage at Warm Springs, Ga., at 3:35 P. M. Harry S. Truman sworn in to succeed him.
- 13 Russians take Vienna, seize 120,000 Nazis.
- 16 Truman, taking office, pledges unconditional surrender, international organization for peace as his goals.
- 18 Ernie Pyle killed on Ie Shima.
- 20 Seventh Army takes Nuremberg.
- 21 Russians edge into Berlin.
- 23 Nicholas Murray Butler retires after 44 years as president of Columbia University.
- 25 United Nations parley opens at San Francisco.
- 26 Bremen falls to British; Henri Philippe Pétain surrenders to Allies.
- 27 Americans and Russians meet on the Elbe.
- 28 Benito Mussolini and mistress Clara Petacci killed at Lake Como; (29) bodies exhibited in streets of Milan.
- 30 Russian flag raised over Reichstag.
- May** 1 Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz takes command in Germany, announcing death of Hitler.
- 2 Berlin falls.
- 4 Nazis give up Denmark, Holland, North Germany.
- 7 Germany surrenders unconditionally at 2:41 A. M. (French Time).
- 11 Kamikaze attacks on U. S. carrier *Bunker Hill* kills 373 off Okinawa.
- 23 Truman in postwar cabinet shift replaces Attorney Gen. Francis Biddle with Tom C. Clark, Secretary of Agriculture Claude E. Wickard with Clinton P. Anderson, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, with Lewis B. Schwellenbach.
- Churchill dissolves British war cabinet; calls election.

- Admiral Doenitz and aides seized. Heinrich Himmler commits suicide by poison.
- 26 Vast Tokyo area—18.6 square miles—burned out by double raid of B-29s.
- me 6 Gov. Thomas E. Dewey names anti-discrimination board to combat racial and religious discrimination in employment.
- 15 Joachim von Ribbentrop, Nazi foreign minister, seized in Hamburg.
- 22 Okinawa won by U. S. Tenth Army.
- 26 United Nations Charter signed at San Francisco.
Edward R. Stettinius, Jr. resigns as Secretary of State to become U. S. delegate to United Nations.
- ly 1 Newspaper deliveries in N. Y. halted by strike.
- 2 James F. Byrnes named Secretary of State.
- 13 U. S. surface fleet begins bombardment of Japan.
- 15 Lights in Britain shine at night for first time since Sept. 3, 1939.
- 17 Truman, Churchill, Stalin meet at Potsdam for final war conference.
- 21 U. S. serves Japan with unconditional surrender ultimatum on Potsdam terms.
- 26 Churchill out, Attlee in as British election returns show overwhelming sweep for Labor.
Attlee replaces Churchill at Potsdam conference.
- 28 Army bomber crashes into Empire State Building in fog; 13 killed, 26 hurt.
- g. 2 Potsdam parley agrees on future of Germany; reparations, peace preliminaries.
- 5 Hiroshima blasted by atomic bomb, dropped by U. S. Army Air Force. (Trial bomb tested in New Mexico, July 16.)
- 8 Russia declares war on Japan.
- 9 Nagasaki hit by second atom bomb attack.
- 10 Japan submits surrender offer; asks Emperor retain sovereignty.
- 14 Japan accepts surrender terms. War ends. MacArthur to direct occupation.
- 16 Pétain guilty of treason; death sentence commuted to life imprisonment by Provisional President Charles de Gaulle.
- 27 U. S. Third Fleet enters Japanese waters.
- 30 MacArthur lands in Japan.
- Sept. 2 Japanese sign surrender aboard battleship *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. V-J Day.
Stalin in victory broadcast claims Kuriles and Sakhalin for Russia.
- 11 Gen. Hideki Tojo, wartime premier, shoots himself in futile suicide attempt.
- 14 Ford production halts; 50,000 made idle by wave of suppliers' strikes.
- 18 Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary, succeeds Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War.
- Oct. 3 Truman suggests world ban atom bomb in war; asks federal control on atomic development in U. S.
- 9 Pierre Laval sentenced to die as traitor.
- 18 Twenty-four Nazi ringleaders indicted as war criminals.
- 23 President Truman calls for universal military training for U. S. youth in peacetime.
- 30 Getulio Vargas resigns as President of Brazil after 15-year regime.
- Nov. 6 O'Dwyer elected Mayor of N. Y.; Tammany back after 12 years.
- 15 Truman, Attlee, King decide in Washington conference that atom bomb secrets will not be shared until United Nations devise firm control plan.
- 20 General Motors strike called 200,000 out.
- Dec. 12 Truman names fact-finding board in General Motors strike.
- 15 Prince Fumimaro Konoye, three times premier of Japan, commits suicide rather than face trial.
- 16 Truman names Secretary Byrnes, Stettinius, Senator Tom Connally, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt delegates to the United Nations.
- 21 Gen. George S. Patton, Jr. dies of injuries in motor accident.
Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, three others in U. S. among 32 named Cardinals by Pope.
- 27 Big Three agree on Atomic Energy Commission for United Nations.
- DIED: Thomas J. Pendergast, 72, Jan. 26; David Lloyd George, 82, March 26; Sen. Hiram W. Johnson, Aug. 5; Admiral John S. McCain, 61, Sept. 5; Judge Irving Lehman, 69, Sept. 21; Jerome Kern, 60, Nov. 11.

1946 The first full year of peace. Peace? Labor fought capital in the U. S. as never before—four and a half million men were involved in strikes. Congress and President Truman fought over price controls. Results: prices zoomed. You could pay \$2.75 for one hamburger at a restaurant, or \$17.50 for one shirt. Peace? You should have heard what the Republicans called the Democrats. The Republicans won Congress. Peace? Interminable wrangling among the Big Four victors. Finally they grudgingly agreed on compromise peace treaties, but only for the small-fry enemies, not for Germany or Japan. And the shaky walls of the young United Nations edifice were almost knocked down by the quarrels between Russia and the Western nations. A total of 11,000 divorces was granted in Reno—an all-time record. The U. S. nonfiction best seller was "Peace of Mind."

Jan. 3 William Joyce ("Lord Haw-Haw" on German radio) is hanged in London as traitor.

7 American occupation troops hold mass demonstrations saying they "wanna go home"; demonstrations spread to India, Korea, Japan, Philippines, France, Germany.

10 U. S. Army hits the moon with radar impulses.

General Assembly of the United Nations meets first time in London.

15 200,000 C. I. O. electrical workers strike.

17 United Nations Security Council meets for the first time in London.

20 800,000 steel workers strike.

General Charles de Gaulle resigns as President of France.

21 Truman warns of inflation and subsequent depression.

24 U. N. General Assembly creates Atomic Energy Commission.

25 John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers rejoin American Federation of Labor, which they had bolted in 1936.

Feb. 12 State Department accuses Perón regime in Argentina of helping Nazis plot conquest in South America.

13 Ickes, Secretary of the Interior for thirteen years, resigns in anger.

24 Argentina elects Perón President.

Mar. 1 Bank of England goes under government ownership.

4 England, France and U. S. publish documents showing Franco's collaboration with Axis, and call on the Spanish people to overthrow him.

6 Japan drafts new constitution abolishing army, navy, air force forever, making war unconstitutional.

13 Soviet troops evacuate Manchuria stripping factories.

April 2 U. S. civilian production at highest level—\$150,000,000,000 a year.

3 Firing squad executes Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma, who ordered Bataan Death March.

18 League of Nations meets for last time in Geneva, to put itself out of existence.

25 Council of foreign Ministers (Byrnes, Bevin, Molotov and Blum) meets in Paris to draw up peace treaties for Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland.

29 U. S. proposes treaty with England, Russia and France to keep Germany disarmed twenty-five years.

May 9 King Victor Emmanuel III abdicates, hoping Italy's monarchy can be saved by his son, Humbert, who takes throne.

15 Truman seizes railroads in face of strike threat.

June 2 Italy votes to abolish monarchy.

3 Twenty-seven Japanese war leaders go on trial in Tokyo.

6 John Wesley Snyder named Secretary of Treasury; Fred M. Vinson Chief Justice.

11 Truman vetoes Case Bill restricting strikes.

29 Truman vetoes price control bill letting O. P. A. expire; but hopes Congress will extend the present law. Congress does not. O. P. A. expires.

British arrest 2,718 Jews in Palestine, trying to round up terrorists.

July 1 Army bomber drops atom bomb in first test at Bikini Atoll. Eleven outmoded ships are destroyed.

4 U. S. grants Philippines independence.

5-31 Thousands of Jews flee in terror from Poland after July 4 pogrom at Kielce.

10 Government says prices have risen 16 percent in two weeks.

13 Congress approves \$3,750,000,000 loan to England.

15 Yugoslavia condemns General M. Hallovitch to be shot.

16 Isolationist Senator Burton Wheeler beaten for Democratic nomination in Montana after twenty-four years in Senate.

- 25 Second atom bomb is tested at Bikini, exploded under water; battleship, aircraft carrier and eight other craft sent to bottom. O. P. A. is revived after lapse of twenty-five days as Congress passes new bill.
- 26 Congress puts U. S. atom control in hands of civilian board.
- 29 Twenty-one nations assemble in Paris to discuss peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary and Finland. Treaties had been prepared by Big Four Council of Foreign Ministers, with some points still in dispute.
England accepts American proposal to merge occupation zones in Germany.
- 13 Russia demands from Turkey a share in the military control of the Dardenelles.
La Follette dynasty in Wisconsin is overthrown when Republicans fail to renominate Sen. Robert M. La Follette.
- 19 Yugoslavs shoot down U. S. Army transport plane flying over a corner of Yugoslavia; all aboard die.
- 1 Greece votes to bring back King George II, in exile in London since Germans overran Greece.
- 2 First all-Indian government inaugurated; Jawaharlal Nehru heads Cabinet.
- 8 Nine-year-old King Simeon II of Bulgaria loses his throne as nation votes to abolish monarchy.
- 20 Truman fires Henry Wallace from the Cabinet.
- 24 Stalin says he sees no real danger of war with U. S. and Britain.
- 1 Eleven top Nazis sentenced to die by Nuremberg tribunal; seven sent to prison; three acquitted.
The Truculent Turtle, Navy plane, sets nonstop distance record, flying 11,236 miles from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, in 55 hours, 15 minutes.
- 12 Henry Wallace becomes editor of "The New Republic" magazine.
- 13 France adopts a new constitution, by narrow margin of 1,000,000 votes, despite De Gaulle's opposition.
- 15 Paris Peace Conference adjourns; disputed points will go back to Council of Foreign Ministers for final decision.
- 16 Goering kills himself with cyanide of potassium a few hours before ten other Nazis are executed at Nuremberg.
- 21 Russia seizes thousands of skilled German workers, deports them to Russia to work there.
- Nov. 4 British disclose that Hindu-Muslim riots in India have cost 5,081 lives in the last four months.
- 5 Republican landslide overturns Democratic control of Senate and House.
- 6 U. S. will put Japanese Pacific islands under United Nations trusteeship.
- 9 Truman ends all price and wage controls, except on rents, sugar and rice, effective Nov. 11.
- 12 Dutch end 15-month strife in Java by tentatively recognizing Indonesian Republic.
- 29 Judge Goldsborough puts John L. Lewis on trial for contempt of court for failing to call off coal strike.
- Dec. 7 Worst disaster of the year in U. S.—pre-dawn fire sweeps Winecoff Hotel in Atlanta, Ga., killing over 120.
- 12 U. N. accepts Rockefeller gift of permanent headquarters site in midtown New York City.
- 14 U. N. Assembly unanimously votes resolution for general disarmament.
- 30 U. N. Atomic Energy Commission accepts U. S. atom control plan, 10 to 0, Russia and Poland abstaining.
- DIED:** William T. Dewart, 36, Jan. 3; Harry Hopkins, 55, Jan. 29; E. Phillips Oppenheim, 79, Feb. 3; George Arliss, 77, Feb. 5; Phillip Merivale, 59, Mar. 13; Noah Beery, Sr., 63, April 1; Vincent Youmans, 47, April 5; Lord Keynes, 62, April 21; Harlan Fiske Stone, 73, April 22; Booth Tarkington, 76, May 19; Joseph Medill Patterson, 67, May 26; Mikhail I. Kalinin, 70, June 3; Jack Johnson, 68, June 10; Senator John H. Bankhead, 73, June 12; Major Edward Bowes, 72, June 13; William S. Hart, 81, June 23; Gertrude Stein, 72, July 27; H. G. Wells, 79, Aug. 13; James C. McReynolds, 84, Aug. 24; George Washington Hill, 61, Sept. 13; Sir James Jeans, 69, Sept. 17; Barney Oldfield, 68, and Gifford Pinchot, 81, Oct. 4; General Joseph W. Stillwell, 63, Oct. 12; James J. Walker, 65, Nov. 18; Henry Morgenthau, Sr., 90, Nov. 25; Walter Johnson, 59, Damon Runyon, 62, and Big Bill Dwyer, 63, Dec. 10.

WHO'S WHO



LEADERS IN THE ARTS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS, AND SCIENCES

LEADING ASSOCIATIONS AND SOCIETIES

Prepared by

A. N. MARQUIS CO., Publishers of WHO'S WHO

Art

- ALBRIGHT, Ivan Le Lorraine (painter); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1897.
- ALBRIGHT, Malvin (painter, sculptor); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1897.
- ARCHIPENKO, Alexander (sculptor); b. Kiev, Rus., 1887.
- BENTON, Thomas Hart (painter); b. Neosho, Mo., Apr. 15, 1889.
- BRANCUSI, Constantin (sculptor); b. Rumania, 1876.
- BRANGWYN, Sir Frank (painter); b. Bruges, Belg., May 13, 1867.
- BRAQUE, Georges (painter); b. France, 1881.
- BROOK, Alexander (painter); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 14, 1898.
- BURCHFIELD, Charles E. (watercolorist); b. Ashtabula, Ohio, Apr. 9, 1893.
- CADMUS, Paul (painter, etcher); b. New York City, Dec. 17, 1904.
- CALDER, Alexander ("mobile" sculptor); b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1898.
- CARROLL, John (painter); b. Wichita, Kans., Aug. 14, 1892.
- CHAGALL, Marc (painter); b. Russia, 1887.
- CHIRICO, Giorgio de (painter); b. Volo, Gr., July 10, 1888.
- COVARRUBIAS, Miguel (illustrator); b. Mexico City, Mex., 1902.
- DALI, Salvador (painter); b. Figueras, Sp., May 11, 1904.
- DAVIDSON, Jo (sculptor); b. New York City, Mar. 30, 1883.
- DAVIS, Stuart (painter); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 7, 1894.
- EPSTEIN, Jacob (sculptor); b. New York City, Nov. 10, 1880.
- FEININGER, Lyonel (painter); b. New York City, 1871.
- GROPIUS, Walter (architect); b. Berlin, Ger., May 18, 1883.
- GROPPER, William (painter); b. New York City, Dec. 3, 1897.
- GROSZ, George (painter); b. Berlin, Ger., July 26, 1893.
- HASELTINE, Herbert (sculptor); b. Rom. It., Apr. 10, 1877.
- HOPPER, Edward (painter); b. Nyack, N. Y., July 22, 1882.
- KANTOR, Morris (painter); b. Russia, Apr. 15, 1896.
- KARFIOL, Bernard (painter); b. Budapest, Hung., May 6, 1886.
- KENT, Rockwell (painter); b. Tarrytown Heights, N. Y., June 21, 1882.
- KOKOSCHKA, Oskar (painter); b. Pöchlarn, Aus., Mar. 1, 1886.
- KROLL, Leon (painter); b. New York City, Dec. 6, 1884.
- KUHN, Walt (painter); b. New York City, Oct. 27, 1880.
- KUNIYOSHI, Yasuo (painter); b. Okayama, Jap., Sept. 1, 1893.
- LE CORBUSIER (Charles-Édouard Jeanneret) (architect); b. Switzerland, 1893.
- LIPCHITZ, Jacques (sculptor); b. Lithuania, 1891.
- MAILLOL, Aristide (sculptor); b. France, 1861.
- MARIN, John (watercolorist); b. Ruthford, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872.
- MARSH, Reginald (painter, etcher); b. Paris, Fr., Mar. 14, 1898.
- MATISSE, Henri (painter); b. Cateau, Fr., Dec. 31, 1869.
- MATTA (Matta Echaurren) (painter); b. Chile, 1912.
- MATTSON, Henry (painter); b. Gothenburg, Swed., Aug. 7, 1887.
- MEŠTROVIČ, Ivan (sculptor); b. Yugoslavia, 1883.
- MILLES, Carl (sculptor); b. Uppsala, Sweden, June 23, 1875.

(For Leaders in Sports, see page 872)

Ó, Joan (painter); b. Barcelona, Sp., Apr. 21, 1893.
 DRE, Henry (sculptor); b. Castleford, Eng., July 30, 1898.
 SES, Grandma (Anna Mary Moses) (painter); b. Greenwich, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1860.
 HUCHI, Isamu (sculptor); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1904.
 EEFKE, Georgia (painter); b. Sun Prairie, Wis., Nov. 15, 1887.
 OZCO, José (painter); b. Zapotlán, Mex., 1883.
 RCE, Waldo (painter); b. Bangor, Maine, 1884.
 ASSO, Pablo (painter, sculptor); b. Málaga, Sp., Oct. 25, 1881.
 TINARI, Candido (painter); b. Brazil, 1903.
 ANTANILLA, Luis (painter); b. Santander, Sp., June 13, 1895.
 TNER, Abraham (painter); b. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1893.
 ERA, Diego (painter); b. Guanajuato, Mex., 1886.
 INSON, Boardman (painter); b. Somerset, Nova Scotia, Sept. 6, 1876.
 AULT, Georges (painter, lithographer); b. Paris, Fr., May 27, 1871.

SAARINEN, Eliel (architect); b. Helsingfors, Fin., 1873.
 SAMPLE, Paul (painter); b. Louisville, Ky., Sept. 14, 1896.
 SEGONZAC, André Dunoyer de (painter); b. France, 1885.
 SHEELER, Charles (painter); b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1883.
 SIQUEIROS, David (painter); b. Mexico, 1894.
 SLOAN, John (painter); b. Lock Haven, Pa., Aug. 2, 1871.
 SPEICHER, Eugene (painter); b. Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1883.
 STERNE, Maurice (painter, sculptor); b. Libau, Rus., July 13, 1878.
 TANGUY, Yves (painter); b. France, 1900.
 TCHELITCHEW, Pavel (painter); b. Russia, 1898.
 UTRILLO, Maurice (painter); b. Paris, Fr., Dec. 25, 1883.
 VLAMINCK, Maurice de (painter); b. Paris, Fr., Apr. 4, 1876.
 WEBER, Max (painter); b. Bialystock, Rus., Apr. 18, 1881.
 WRIGHT, Frank Lloyd (architect); b. Richland Center, Wis., June 8, 1869.
 ZORACH, William (sculptor); b. Eurburg, Lith., Feb. 28, 1887.

Concert Music

MA, Frances (soprano); b. Christchurch, N. Z., May 31, 1885.
 ERSON, Marian (contralto); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 17, 1902.
 HEIL, George (composer); b. Trenton, N. J., July 8, 1890.
 AU, Claudio (pianist); b. Chillan, Chile, Feb. 6, 1904.
 CALONI, Salvatore (basso); b. Rome, Apr. 14, 1900.
 PTON, Rose (contralto); b. Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1909.
 BER, Samuel (composer); b. West Chester, Pa., Mar. 9, 1910.
 BIROLLI, John (conductor); b. London, Eng., Dec. 2, 1899.
 ER, Simon (pianist); b. Odessa, Rus., 1866.
 LOW, Howard (conductor); b. Plainfield, Ohio, May 1, 1892.
 CHAM, Sir Thomas (conductor); b. St. Helena, Eng., Apr. 29, 1879.
 NETT, Robert Russell (composer); b. Kansas City, Mo., June 15, 1894.
 STEIN, Leonard (composer, conductor); b. Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 25, 1918.
 RLING, Jussi (tenor); b. Stora Tunaarna, Swed., Feb. 2, 1911.
 ZSTEIN, Marc (composer); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Mar. 2, 1905.
 H, Ernest (composer); b. Geneva, Switz., July 24, 1880.

BORI, Lucrezia (soprano); b. Valencia, Sp., Dec. 24, 1887.
 BRAILOWSKY, Alexander (pianist); b. Kiev, Rus., Feb. 16, 1896.
 BRANZELL, Karin (contralto); b. Stockholm, Swed., Sept. 24, 1891.
 BRICE, Carol (contralto); b. Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 16, 1918.
 BRITTEN, Benjamin (composer); b. Lowestoft, Eng., Nov. 22, 1913.
 BROWNLEE, John (baritone); b. Geelong, Austr., Jan. 7, 1901.
 BUSCH, Adolf (composer, violinist); b. Siegen, Westphalia, Aug. 8, 1891.
 BUSCH, Fritz (conductor); b. Siegen, Westphalia, Mar. 13, 1890.
 CARPENTER, John Alden (composer); b. Park Ridge, Ill., Feb. 28, 1876.
 CASADESUS, Robert (pianist); b. Paris, Fr., Apr. 7, 1899.
 CASALS, Pablo (cellist); b. Vendrell, Sp., Dec. 29, 1876.
 CASELLA, Alfredo (composer, pianist); b. Turin, It., July 25, 1883.
 CASTAGNA, Bruna (contralto); b. Milan, It., Oct. 15, 1908.
 CASTON, Saul (conductor); b. New York City, Aug. 22, 1901.
 CHAVEZ, Carlos (composer); b. Mexico, June 13, 1889.
 COATES, Albert (conductor); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Apr. 23, 1882.

- COATES, Eric (composer); b. Hucknall, Eng., Aug. 27, 1886.
- COPLAND, Aaron (composer); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1900.
- CORTOT, Alfred (pianist); b. Nyon, Fr., Sept. 26, 1877.
- CROOKS, Richard (tenor); b. Trenton, N. J., June 26, 1900.
- DAMROSCH, Walter (conductor); b. Breslau, Prus., Jan. 30, 1862.
- DEFAUW, Désiré (conductor); b. Ghent, Belg., Sept. 5, 1885.
- DE LUCA, Giuseppe (baritone); b. Rome, It., Dec. 29, 1876.
- DOHNANYI, Ernst von (composer, pianist); b. Pressburg, Slovakia, July 27, 1877.
- EAMES, Emma (soprano); b. Shanghai, China, Aug. 13, 1865.
- EISLER, Hanns (composer); b. Leipzig, Ger., July 6, 1898.
- ELMAN, Mischa (violinist); b. Stalnoje, Rus., Jan. 20, 1891.
- ENESCO, Georges (composer, violinist); b. Dorohoi, Rum., Aug. 19, 1881.
- FARRAR, Geraldine (soprano); b. Melrose, Mass., Feb. 28, 1882.
- FLAGSTAD, Kirsten (soprano); b. Hamar, Nor., July 12, 1895.
- FRECCIA, Massimo (conductor); b. Florence, It., Sept. 19, 1922.
- FURTWÄNGLER, Wilhelm (conductor); b. Berlin, Ger., Jan. 25, 1886.
- GALLI-CURCI, Amelita (soprano); b. Milan, It., Nov. 18, 1889.
- GANZ, Rudolph (conductor, pianist); b. Zürich, Switz., Feb. 24, 1877.
- GARDEN, Mary (soprano); b. Aberdeen, Scot., Feb. 20, 1877.
- GERHARDT, Elena (lieder singer); b. Leipzig, Ger., Nov. 11, 1883.
- GIANNINI, Dusolina (soprano); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1904.
- GIESEKING, Walter (pianist); b. Lyon, Fr., Nov. 5, 1895.
- GOLDMAN, Edwin F. (composer, conductor); b. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 1, 1878.
- GOLSCHMANN, Vladimir (conductor); b. Paris, Fr., Dec. 16, 1893.
- GOOSSENS, Eugene (conductor); b. London, Eng., May 26, 1893.
- GOOSSENS, Leon (obolst); b. London, Eng., 1896.
- GRAINGER, Percy (pianist); b. Melbourne, Austr., July 8, 1882.
- GRANDJANY, Marcel (harpist); b. Paris, Fr., Sept. 3, 1891.
- HANSON, Howard (composer, conductor); b. Wahoo, Nebr., Oct. 28, 1886.
- HARRIS, Roy (composer); b. Lincoln Co., Okla., Feb. 12, 1898.
- HARRISON, Guy Fraser (conductor); b. Guildford, Eng., Nov. 6, 1894.
- HAYES, Roland (tenor); b. Curryville, Ga., June 3, 1887.
- HEIFETZ, Jascha (violinist); b. Vilna, Rus., Feb. 2, 1901.
- HESS, Myra (pianist); b. London, Eng., Feb. 25, 1890.
- HINDEMITH, Paul (composer); b. Hanau, Ger., Nov. 16, 1895.
- HOFFMANN, Ernst (conductor); b. Boston, Mass., June 18, 1899.
- HOFMANN, Josef (pianist); b. Cracow, Pol., Jan. 20, 1876.
- HONEGGER, Arthur (composer); b. La Havre, Fr., Mar. 10, 1892.
- HOROWITZ, Vladimir (pianist); b. Kieff, Rus., Oct. 1, 1904.
- ITURBI, José (pianist, conductor); b. Valencia, Sp., Nov. 28, 1895.
- JANSSEN, Werner (conductor); b. New York City, June 1, 1900.
- JEPSON, Helen (soprano); b. Titusville, Pa., Nov. 25, 1907.
- JERITZA, Maria (soprano); b. Brünn, Au., Oct. 6, 1887.
- JOHNSON, Edward (gen. mgr. Met. Oper. Co.); b. Guelph, Can., Aug. 22, 1881.
- KAPELL, William (pianist); b. New York City, Sept. 20, 1922.
- KHACHATURIAN, Aram (composer); b. Tiflis, June 6, 1903.
- KIEPURA, Jan (tenor); b. Sosnowiec, Po., May 16, 1902.
- KINDLER, Hans (conductor); b. Rotterdam, Neth., Jan. 8, 1893.
- KIPNIS, Alexander (basso); b. Ukraine, Feb. 1, 1896.
- KIRKPATRICK, Ralph (harpsichordist); b. Leominster, Mass., June 10, 1911.
- KLEIBER, Erich (conductor); b. Vienna, Aus., Aug. 5, 1890.
- KODÁLY, Zoltán (composer); b. Kecskemét, Hung., Dec. 16, 1882.
- KORNGOLD, Erich (composer); b. Brunn, Aus., May 29, 1897.
- KOSTELANETZ, Andre (conductor); b. Petersburg, Rus., Dec. 22, 1901.
- KOUSSEVITZKY, Serge (conductor); b. Tver, Rus., July 26, 1874.
- KREISLER, Fritz (violinist); b. Vienna, Aus., Feb. 2, 1875.
- KŘENEK, Ernst (composer); b. Vienna, Aus., Aug. 23, 1900.
- KRUEGER, Karl (conductor); b. Atchafalpa, Kans., Jan. 19, 1894.
- KURENKO, Maria (soprano); b. Moscow, Rus., 1899.
- KURTZ, Efrem (conductor); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Nov. 7, 1900.
- LANDOWSKA, Wanda (harpsichordist); b. Warsaw, Pol., July 5, 1877.
- LANGE, Hans (conductor); b. Constantinople, Turk., Feb. 17, 1884.

- RI-VOLPI**, Giacomo (tenor); b. Rome, Italy, Dec. 11, 1894.
VRENCE, Marjorie (soprano); b. Deans Marsh, Austr., Feb. 17, 1909.
WMANN, Lotte (soprano); b. Perleberg, Ger., July 2, 1885.
WSDORF, Erich (conductor); b. Vienna, Aus., Feb. 4, 1912.
WANT, Oscar (pianist); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27, 1906.
W, Emanuel (basso); b. Vienna, Aus., Mar. 22, 1891.
W, Eugene (pianist); b. Calif., 1921.
W TINELLI, Giovanni (tenor); b. Montebana, It., Oct. 22, 1885.
W ZENAUER, Margaret (contralto); b. Kommesvar, Hung., June 1, 1881.
W INOR, Dorothy (soprano); b. Norfolk, Va., Sept. 3, 1910.
W CHIOR, Lauritz (tenor); b. Copenhagen, Den., Mar. 20, 1890.
W TON, James (tenor); b. Moultrie, Ga., Jan. 2, 1904.
W GELBERG, Willem (conductor); b. Utrecht, Neth., Mar. 28, 1871.
W OTTI, Gian-Carlo (composer); b. Cagliari, It., July 7, 1911.
W UHIN, Yehudi (violinist); b. New York City, Apr. 22, 1916.
W MAUD, Darius (composer); b. Aix-en-Provence, Fr., Sept. 4, 1892.
W TEIN, Nathan (violinist); b. Odessa, Rus., Dec. 31, 1904.
W ROPOULOS, Dimitri (conductor); b. Athens, Gr., Feb. 18, 1896.
W SEVITCH, Benno (pianist); b. Odessa, Rus., Feb. 22, 1890.
W IEUX, Pierre (conductor); b. Paris, Fr., Apr. 4, 1875.
W INI, Erica (violinist); b. Vienna, Aus., Jan. 5, 1910.
W AES, Gulomar (pianist); b. São João do Boa Vista, Braz., Feb. 28, 1895.
W OTNA, Jarmila (soprano); b. Prague, Czech., Sept. 23, 1911.
W ANDY, Eugene (conductor); b. Budapest, Hung., Nov. 18, 1899.
W ETIER, Wilfred (conductor); b. Montreal, Can., June 30, 1896.
W INGER, Louis (violinist); b. Rochester, Ill., Feb. 11, 1887.
W L, Yella (harpsichordist); b. Vienna, Aus., Jan. 23, 1881.
W IPP, Isidore (pianist); b. Budapest, Hung., Sept. 2, 1863.
W GORSKY, Gregor (cellist); b. Katerinoslav, Rus., Apr. 17, 1903.
W A, Ezio (basso); b. Rome, May 18, 1892.
W DN, Walter (composer); b. Rockland, Me., Jan. 20, 1894.
W, Lily (soprano); b. Cannes, Fr., Apr. 1904.
W PRIMROSE, William (violinist); b. Glasgow, Scot., Aug. 23, 1904.
W PROKOFIEFF, Serge (composer); b. Sontsovka, Rus., Apr. 23, 1891.
W RAISA, Rosa (soprano); b. Bialystok, Pol., May 30, 1893.
W REINER, Fritz (conductor); b. Budapest, Hung., Dec. 19, 1888.
W RETHBERG, Elisabeth (soprano); b. Schwarzenberg, Ger., Dec. 22, 1894.
W ROBESON, Paul (baritone); b. Princeton, N. J., Apr. 9, 1893.
W RODZINSKI, Artur (conductor); b. Spalato, Dalmatia, Jan. 2, 1892.
W RUBINSTEIN, Artur (pianist); b. Warsaw, Pol., Jan. 28, 1889.
W SAIDENBERG, Daniel (conductor); b. Winnipeg, Can., Oct. 12, 1906.
W SALMOND, Felix (cellist); b. London, Eng., Nov. 19, 1888.
W SALZEDO, Carlos (harpist); b. Arachon, Fr., Apr. 6, 1885.
W SAYAO, Bidú (soprano); b. Rio de Janeiro, Braz., May 11, 1906.
W SCHIPA, Tito (tenor); b. Lecce, It., Jan. 2, 1890.
W SCHNABEL, Artur (pianist); b. Lipnik, Aus., Apr. 17, 1882.
W SCHÖNBERG, Arnold (composer); b. Vienna, Aus., Sept. 13, 1874.
W SCHUMAN, William (composer); b. New York City, Aug. 4, 1910.
W SCHUMANN, Elisabeth (soprano); b. Merseburg, Ger., June 13, 1891.
W SEGOVIA, Andrés (guitarist); b. Linares, Sp., Feb. 18, 1894.
W SERKIN, Rudolf (pianist); b. Eger, Boh., Mar. 28, 1903.
W SESSIONS, Roger (composer); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1896.
W SEVITZKY, Fabien (Fabien Koussevitzky) (conductor); b. Russia, Sept. 30, 1893.
W SHOSTAKOVICH, Dmitri (composer); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Sept. 26, 1906.
W SIBELIUS, Jan (composer); b. Tavastehus, Fin., Dec. 8, 1865.
W SMALLENS, Alexander (conductor); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Jan. 1, 1889.
W SOWERBY, Leo (composer); b. Grand Rapids, Mich., May 1, 1895.
W SPALDING, Albert (violinist); b. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1888.
W STEINBERG, William (conductor); b. Cologne, Ger., Aug. 1, 1899.
W STEWART, Reginald (conductor); b. Edinburgh, Scot., Apr. 20, 1900.
W STOKOWSKI, Leopold (conductor); b. London, Eng., Apr. 18, 1882.
W STRAUS, Oskar (composer); b. Vienna, Aus., Apr. 6, 1870.

STRAUSS, Richard (composer); b. Munich, Ger., June 11, 1864.

STRAVINSKY, Igor (composer); b. Oranienbaum, Rus., June 17, 1882.

SWARTHOUT, Gladys (mezzo-soprano); b. Deepwater, Mo., Dec. 25, 1904.

SZELL, George (conductor); b. Budapest, Hung., June 7, 1897.

SZIGETI, Joseph (violinist); b. Budapest, Hung., Sept. 5, 1892.

TAGLIAVINI, Ferruccio (tenor); b. Reggio Emilia, It., Aug. 15, 1913.

TAUBER, Richard (tenor); b. Linz, Aus., May 16, 1892.

TAYLOR, Deems (composer); b. New York City, Dec. 22, 1885.

TEMPLETON, Alec (pianist); b. Cardiff, Wales, July 4, 1910.

TEYTE, Maggie (soprano); b. Wolverhampton, Eng., Apr. 17, 1891.

THOMAS, John Charles (baritone); b. Meyersdale, Pa., Sept. 8, 1891.

THOMSON, Virgil (composer, critic); b. Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25, 1896.

THORBORG, Kerstin (contralto); b. Vened. Jan, Swed., May 19, 1906.

TIBBETT, Lawrence (baritone); b. Bakersfield, Calif., Nov. 16, 1896.

TOCH, Ernst (composer); b. Vienna, Aus. Dec. 7, 1887.

TOSCANINI, Arturo (conductor); b. Palma It., Mar. 25, 1867.

VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, Ralph (composer); b. Down Ampney, Eng., Oct. 12, 1872.

VILLA-LOBOS, Heitor (composer); b. Rio de Janeiro, Braz., Mar. 5, 1884.

WALLENSTEIN, Alfred (conductor, cellist); b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7, 1898.

WALTER, Bruno (conductor); b. Berlin, Ger., Sept. 15, 1876.

WALTON, William (composer); b. Oldham, Eng., Mar. 29, 1902.

WARREN, Leonard (baritone); b. New York City, Apr. 21, 1911.

WEILL, Kurt (composer); b. Dessau, Ger. Mar. 2, 1900.

ZIMBALIST, Efrem (violinist); b. Rostov-on-Don, Rus., Apr. 9, 1889.

Entertainment

ABBOTT, Bud (actor); b. Asbury Park, N. J., Oct. 2, 1898.

ABBOTT, George (director, playwright); b. Forestville, N. Y., June 25, 1889.

ABEL, Walter (actor); b. St. Paul, Minn., June 6, 1898.

ADAMS, Maude (actress); b. Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11, 1872.

ADLER, Larry (harmonica player); b. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10, 1914.

AHERNE, Brian (actor); b. Kings Norton, Eng., May 2, 1902.

ALBERT, Eddie (Eddie Alberr Heimberher) (actor); b. Rock Island, Ill., Apr. 22, 1908.

ALDA, Robert (Alphonso D'Abruzzo) (actor); b. New York City, Feb. 26, 1914.

ALLEN, Fred (John F. Sullivan) (actor); b. Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1894.

ALLEN, Gracie (actress); b. San Francisco.

ALLGOOD, Sara (actress); b. Dublin, Ire., Oct. 31, 1883.

ALLYSON, June (actress); b. Westchester Co., N. Y.

AMECHE, Don (actor); b. Kenosha, Wis., May 31, 1908.

ANDERSON, Judith (actress); b. Adelaide, Austr., Feb. 10, 1898.

ANDREWS, Dana (actor); b. Collins, Miss., Jan. 1, 1912.

ANDREWS, Laverne (singer); b. Minneapolis, Minn., July 6, 1915.

ANDREWS, Maxene (singer); b. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 3, 1918.

ANDREWS, Patricia (singer); b. Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16, 1920.

ANGLIN, Margaret (actress); b. Ottawa, Can., Apr. 3, 1876.

ARLEN, Harold (Hyman Arluck) (composer); b. Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1905.

ARNOLD, Edward (actor); b. New York City, Feb. 18, 1890.

ARTHUR, Jean (actress); b. New York City, Oct. 17, 1908.

ASTAIRE, Fred (Frederick Austerlitz) (dancer); b. Omaha, Nebr., May 10, 1899.

ASTOR, Mary (Lucile Langhanke) (actress); b. Quincy, Ill., May 3, 1906.

AUER, Mischa (actor); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Nov. 17, 1905.

AUTRY, Gene (actor); b. Tlaga, Tex., Sept. 29, 1907.

AYRES, Lew (actor); b. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 28, 1908.

BACALL, Lauren (actress); b. New York City, Sept. 16, 1924.

BAINTER, Fay (actress); b. Los Angeles, Calif., 1893.

BAKER, Kenny (actor, singer); b. Moravia, Calif., Sept. 30, 1912.

BAKER, Phil (actor); b. Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 24, 1898.

BALANCHINE, George (ballet director); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Jan. 9, 1904.

BALL, Lucille (actress); b. Butte, Mont. Aug. 6, 1911.

BANKHEAD, Tallulah (actress); b. Huntville, Ala., Jan. 31, 1903.

BANKS, Leslie (actor); b. Liverpool, Eng. June 9, 1890.

BARI, Lynn (Marjorie Bitzer) (actress); b. Roanoke, Va.

- BARNES, Binnie (actress); b. London, Eng., Mar. 25, 1908.
- BARRAT, Robert (actor); b. New York City, July 10, 1891.
- BARRIE, Wendy (actress); b. Hong Kong, 1913.
- BARRYMORE, Diana (actress); b. New York City, Mar. 3, 1921.
- BARRYMORE, Ethel (actress); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, 1879.
- BARRYMORE, Lionel (Lionel Blythe) (actor); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 28, 1878.
- BARTHELMESS, Richard (actor); b. New York City, May 9, 1897.
- BARTHOLOMEW, Freddie (actor); b. London, Eng., Mar. 28, 1924.
- BARTON, James (actor); b. Gloucester, N. J., Nov. 1, 1890.
- BASIE, William "Count" (band leader); b. Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 21, 1906.
- BAXTER, Anne (actress); b. Michigan City, Ind., May 7, 1923.
- BAXTER, Warner (actor); b. Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 29, 1893.
- BEERY, Wallace (actor); b. Kansas City, Mo., Apr. 1, 1889.
- BELLAMY, Ralph (actor); b. Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1905.
- BENDIX, William (actor); b. New York City, Jan. 14, 1906.
- BENNETT, Constance (actress); b. New York City, Oct. 22, 1905.
- BENNETT, Joan (actress); b. Palisades, N. J., Feb. 27, 1910.
- BENNY, Jack (actor); b. Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 14, 1894.
- BERGEN, Edgar (actor, ventriloquist); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1903.
- BERGMAN, Ingrid (actress); b. Stockholm, Swed., 1917.
- BERGNER, Elisabeth (actress); b. Vienna, Aus., Aug. 22, 1900.
- BERLE, Milton (Milton Berlinger) (actor); b. New York City, July 12, 1908.
- BERLIN, Irving (Isidore Baline) (song writer); b. Russia, May 11, 1888.
- BLAIR, Janet (actress); b. Blair, Pa.
- BLONDELL, Joan (actress); b. New York City, Aug. 30, 1909.
- BOGART, Humphrey (actor); b. New York City, Dec. 25, 1900.
- BOLGER, Raymond (actor); b. Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 10, 1906.
- BONDI, Beulah (actress); b. Chicago, Ill., May 3, 1892.
- BORZAGE, Frank (director); b. Salt Lake City, Utah, Apr. 23, 1893.
- BOYD, William (actor); b. Cambridge, Ohio, June 5, 1898.
- BOYER, Charles (actor); b. Flégeac, Fr., Aug. 28, 1899.
- BRACKEN, Eddie (actor); b. Astoria, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1920.
- BRADY, William A. (theatrical manager); b. San Francisco, Calif., June 19, 1863.
- BRENNAN, Walter (actor); b. Lynn, Mass., July 25, 1894.
- BRENT, George (actor); b. Dublin, Ire., Mar. 15, 1904.
- BRENT, Romney (Romulo Larralde) (actor); b. Saitillo, Mex., Jan. 26, 1902.
- BRICE, Fanny (Fanny Borach) (actress); b. New York City, Oct. 20, 1891.
- BROWN, Joe E. (actor); b. Holgate, Ohio, July 28, 1892.
- BRUCE, Carol (singer); b. Great Neck, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1919.
- BRUCE, Nigel (actor); b. San Diego, Calif., Feb. 4, 1895.
- BRUCE, Virginia (actress); b. Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 29, 1910.
- BURKE, Billie (actress); b. Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1886.
- BURNS, Bob (actor); b. Van Buren, Ark., Oct. 2, 1896.
- BUZZELL, Edward (actor); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1897.
- CAGNEY, James (actor); b. New York City, July 17, 1904.
- CALHERN, Louis (actor); b. N.Y.C., 1895.
- CALLOWAY, Cab (band leader); b. Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1907.
- CANTOR, Eddie (Edward Iskowitz) (actor); b. New York City, Jan. 31, 1892.
- CAPRA, Frank (director); b. Palermo, It., May 18, 1897.
- CARMICHAEL, Hoagy (song writer); b. Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 22, 1899.
- CARROLL, Madeleine (actress); b. Bromwich, Eng., Feb. 26, 1909.
- CARSON, Jack (actor); b. Carman, Can., Oct. 27, 1910.
- CAVALLERO, Carmen (band leader); b. New York City, May 6, 1913.
- CHAPLIN, Charles (actor); b. London, Eng., Apr. 16, 1889.
- CHEVALIER, Maurice (actor); b. France, Sept. 12, 1893.
- CHRISTIANS, Mady (actress); b. Vienna, Aus., Jan. 19, 1900.
- CLAIRE, Ina (Ina Fagan) (actress); b. Washington, D. C., Oct. 15, 1892.
- CLARK, Bobby (actor); b. Springfield, Ohio, June 16, 1888.
- CLARK, Dane (actor); b. New York City, Feb. 18, 1913.
- COBURN, Charles (actor); b. Savannah, Ga., June 19, 1877.
- COLBERT, Claudette (Lily Chauchoin) (actress); b. Paris, Fr., Sept. 13, 1905.
- COLLINGE, Patricia (actress); b. Dublin, Ire., Sept. 20, 1894.

- COLMAN, Ronald (actor); b. Richmond, Eng., Feb. 9, 1891.
- COOGAN, Jackie (actor); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 26, 1914.
- COOPER, Gary (actor); b. Helena, Mont., May 7, 1901.
- COOPER, Jackie (actor); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 15, 1922.
- CORBETT, Leonora (actress); b. London, Eng., June 28, 1908.
- CORNELL, Katharine (actress); b. Berlin, Ger., Feb. 16, 1898.
- CORRELL, Charles J. (actor); b. Peoria, Ill.
- COSTELLO, Lou (Louis Cristillo) (actor); b. Paterson, N. J., Mar. 6, 1908.
- COTTEN, Joseph (actor); b. Petersburg, Va., 1905.
- COWL, Jane (Jane Cowles) (actress); b. Boston, Mass., Dec. 14, 1884.
- CRAIG, James (James Meador) (actor); b. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 4, 1912.
- CRAIN, Jeanne (actress); b. Barstow, Calif., May 25, 1925.
- CRAWFORD, Joan (actress); b. San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 23, 1908.
- CROSBY, Bing (actor, singer); b. Tacoma, Wash., May 2, 1904.
- CROSS, Milton (announcer); b. New York City, Apr. 16, 1897.
- CUMMINGS, Constance (actress); b. Seattle, Wash., May 15, 1910.
- CUMMINGS, Robert (actor); b. Joplin, Mo., June 9, 1910.
- CURTIZ, Michael (director); b. Budapest, Hung., Dec. 24, 1888.
- DARNELL, Linda (actress); b. Dallas, Tex.
- DAVIS, Bette (actress); b. Lowell, Mass., Apr. 5, 1908.
- DAVIS, Joan (actress); b. St. Paul, Minn.
- DAY, Laraine (Loraine Johnson) (actress); b. Roosevelt, Utah, Oct. 13, 1920.
- DEHAVILLAND, Olivia (actress); b. Tokyo, Jap., July 1, 1916.
- DEL RIO, Dolores (Dolores Ansunsolo) (actress); b. Durango, Mex., Aug. 3, 1905.
- DE MILLE, Cecil B. (director); b. Ashfield, Mass., Aug. 12, 1881.
- DESILVA, Buddy (producer, song writer); b. New York City, Jan. 27, 1896.
- DIETRICH, Marlene (Mary Von Losch) (actress); b. Berlin, Ger., Dec. 27, 1904.
- DISNEY, Walt (animated cartoonist); b. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5, 1901.
- DONAT, Robert (actor); b. Withington, Eng., Mar. 18, 1905.
- DORSEY, Tommy (band leader); b. Mahanoy Plane, Pa., Nov. 19, 1905.
- DOUGLAS, Melvyn (actor); b. Macon, Ga., Apr. 5, 1901.
- DOWLING, Eddie (actor, director); b. Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 9, 1894.
- DRAKE, Alfred (singer, actor); b. New York City, Oct. 7, 1914.
- DRAPER, Paul (dancer); b. Florence, It., Oct. 25, 1911.
- DRAPER, Ruth (actress); b. New York City, Dec. 2, 1884.
- DUCHIN, Eddie (band leader, pianist); b. Cambridge, Mass., Apr. 1, 1909.
- DUNN, James (actor); b. New York City, Nov. 2, 1905.
- DUNNE, Irene (actress); b. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 20, 1904.
- DURANTE, Jimmy (actor); b. New York City, Feb. 19, 1893.
- DURBIN, Deanna (actress); b. Winnipeg, Can., Dec. 4, 1922.
- DURYEA, Dan (actor); b. White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1907.
- EDDY, Nelson (actor, singer); b. Providence, R. I., June 29, 1901.
- EDWARDS, Joan (actress); b. New York City, July 15, 1920.
- ELLINGTON, Duke (band leader); b. Washington, D. C., Apr. 29, 1899.
- ELLIOT, Bill (actor); b. Pattonsburg, Mo.
- EMERSON, Faye (actress); b. Elizabeth, La., July 8, 1917.
- EVANS, Maurice (actor); b. Dorchester, Eng., June 3, 1901.
- FAIRBANKS, Douglas, Jr. (actor); b. New York City, Dec. 9, 1909.
- FAY, Frank (actor); b. San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 17, 1897.
- FAYE, Alice (actress); b. New York City, May 5, 1915.
- FERRER, Jose (actor); b. Puerto Rico, 1909.
- FIELD, Betty (actress); b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 8, 1918.
- FIELDS, Gracie (actress); b. Rochdale, Eng., Jan. 9, 1898.
- FITZGERALD, Barry (William J. Shields) (actor); b. Dublin, Ire., Mar. 1888.
- FITZGERALD, Geraldine (actress); b. Dublin, Ire., Nov. 24, 1914.
- FLYNN, Errol (actor); b. Hobart, Tasmania, June 20, 1909.
- FONDA, Henry (actor); b. Grand Island, Nebr., May 16, 1905.
- FONTAINE, Joan (actress); b. Tokyo, Jap., Oct. 22, 1917.
- FONTANNE, Lynn (actress); b. London, Eng., 1887.
- FORBES, Ralph (Ralph Taylor) (actor); b. London, Eng., Sept. 30, 1905.
- FOSTER, Preston (actor); b. Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 24, 1902.
- FOY, Eddie, Jr., (actor, dancer); b. New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1905.
- FRANCIS, Kay (Katherine Gibbs) (actress); b. Oklahoma City, Okla., Jan. 13, 1905.

- FRIML, Rudolf (operetta composer); b. Prague, Czech., Dec. 7, 1884.
- GABIN, Jean (actor); b. Paris, Fr., May 17, 1904.
- GABLE, Clark (actor); b. Cadiz, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1901.
- GARBO, Greta (Greta Gustafsson) (actress); b. Stockholm, Swed., Sept. 18, 1905.
- GARDINER, Reginald (actor); b. Wimbledon, Eng., Feb. 27, 1903.
- GARDNER, Ed (actor); b. Astoria, N. Y., June, 1904.
- GARFIELD, John (actor); b. New York City, Mar. 4, 1913.
- GARLAND, Judy (actress); b. Grand Rapids, Minn., June 10, 1922.
- GARSON, Greer (actress); b. County Down, Ire.
- GAXTON, William (Arturo Caxiola) (actor); b. San Francisco, Calif., Dec. 2, 1893.
- GEORGE, Gladys (Gladys Clare) (actress); b. Patton, Maine, Sept. 13, 1904.
- GIELGUD, John (actor); b. London, Eng., Apr. 14, 1904.
- GISH, Dorothy (actress); b. Massillon, Ohio, Mar. 11, 1898.
- GISH, Lillian (actress); b. Springfield, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1896.
- GLEASON, James (actor); b. New York City, May 23, 1886.
- GODDARD, Paulette (actress); b. Great Neck, N. Y., June 3, 1911.
- GOLDEN, John (producer); b. New York City, June 27, 1874.
- GOLDWYN, Samuel (Samuel Goldfish) (producer); b. Warsaw, Pol., 1882.
- GOODMAN, Benny (band leader); b. Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1909.
- GORDON, Max (producer); b. New York City, 1892.
- GORDON, Ruth (actress); b. Wollaston, Mass., Oct. 30, 1896.
- GOSDEN, Freeman F. (actor); b. Richmond, Va., May 5, 1899.
- GOULD, Morton (composer); b. Richmond Hill, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1913.
- GRABLE, Betty (actress); b. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18, 1916.
- GRANGER, Stewart (James Stewart) (actor); b. May 6, 1913.
- GRANT, Cary (Archibald A. Leach) (actor); b. Bristol, Eng., Jan. 18, 1904.
- GREENSTREET, Sydney (actor); b. Sandwich, Eng., Dec. 27, 1879.
- GWENN, Edmund (actor); b. London, Eng., Sept. 26, 1877.
- HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, II (librettist); b. New York City, July 12, 1895.
- HAMPDEN, Walter (Walter H. Dougherty) (actor); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 30, 1879.
- HARDWICKE, Sir Cedric (actor); b. Lye, Eng., Feb. 19, 1893.
- HARRIS, Phil (band leader); b. Linton, Ind., June 24, 1906.
- HARRISON, Rex (actor); b. Huyton, Eng., Mar. 5, 1908.
- HASSO, Signe (Signe Larsson) (actress); b. Stockholm, Swed.
- HAYES, Helen (actress); b. Washington, D. C., Oct. 10, 1900.
- HAYWARD, Susan (Edythe Marrener) (actress); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1918.
- HAYWORTH, Rita (Margarita Cansino) (actress); b. N. Y. C., Oct. 17, 1918.
- HEFLIN, Van (actor); b. Walters, Okla., Dec. 13, 1910.
- HENIE, Sonja (actress, skater); b. Oslo, Nor., Apr. 8, 1913.
- HENREID, Paul (actor); b. Trieste, It., Jan. 10, 1908.
- HEPBURN, Katharine (actress); b. Hartford, Conn., 1909.
- HERSHOLT, Jean (actor); b. Copenhagen, Den., July 12, 1886.
- HITCHCOCK, Alfred J. (director); b. England, Aug. 13, 1899.
- HOLLIDAY, Judy (actress); b. New York City, June 21, 1923.
- HOLM, Celeste (actress, singer); b. New York City, Apr. 29, 1919.
- HOLT, Jack (actor); b. Winchester, Va., May 31, 1888.
- HOLT, Tim (actor); b. Beverly Hills, Calif., Feb. 5, 1918.
- HOMOLKA, Oscar (actor); b. Vienna, Aus., 1901.
- HOPE, Bob (actor); b. London, Eng., May 29, 1903.
- HOPKINS, Miriam (actress); b. Bainbridge, Ga., Oct. 18, 1902.
- HOPPER, Hedda (columnist); b. Hollidaysburg, Pa., June 2, 1890.
- HORNE, Lena (actress, singer); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., 1918.
- HORTON, Edward Everett (actor); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Mar. 18, 1887.
- HOWARD, Trevor (actor); b. Kent, Eng., Sept. 29, 1916.
- HULL, Henry (actor); b. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 3, 1890.
- HULL, Josephine (actress); b. Newtonville, Mass., Jan. 3, 1886.
- HUNT, Marsha (actress); b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 17, 1917.
- HUSSEY, Ruth (actress); b. Providence, R. I.
- HUSTON, Walter (actor); b. Toronto, Can., Apr. 6, 1884.

- JAFFE, Sam** (actor); b. New York City, Mar. 8, 1898.
JAMES, Harry (band leader); b. Albany, Ga., Mar. 15, 1916.
JANIS, Elsie (actress); b. Columbus, Ohio, Mar. 16, 1889.
JESSEL, George (actor); b. New York City, Apr. 3, 1898.
JOHNSON, Cella (actress); b. Richmond, Eng., Dec. 18, 1908.
JOHNSON, Harold "Chick" (actor); b. Chicago, Ill., Mar. 5, 1895.
JOHNSON, Van (actor); b. Newport, R. I., Aug. 20, 1916.
JOLSON, Al (Asa Yoelson) (singer); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., May 26, 1886.
JONES, Jennifer (Phyllis Isley) (actress); b. Tulsa, Okla., Mar. 2, 1919.
JORY, Victor (actor); b. Dawson, Can., Nov. 23, 1902.
KARLOFF, Boris (Charles E. Pratt) (actor); b. Dulwich, Eng., Nov. 23, 1887.
KAYE, Danny (actor); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1913.
KELLY, Gene (actor); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 23, 1912.
KERR, Deborah (actress); b. Helensburgh, Scot., Sept. 30, 1921.
KING, Henry (director); b. Christianburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1896.
KNOX, Alexander (actor); b. Strathroy, Can., Jan. 16, 1907.
KRUGER, Otto (actor); b. Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 6, 1885.
KYSER, Kay (band leader); b. Rocky Mount, N. C., June 18, 1905.
LADD, Alan (actor); b. Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 3, 1913.
LAHR, Bert (Irving Lashrheim) (actor); b. New York City, Aug. 13, 1895.
LAKE, Veronica (Constance Keane) (actress); b. Lake Placid, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1919.
LAMARR, Hedy (actress); b. Vienna, Aus.
LAMOUR, Dorothy (actress); b. New Orleans, La., Dec. 10, 1914.
LANDIS, Carole (Frances Rldste) (actress); b. Fairchild, Wis., Jan. 1, 1919.
LANDIS, Jessie Royce (actress); b. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 25, 1904.
LANGFORD, Frances (singer); b. Lakeland, Fla., Apr. 4, 1913.
LAUGHTON, Charles (actor); b. Scarborough, Eng., July 1, 1899.
LAWRENCE, Gertrude (actress); b. London, Eng., July 4, 1900.
LEE, Canada (actor); b. New York City, Mar. 2, 1907.
LEE, Gypsy Rose (Rose Hovic) (actress); b. Seattle, Wash., Feb. 9, 1914.
LE GALLIENNE, Eva (actress, director), b. London, Eng., Jan. 11, 1899.
LEIGH, Vivien (Vivien Hartley) (actress); b. Darjeeling, India, Nov. 5, 1913.
LEONTOVICH, Eugenie (actress); b. Odessa, Rus., Mar. 21, 1900.
LEROY, Mervyn (producer, director); b. San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 15, 1900.
LESLIE, Joan (Joan Brodell) (actress); b. Detroit, Mich., Jan. 26, 1925.
LILLIE, Beatrice (actress); b. Toronto, Can., May 29, 1898.
LIVESY, Roger (actor); b. Barry, Wales, June 25, 1906.
LLOYD, Harold (actor); b. Burchard, Nebr., Apr. 20, 1894.
LOCKWOOD, Margaret (actress); b. Karachi, India, 1916.
LOMBARDO, Guy (band leader); b. London, Can., June 19, 1902.
LOPEZ, Vincent (band leader); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1898.
LORRE, Peter (actor); b. Rosenberg, Hung., June 26, 1904.
LOUISE, Anita (Anita Fremault) (actress); b. New York City, 1915.
LOY, Myrna (Myrna Williams) (actress); b. Helena, Mont., Aug. 2, 1905.
LUBITSCH, Ernst (director); b. Berlin, Ger., Jan. 29, 1892.
LUGOSI, Bela (Bela Lugosi Blasko) (actor); b. Lugos, Hung., Oct. 20, 1888.
LUKAS, Paul (actor); b. Budapest, Hung., May 26, 1895.
LUNT, Alfred (actor); b. Milwaukee, Wis., 1893.
LUPINO, Ida (actress); b. London, Eng., Feb. 4, 1918.
LYNN, Diana (Dolly Loehr) (actress); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 7, 1926.
LYTELL, Bert (actor, director); b. New York City, 1885.
MCCAREY, Leo (director); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 3, 1898.
MCCREA, Joel (actor); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 5, 1906.
MACDONALD, Jeanette (actress, soprano); b. Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1907.
MCDOWALL, Roddy (actor); b. London, Eng., Sept. 17, 1928.
MCGUIRE, Dorothy (actress); b. Omaha, Nebr., June 14, 1919.
McLAGLEN, Victor (actor); b. Tumbidge Wells, Eng., Dec. 11, 1886.
MACMURRAY, Fred (actor); b. Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 30, 1908.
MARCH, Fredric (Frederick Bickel) (actor); b. Racine, Wis., Aug. 31, 1897.
MARGO (Maria Boldao y Castilla) (actress); b. Mexico City, May 10, 1918.
MARSHALL, Herbert (actor); b. London, Eng., May 23, 1890.
MARTIN, Mary (actress); b. Weatherford, Tex., Dec. 1, 1914.

- MARX, Chico (Leonard Marx) (actor); b. New York City, Mar. 26, 1891.
- MARX, Groucho (Julius Marx) (actor); b. New York City, Oct. 2, 1895.
- MARX, Harpo (Arthur Marx) (actor); b. New York City, Nov. 21, 1893.
- MASON, James (actor); b. Huddersfield, Eng., May 15, 1909.
- MASSEY, Ilona (Ilona Hajmassy) (actress); b. Hungary, 1910.
- MASSEY, Raymond (actor); b. Toronto, Can., Aug. 30, 1896.
- MAXWELL, Elsa (columnist); b. Keokuk, Iowa, May 24, 1883.
- MAYER, Louis B. (producer); b. Minsk, Rus., July 4, 1885.
- MAYO, Virginia (Virginia Jones) (actress); b. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 30, 1920.
- MENJOU, Adolphe (actor); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 18, 1890.
- MEREDITH, Burgess (actor); b. Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1908.
- MERMAN, Ethel (Ethel Zimmerman) (actress, singer); b. Astoria, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1909.
- MILLAND, Ray (Jack Millane) (actor); b. Neath, Wales, Jan. 3, 1908.
- MILLS, John (actor); b. Suffolk, Eng., Feb. 22, 1908.
- MIRANDA, Carmen (Maria do Carmo Miranda da Cunha) (actress, singer); b. Marco Canavezes, Port., 1915.
- MONTGOMERY, Robert (actor); b. Beacon, N. Y., May 21, 1904.
- MOORE, Victor (actor); b. Hammononton, N. J., Feb. 24, 1876.
- MORGAN, DENNIS (Stanley Morner) (actor); b. Prentice, Wis., Dec. 10, 1920.
- MORGAN, Frank (Frank Wupperman) (actor); b. New York City, June 1, 1890.
- MORGAN, Ralph (actor); b. New York City, July 6, 1888.
- MUNI, Paul (Muni Welsenfreund) (actor); b. Lemberg, Aus., Sept. 22, 1895.
- MURRAY, Arthur (dancing teacher); b. New York City, Apr. 4, 1895.
- NATHAN, George Jean (critic); b. Ft. Wayne, Ind., Feb. 14, 1882.
- NATWICK, Mildred (actress); b. Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1908.
- NEGRI, Pola (Appollonia Chalupec) (actress); b. Lipno, Pol., 1899.
- NICHOLS, Dudley (producer, director); b. Wapakoneta, Ohio, Apr. 6, 1895.
- NIJINSKY, Waslaw (dancer); b. Kiev, Rus., Feb. 28, 1890.
- NIVEN, David (actor); b. Scotland.
- NUGENT, Elliott (actor, director); b. Dover, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1899.
- OAKIE, Jack (Lewis Offield) (actor); b. Sedalla, Mo., Nov. 12, 1903.
- OBBERON, Merle (Merle O'Brien Thompson) (actress); b. Tasmania, Feb. 19, 1911.
- O'BRIEN, Margaret (actress); b. Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 15, 1937.
- O'BRIEN, Pat (actor); b. Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 11, 1899.
- O'HARA, Maureen (Maureen Fitzsimmons) (actress); b. Dublin, Ire., Aug. 17, 1920.
- OLIVIER, Sir Laurence (actor); b. Dorking, Eng., May 22, 1907.
- OLSEN, Ole (actor); b. Wabash, Ind.
- O'SULLIVAN, Maureen (actress); b. Boyle, Ire., May 17, 1911.
- OUSPENSKAYA, Maria (actress); b. Tula, Rus., July 29, 1887.
- PALMER, Lilli (actress); b. Posen, Germany, May 27, 1917.
- PARKER, Jean (Mae Green) (actress); b. Deer Lodge, Mont.
- PARKS, Larry (actor); b. Olathe, Kans.
- PASTERNAK, Joseph (producer); b. Simleul-Silvaniei, Rum., Sept. 19, 1901.
- PAXINOU, Katina (actress); b. Piraeus, Greece.
- PAYNE, John (actor); b. Roanoke, Va.
- PECK, Gregory (actor); b. La Jolla, Calif., Apr. 5, 1916.
- PIDGEON, Walter (actor); b. East St. John, Can., Sept. 23, 1898.
- PORTER, Cole (song writer); b. Peru, Ind., June 9, 1893.
- POWELL, Dick (actor); b. Mt. View, Ark., Nov. 14, 1904.
- POWELL, William (actor); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1892.
- POWER, Tyrone (actor); b. Cincinnati, Ohio, May 5, 1914.
- PREMINGER, Otto (producer, director); b. Vienna, Aus., Dec. 5, 1906.
- PRICE, Vincent (actor); b. St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1911.
- RAFT, George (actor); b. New York City, Sept. 27, 19??.
- RAINER, Luise (actress); b. Vienna, Aus., 1912.
- RAINS, Claude (actor); b. London, Eng., Nov. 10, 1889.
- RASCH, Albertina (choreographer); b. Vienna, Aus., 1896.
- RATHBONE, Basil (actor); b. Johannesburg, U. of S. Af., June 13, 1892.
- RATOFF, Gregory (director); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Apr. 20, 1897.
- REAGAN, Ronald (actor); b. Tampico, Ill.
- REDGRAVE, Michael (actor); b. Bristol, Eng., Mar. 20, 1908.
- REED, Alan (actor); b. New York City, Aug. 20, 1907.
- RICE, Florence (actress); b. Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1911.

- RICHARDSON, Ralph (actor); b. Cheltenham, Eng., Dec. 19, 1902.
- ROBINSON, Bill (dancer); b. Richmond, Va., May 25, 1878.
- ROBINSON, Edward G. (actor); b. Bucharest, Rum., Dec. 12, 1893.
- ROBSON, Flora (actress); b. South Shields, Eng., Mar. 28, 1902.
- ROC, Patricia (actress); b. London, Eng., June 7, 1918.
- RODGERS, Richard (song writer); b. New York City, June 28, 1902.
- ROGERS, Ginger (Virginia McMath) (actress, dancer); b. Independence, Mo., July 16, 1911.
- ROGERS, Roy (Leonard Slye) (actor); b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1912.
- ROMBERG, Sigmund (operetta composer); b. Szeged, Hung., July 29, 1887.
- ROMERO, Cesar (actor); b. New York City, Feb. 15, 1907.
- ROONEY, Mickey (Joe Yule, Jr.) (actor); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1922.
- ROSE, Billy (producer); b. New York City, Sept. 6, 1899.
- RUSSELL, Rosalind (actress); b. Waterbury, Conn., June 4, 1912.
- ST. DENIS, Ruth (dancer); b. Newark, N. J., Jan. 20, 1880.
- SANDERS, George (actor); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., 1906.
- SANDERSON, Julia (actress, singer); b. Springfield, Mass., Aug. 22, 1887.
- SAVO, Jimmie (entertainer); b. New York City, 1895.
- SCHILDKRAUT, Joseph (actor); b. Vienna, Aus., Mar. 22, 1895.
- SCOTT, Martha (actress); b. Jamesport, Mo., Sept. 22, 1916.
- SCOTT, Raymond (band leader); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1909.
- SCOTT, Zachary (actor); b. Austin, Tex., Feb. 24, 1914.
- SELZNICK, David O. (producer); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., May 10, 1902.
- SHAWN, Ted (dancer); b. Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 21, 1891.
- SHEAN, Al (Al Schonberg) (actor); b. Dornum, Ger., 1868.
- SHEARER, Norma (actress); b. Montreal, Can., Aug. 10, 1902.
- SHERIDAN, Ann (actress); b. Denton, Tex., Feb. 21, 1915.
- SHIRLEY, Anne (Dawn Paris) (actress); b. New York City, Apr. 17, 1918.
- SHORE, Dinah (actress, singer); b. Winchester, Tenn., Mar. 1, 1917.
- SIDNEY, Sylvia (Sophia Koskow) (actress); b. New York City, Aug. 8, 1910.
- SIMON, Simone (actress); b. Marseille, Fr., Apr. 23, 1914.
- SINATRA, Frank (actor, singer); b. Hoboken, N. J., 1918.
- SKELTON, Red (Richard) (actor); b. Vincennes, Ind.
- SKINNER, Cornelia Otis (actress); b. Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1901.
- SLEEPER, Martha (actress); b. Lake Bluff, Ill., June 24, 1911.
- SLEZAK, Walter (actor); b. Vienna, Aus., May 3, 1902.
- SMITH, C. Aubrey (actor); b. London, Eng., July 21, 1863.
- SMITH, Kate (singer); b. Washington, D. C., 1910.
- SOTHERN, Ann (Harriet Lake) (actress); b. Valley City, N. Dak., Jan. 22, 1911.
- STANWYCK, Barbara (Ruby Stevens) (actress); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, 1907.
- STEWART, James (actor); b. Indiana, Pa., May 20, 1908.
- STICKNEY, Dorothy (actress); b. Dickinson, N. Dak., June 21, 1900.
- STURGES, Preston (Preston Biden) (playwright, director); b. Chicago, Ill., Aug. 29, 1898.
- SULLAVAN, Margaret (actress); b. Norfolk, Va., May 16, 1911.
- TAUROG, Norman (director); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1899.
- TAYLOR, Robert (S. Arlington Brugh) (actor); b. Filley, Nebr., Aug. 5, 1911.
- TEARLE, Godfrey (actor); b. New York City, Oct. 12, 1884.
- TEMPLE, Shirley (actress); b. Santa Monica, Calif., Apr. 23, 1928.
- TIERNEY, Gene (actress); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1920.
- TODD, Ann (actress); b. Hartford, Cheshire, Eng., Jan. 24, 1910.
- TONE, Franchot (actor); b. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1905.
- TOOMEY, Regis (actor); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 13, 1902.
- TRACY, Spencer (actor); b. Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 5, 1900.
- TRAVERS, Henry (actor); b. Ireland.
- TREACHER, Arthur V. (actor); b. Brighton, Eng.
- TRUEX, Ernest (actor); b. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19, 1890.
- TUCKER, Sophie (Sophie Abuza) (actress, entertainer); b. Boston, Mass., 1884.
- TUFTS, Sonny (actor); b. Boston, Mass.
- TURNER, Lana (actress); b. Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 8, 1920.
- VALLEE, Rudy (actor, band leader); b. Island Pond, Vt., July 28, 1901.
- VENUTA, Benay (singer); b. San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 27, 1912.
- VIDOR, King (director, producer); b. Galveston, Tex., Feb. 8, 1895.

- VON STROHEIM, Erich (actor, director); b. Vienna, Aus., Sept. 22, 1885.
- WALKER, Robert (actor); b. Salt Lake City, Utah.
- WARYING, Fred (band leader); b. Tyrone, Pa., June 9, 1900.
- WARREN, Harry (song writer); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1893.
- WATERS, Ethel (actress, singer); b. Chester, Pa., Oct. 31, 1900.
- WEBB, Clifton (actor); b. Indiana, 1891.
- WEBSTER, Margaret (actress, director); b. New York City, Mar. 15, 1905.
- WELLES, Orson (actor, director); b. Kenosha, Wis., May 6, 1915.
- WEST, Mae (actress); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1892.
- WHITEMAN, Paul (band leader); b. Denver, Colo., 1891.
- WHITTY, Dame May (actress); b. Liverpool, Eng., June 19, 1865.
- WILDE, Cornel (actor); b. New York City, Oct. 13, 1915.
- WOOD, Sam (director, producer); b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1884.
- WOOLLEY, Monte (actor); b. New York City, Aug. 17, 1888.
- WRIGHT, Teresa (actress); b. New York City, Oct. 27, 1918.
- WYATT, Jane (actress); b. Campgaw, N. J., Aug. 12, 1912.
- WYLER, William (director); b. Mulhouse, Fr., July 1, 1902.
- WYMAN, Jane (Sarah Folks) (actress); b. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1, 1914.
- WYNN, Ed (actor); b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1886.
- WYNN, Keenan (actor); b. New York City, July 27, 1916.
- YOUNG, Loretta (actress); b. Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 6, 1913.
- YOUNG, Robert (actor); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1907.
- YOUNG, Roland (actor); b. London, Eng., Nov. 11, 1887.
- YURKA, Blanche (actress); b. St. Paul, Minn., June 19, 1893.
- ZORINA, Vera (Eva Hartwig) (dancer); b. Kristiansand, Nor., Jan. 2, 1917.
- ZUKOR, Adolph (producer); b. Ricse, Hung., Jan. 7, 1873.

Literature

- ADAMIC, Louis (novelist); b. Blato, Dalmatia, Mar. 23, 1899.
- ADAMS, James Truslow (historian); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1878.
- ADLER, Mortimer J. (philosopher); b. New York City, Dec. 28, 1902.
- AIKEN, Conrad (poet); b. Savannah, Ga., Aug. 5, 1889.
- AKINS, Zoë (playwright); b. Humansville, Mo., Oct. 30, 1886.
- ALDINGTON, Richard (poet); b. Hampshire, Eng., 1892.
- ALLEN, William Hervey (novelist); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 8, 1889.
- ANDERSON, Maxwell (playwright); b. Atlantic, Pa., Dec. 15, 1888.
- ASCH, Sholem (novelist); b. Kutno, Pol., Nov. 1, 1880.
- ATHERTON, Gertrude (novelist); b. San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 30, 1857.
- AUDEN, Wystan Hugh (poet); b. York, Eng., Feb. 21, 1907.
- BARNES, Margaret Ayer (novelist); b. Chicago, Ill., Apr. 8, 1886.
- BARRY, Philip (playwright); b. Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1896.
- BAUM, Vicki (novelist); b. Vienna, Aus., Jan. 24, 1896.
- BEARD, Charles A. (historian); b. nr. Knightstown, Ind., Nov. 27, 1874.
- BEARD, Mary R. (sociologist); b. Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5, 1876.
- BEERBOHM, Sir Max (novelist); b. London, Eng., Aug. 24, 1872.
- BEHRMAN, Samuel N. (playwright); b. Worcester, Mass., June 9, 1893.
- BEMELMANS, Ludwig (essayist); b. Beran, Tyrol, Apr. 27, 1898.
- BENET, William Rose (poet); b. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, Feb. 2, 1886.
- BOTTOME, Phyllis (novelist); b. Rochester, Eng., May 31, 1884.
- BOYLE, Kay (novelist, poet); b. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 19, 1903.
- BRECHT, Bertolt (playwright); b. Germany, 1898.
- BROMFIELD, Louis (novelist); b. Mansfield, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1896.
- BROOKS, Van Wyck (critic); b. Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 16, 1886.
- BUCK, Pearl S. (novelist); b. Hillsboro, W. Va., June 26, 1892.
- CABELL, James Branch (novelist); b. Richmond, Va., Apr. 14, 1879.
- CAIN, James M. (novelist); b. Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1892.
- CALDWELL, Erskine (novelist); b. White Oak, Ga., Dec. 17, 1903.
- CANBY, Henry Seidel (critic); b. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1878.
- CARROLL, Paul Vincent (playwright); b. Blackrock, Ire., July 10, 1900.
- COFFIN, Robert P. T. (poet); b. Brunswick, Maine, Mar. 18, 1892.
- COLUM, Padraic (poet, playwright); b. Longford, Ire., Dec. 8, 1881.
- CONNELLY, Marc (playwright); b. McKeesport, Pa., Dec. 13, 1890.

- COSTAIN**, Thomas Bertram (novelist); b. Brantford, Can., May 8, 1885.
- COWARD**, Noel (playwright); b. Teddington, Eng., Dec. 16, 1899.
- CRONIN**, Archibald J. (novelist); b. Cardross, Scot., July 19, 1896.
- CROTHERS**, Rachel (playwright); b. Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 12, 1878.
- CROUSE**, Russel (playwright); b. Findlay, Ohio, Feb. 20, 1893.
- CUMMINGS**, Edward E. (poet); b. Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 14, 1894.
- DAVENPORT**, Marcia (novelist); b. New York City, June 9, 1903.
- DAVIS**, Elmer (novelist, essayist); b. Aurora, Ind., Jan. 13, 1890.
- de la MARE**, Walter (poet); b. Charlton, Eng., Apr. 25, 1873.
- DEUTSCH**, Babette (poet, novelist); b. New York City, Sept. 22, 1895.
- DE VOTO**, Bernard (novelist, critic); b. Ogden, Utah, Jan. 11, 1897.
- DEWEY**, John (philosopher); b. Burlington, Vt., Oct. 20, 1859.
- DOS PASSOS**, John (novelist); b. Chicago, Ill., Jan. 14, 1896.
- du MAURIER**, Daphne (novelist); b. London, Eng., May 13, 1907.
- EDMAN**, Irwin (philosopher); b. New York City, Nov. 28, 1896.
- EDMONDS**, Walter (novelist); b. Boonville, N. Y., July 15, 1903.
- ELIOT**, Thomas S. (poet, essayist); b. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26, 1888.
- ERSKINE**, John (novelist); b. New York City, Oct. 5, 1879.
- FARRELL**, James T. (novelist); b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1904.
- FAST**, Howard (novelist); b. New York City, Nov. 11, 1914.
- FAULKNER**, William (novelist); b. New Albany, Miss., Sept. 25, 1897.
- FERBER**, Edna (novelist); b. Kalamazoo, Mich., Aug. 15, 1887.
- FISHER**, Dorothy Canfield (novelist); b. Lawrence, Kans., Feb. 17, 1879.
- FISHER**, Vardis (novelist); b. Annis, Idaho, Mar. 31, 1895.
- FLETCHER**, John Gould (poet); b. Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3, 1886.
- FORSTER**, Edward M. (novelist); b. England, 1879.
- FRANK**, Waldo (novelist); b. Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 25, 1889.
- FRANKEN**, Rose (playwright, novelist); b. Texas, 1898.
- FREEMAN**, Douglas S. (historian); b. Lynchburg, Va., May 16, 1886.
- FROST**, Robert (poet); b. San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 26, 1875.
- GALLICO**, Paul (short story writer); b. New York City, July 26, 1897.
- GIDE**, André (novelist, essayist); b. Paris, Fr., Nov. 22, 1869.
- GOLDING**, Louis (novelist); b. Manchester, Eng., Nov. 19, 1895.
- GRAVES**, Robert (poet, novelist); b. London, Eng., July 26, 1895.
- GREEN**, Paul (playwright); b. Lillington, N. C., Mar. 17, 1894.
- GREGORY**, Horace (poet); b. Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 10, 1898.
- HACKETT**, Francis (critic, novelist); b. Kilkenny, Ire., Jan. 21, 1883.
- HAMSUN**, Knut (novelist); b. Lom, Nor., Aug. 4, 1859.
- HART**, Moss (playwright); b. New York City, Oct. 24, 1904.
- HECHT**, Ben (novelist, playwright); b. New York City, Feb. 28, 1894.
- HELLMAN**, Lillian (playwright); b. New Orleans, La., June 20, 1905.
- HEMINGWAY**, Ernest (novelist); b. Oak Park, Ill., July 21, 1898.
- HERSEY**, John R. (novelist); b. Tientsin, China, June 17, 1914.
- HILLYER**, Robert S. (poet); b. East Orange, N. J., June 3, 1895.
- HILTON**, James (novelist); b. Leigh, Eng., Sept. 9, 1900.
- HOOK**, Sidney (philosopher); b. New York City, Dec. 20, 1902.
- HOUSMAN**, Laurence (playwright, novelist); b. Bromsgrove, Eng., July 18, 1865.
- HUGHES**, Hatcher (playwright); b. Polkville, N. C., Feb. 12, 1881.
- HURST**, Fannie (novelist); b. Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1889.
- HUXLEY**, Aldous (novelist, essayist); b. Godalming, Eng., July 26, 1894.
- ISHERWOOD**, Christopher (novelist); b. Disley, Cheshire, Eng., Aug. 26, 1904.
- JAMESON**, Margaret Storm (novelist); b. Whitby, Eng., 1897.
- JEFFERS**, Robinson (poet); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10, 1887.
- JOHNSON**, Josephine Winslow (novelist); b. Kirkwood, Mo., June 20, 1910.
- JOSEPHSON**, Matthew (critic, biographer); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1899.
- KANTOR**, MacKinlay (novelist); b. Webster City, Iowa, Feb. 4, 1904.
- KAUFMAN**, George S. (playwright); b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 16, 1889.
- KAZIN**, Alfred (critic); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1915.
- KENNEDY**, Margaret (novelist); b. London, Eng., 1896.
- KEYES**, Frances Parkinson (novelist); b. Univ. of Va., July 21, 1885.
- KINGSLEY**, Sidney (Sidney Kirschner) (playwright); b. N. Y. C., Oct. 18, 1906.
- KOESTLER**, Arthur (novelist); b. Budapest, Hungary, 1905.

- KOMROFF, Manuel (novelist); b. New York City, Sept. 7, 1890.
- LA FARGE, Christopher (poet, novelist); b. New York City, Dec. 10, 1897.
- LA FARGE, Oliver (novelist); b. New York City, Dec. 19, 1901.
- LAWSON, John Howard (playwright); b. New York City, Sept. 25, 1895.
- LEAF, Munro (children's writer); b. Hamilton, Md., Dec. 4, 1905.
- LEHMANN, Rosamond (novelist); b. London, Eng., 1903.
- LEWIS, Sinclair (novelist); b. Sauk Center, Minn., Feb. 7, 1885.
- LEWISOHN, Ludwig (novelist, critic); b. Berlin, Ger., May 30, 1883.
- LIN YUTANG (philosopher); b. Changchow, China, Oct. 10, 1895.
- LINDSAY, Howard (playwright); b. Waterford, N. Y., Mar. 29, 1889.
- LONSDALE, Frederick (Frederick Leonard) (playwright); b. Jersey, Channel Is., Feb. 5, 1881.
- LOWELL, Robert (Trall Spence, Jr.); b. Boston, Mass., Mar. 11, 1917.
- MacARTHUR, Charles (playwright); b. Scranton, Pa., Nov. 5, 1895.
- MacLEISH, Archibald (poet); b. Glencoe, Ill., May 7, 1892.
- MALRAUX, André (novelist); b. Paris, Fr., Nov. 3, 1895.
- MANN, Thomas (novelist); b. Lübeck, Ger., June 6, 1875.
- MARITAIN, Jacques (philosopher); b. Paris, Fr., Nov. 18, 1882.
- MARQUAND, John P. (novelist); b. Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, 1893.
- MASEFIELD, John (poet); b. Ledbury, Eng., June 1, 1878.
- MASTERS, Edgar Lee (poet); b. Garnett, Kans., Aug. 23, 1869.
- MAUGHAM, William Somerset (novelist); b. Paris, Fr., Jan. 25, 1874.
- MAUROIS, André (Émile Herzog) (novelist); b. Elbeuf, Fr., July 26, 1885.
- MENCKEN, Henry L. (critic); b. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 12, 1880.
- MILLAY, Edna St. Vincent (poet); b. Rockland, Maine, Feb. 22, 1892.
- MILNE, Alan A. (novelist, playwright); b. London, Eng., Jan. 18, 1882.
- MISTRAL, Gabriela (Lucila Godoy de Alcayaga) (poet); b. Vicuña, Chile, Apr. 7, 1889.
- MITCHELL, Margaret (novelist); b. Atlanta, Ga., 1900.
- MOLNAR, Ferenc (playwright); b. Budapest, Hung., Jan. 12, 1878.
- MORGAN, Charles (novelist); b. Kent, Eng., Jan. 22, 1894.
- MORLEY, Christopher (novelist); b. Haverford, Pa., May 5, 1890.
- NASH, Ogden (poet, humorist); b. Rye, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1902.
- NATHAN, Robert (novelist); b. New York City, Jan. 2, 1894.
- NORRIS, Kathleen (novelist); b. San Francisco, Calif., July 16, 1880.
- NOYES, Alfred (poet); b. Wolverhampton, Eng., Sept. 16, 1880.
- O'CASEY, Sean (playwright); b. Dublin, Ire., 1881.
- ODETS, Clifford (playwright); b. Philadelphia, Pa., July 18, 1906.
- O'FLAHERTY, Liam (novelist); b. Aran Is., Ire., 1897.
- O'NEILL, Eugene (playwright); b. New York City, Oct. 16, 1888.
- ORWELL, George (pseudonym) (essayist); b. 1903.
- OSTENSO, Martha (novelist); b. Bergen, Nor., Sept. 17, 1900.
- PARKER, Dorothy (poet, short story writer); b. West End, N. J., Aug. 22, 1893.
- PAUL, Elliot (novelist); b. Malden, Mass., Feb. 13, 1891.
- PEATIE, Donald Culross (nature writer); b. Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1898.
- PETERKIN, Julia (novelist); b. Laurens Co., S. C., Oct. 31, 1880.
- PORTER, Katherine Anne (story writer); b. Indian Creek, Tex., May 15, 1894.
- PRIESTLEY, John B. (novelist, playwright); b. Bradford, Eng., Sept. 13, 1894.
- PROKOSCH, Frederic (novelist); b. Madison, Wis., May 17, 1908.
- RANSOM, John Crowe (poet); b. Pulaski, Tenn., Apr. 30, 1888.
- RAWLINGS, Marjorie Kinnan (novelist); b. Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1896.
- REMARQUE, Erich Maria (novelist); b. Osnabrück, Ger., June 22, 1898.
- RICE, Elmer (Elmer Reizenstein) (playwright); b. New York City, Sept. 28, 1892.
- RICHARDS, Ivor Armstrong (critic); b. Sandbach, Eng., Feb. 26, 1893.
- ROBERTS, Kenneth (novelist); b. Kennebunk, Maine, Dec. 8, 1885.
- ROMAINS, Jules (novelist); b. Saint-Julien Chapeuil, Fr., Aug. 26, 1885.
- RUSSELL, Bertrand (philosopher); b. Treleck, Eng., May 18, 1872.
- SACKVILLE-WEST, Victoria (poet, novelist); b. Sevenoaks, Eng., Mar. 9, 1892.
- SANDBURG, Carl (poet, biographer); b. Galesburg, Ill., Jan. 6, 1878.
- SANTAYANA, George (philosopher, poet); b. Madrid, Sp., Dec. 16, 1863.
- SAROYAN, William (story writer, playwright); b. Fresno, Calif., Aug. 31, 1908.
- SARTRE, Jean-Paul (philosopher); b. Paris, Fr., June 21, 1905.

- SHAW, George Bernard (playwright); b. Dublin, Ire., July 26, 1856.
- SHEEAN, Vincent (novelist, essayist); b. Pana, Ill., Dec. 5, 1899.
- SHERRIFF, Robert (playwright); b. Kingston-on-Thames, Eng., June 6, 1896.
- SHERWOOD, Robert (playwright); b. New Rochelle, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1896.
- SINCLAIR, Upton (novelist); b. Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1878.
- SMITH, Betty (novelist); b. Brooklyn, 1904.
- SMITH, Lillian (novelist); b. Jasper, Fla., 1897.
- SPENDER, Stephen (poet); b. nr. London, Eng., Feb. 28, 1909.
- STALLINGS, Laurence (novelist, playwright); b. Macon, Ga., Nov. 25, 1894.
- STEINBECK, John (novelist); b. Salinas, Calif., Feb. 27, 1902.
- STEPHENS, James (novelist, poet); b. Dublin, Ire., 1882.
- STEWART, Donald Ogden (playwright); b. Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1894.
- STONE, Irving (biographer); b. San Francisco, Calif., July 14, 1903.
- STONG, Philip (novelist); b. Keosauqua, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1899.
- STRIBLING, Thomas S. (novelist); b. Clifton, Tenn., Mar. 4, 1881.
- STRONG, Leonard A. G. (poet, novelist); b. nr. Plymouth, Eng., Mar. 8, 1896.
- STRUTHER, Jan (Joyce Anstruther) (novelist); b. London, Eng., June 6, 1901.
- STUART, Jesse (poet, novelist); b. W-Hollow, Ky., Aug. 8, 1907.
- SUCKOW, Ruth (novelist); b. Hawarden, Iowa, Aug. 6, 1892.
- TAGGARD, Genevieve (poet); b. Waitsburg, Wash., Nov. 28, 1894.
- TATE, Allen (poet); b. Winchester, Ky., Nov. 19, 1899.
- THOMPSON, Sylvia (novelist); b. Scotland, Sept. 4, 1902.
- THURBER, James (humorist); b. Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 8, 1894.
- UNDSET, Sigrid (novelist); b. Kalundborg, Den., May 20, 1882.
- UNTERMEYER, Louis (poet, anthologist); b. New York City, Oct. 1, 1885.
- VAN DOREN, Carl (critic, biographer); b. Hope, Ill., Sept. 10, 1885.
- VAN DOREN, Mark (poet, critic); b. Hope, Ill., June 13, 1894.
- VAN DRUTEN, John (playwright); b. London, Eng., June 1, 1901.
- WARNER, Sylvia Townsend (novelist, poet); b. Harrow-on-the-Hill, Eng., 1893.
- WAUGH, Alexander (novelist); b. London, Eng., July 8, 1898.
- WAUGH, Evelyn (novelist); b. London, Eng., 1903.
- WEIDMAN, Jerome (novelist); b. New York City, Apr. 4, 1913.
- WESCOTT, Glenway (novelist); b. Kewaskum, Wis., Apr. 11, 1901.
- WEST, Rebecca (Cicily Fairfield) (novelist); b. Edinburgh, Scot., Dec. 25, 1892.
- WHITE, Elwyn B. (poet, humorist); b. Mt. Vernon, N. Y., July 11, 1899.
- WILDER, Thornton (novelist, playwright); b. Madison, Wis., Apr. 17, 1897.
- WILLIAMS, Ben Ames (novelist); b. Macon, Miss., Mar. 7, 1889.
- WILLIAMS, Wm. Carlos (novelist, poet); b. Rutherford, N. J., Sept. 17, 1883.
- WILSON, Edmund (critic, novelist); b. Red Bank, N. J., May 8, 1895.
- WILSON, Margaret (novelist); b. Traer, Iowa, Jan. 16, 1882.
- WINWAR, Frances (Francasca Vinciguerra) (novelist); b. Taormina, Sicily, May 3, 1900.
- WOODWARD, William E. (biographer); b. Ridge Spring, S. C., Oct. 2, 1874.
- WRIGHT, Richard (novelist); b. nr. Natchez, Miss., Sept. 4, 1908.
- WYLIE, Philip (novelist); b. Beverly, Mass., May 12, 1902.
- ZWEIG, Arnold (novelist); b. Grosz-Glogau, Silesia, Nov. 10, 1887.

Public Affairs

- ALEMÁN, Miguel (Pres., Mex.); b. Sayula, Mex., 1902.
- ANDERSON, Clinton P. (U. S. Sec. Agri.); b. Centerville, S. Dak., Oct. 23, 1895.
- ARANHA, Oswaldo (For. Min., Braz.); b. Alegrete, Braz., Feb. 15, 1894.
- ATTLEE, Clement R. (Pr. Min., Brit.); b. London, Eng., Jan. 3, 1833.
- AURIOL, Vincent (Pres., Fr.); b. Revel, Fr., Aug. 27, 1884.
- AUSTIN, Warren R. (U. N. Ch. Del., U. S.); b. Highgate, Vt., Nov. 12, 1877.
- AZZAM PASHA, Abdul Rahman (Sec. Gen., Arab Lea.); b. Egypt, 1893.
- BARKLEY, Alben W. (Min. Ldr., U. S. Sen.); b. Graves Co., Ky., Nov. 24, 1877.
- BENEŠ, Eduard (Pres., Czech.); b. Kožlany, Boh., May 28, 1884.
- BEN-GURION, David (Chmn., Jewish Agcy. for Pales.); b. Poland, 1886.
- BEVIN, Ernest (For. Sec., Brit.); b. Winsford, Eng., 1881.
- BIDAULT, Georges (For. Min., Fr.); b. Moulins, Fr., Oct. 5, 1899.
- BIERUT, Boleslaw (Acting Pres., Pol.); b. Lublin, Pol., Apr. 19, 1892.
- BJORNSSON, Sveinn (Pres., Ice.); b. Iceland, Feb. 27, 1881.

- BLACK**, Hugo L. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Harlan, Ala., Feb. 27, 1886.
- BLUM**, Léon (former Prem., Fr.); b. Paris, Fr., Apr. 9, 1872.
- BREWSTER**, Owen (U. S. Sen., Maine); b. Dexter, Maine, Feb. 22, 1888.
- BURTON**, Harold H. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 22, 1888.
- BYRNES**, James F. (former U. S. Sec. State); b. Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1879.
- CADOGAN**, Sir Alexander (U. N. Rep., U. K.); b. England, Nov. 25, 1884.
- CHIANG KAI-SHEK** (Pres., China); b. Feng-hwa, China, Oct. 31, 1887.
- CHIFLEY**, Joseph B. (Pr. Min., Austr.); b. Bathurst, Austr., Sept. 22, 1885.
- CHURCHILL**, Winston (former Pr. Min., Brit.); b. Oxfordshire, Eng., Nov. 30, 1874.
- CLARK**, Thomas C. (U. S. Atty. Gen.); b. Dallas, Tex., Sept. 23, 1889.
- CLAY**, Gen. Lucius (U. S. Mil. Comm., Ger.); b. Marietta, Ga., Apr. 23, 1897.
- CONNALLY**, Thomas T. (U. S. Sen., Tex.); b. McLennan Co., Tex., Aug. 19, 1877.
- CRIPPS**, Sir Stafford (Pres. Bd. of Trade, Brit.); b. England, Apr. 24, 1889.
- DALTON**, Hugh (Chanc. of Exch., Brit.); b. Neath, Wales, Aug. 26, 1887.
- de GAULLE**, Charles (wartime ldr., Fr.); b. Lille, Fr., Nov. 22, 1890.
- de VALERA**, Eamon (Pres., Ire); b. New York City, Oct. 14, 1882.
- DEWEY**, Thomas E. (Gov., N. Y.); b. Owosso, Mich., Mar. 24, 1902.
- DOUGLAS**, William O. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Maine, Minn., Oct. 16, 1898.
- DULLES**, John Foster (U. N. Rep., U. S.); b. Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1888.
- DUTRA**, Eurico G. (Pres., Braz.); b. Curitiba, Braz., May 18, 1885.
- EDEN**, Anthony (former For. Sec., Brit.); b. England, June 12, 1897.
- EVATT**, Herbert V. (Ext. Affairs Min., Austr.); b. East Maitland, Austr., Apr. 30, 1894.
- FAROUK I** (King, Egy.); b. Cairo, Egy., Feb. 11, 1920.
- FORRESTAL**, James (U. S. Sec. Defense); b. Beacon, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1892.
- FRANCO**, Francisco (Ch. of State, Sp.); b. El Ferrol, Sp., Dec. 4, 1892.
- FRANKFURTER**, Felix (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Vienna, Aus., Nov. 15, 1882.
- FREDERICK IX** (King, Den.); b. Copenhagen, Den., Mar. 11, 1899.
- GANDHI**, Mohandas K. (Nationalist ldr., India); b. Porbandar, India, Oct. 2, 1869.
- GEORGE VI** (King, Eng.); b. Sandringham, Eng., Dec. 14, 1895.
- GRAU SAN MARTÍN**, Ramón (Pres., Cu.); b. Pinar del Río, Cu., Sept. 13, 1887.
- GROMYKO**, Andrei A. (U. N. Rep., U. S. S. R.); b. Stayre Gromyki, Rus., July 5, 1909.
- GUSTAVUS V** (King, Swed.); b. Drottningholm, Swed., June 16, 1858.
- HAakon VII** (King, Nor.); b. Denmark, Aug. 3, 1872.
- HAILE SELASSIE I** (Emp. Eth.); b. Ethiopia, July 17, 1891.
- HARTLEY**, Fred A., Jr. (U. S. Cong., N. J.); b. Harrison, N. J., Feb. 22, 1903.
- HIROHITO** (Emp., Jap.); b. Japan, Apr. 29, 1901.
- HODGSON**, William R. (U. N. Rep., Austr.); b. Kingston, Austr., May 22, 1892.
- HOOVER**, Herbert C. (former Pres., U. S.); b. West Branch, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1874.
- HOOVER**, J. Edgar (Dir., F B I, U. S.); b. Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1895.
- İNÖNÜ**, İsmet (Pres., Turk.); b. Smyrna, Turk., Sept. 24, 1884.
- INVERCHAPPEL**, Sir Archibald (Amb. to U. S., Brit.); b. Scotland, Mar. 17, 1882.
- JACKSON**, Robert H. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Spring Creek, Pa., Feb. 13, 1892.
- JINNAH**, Mahomed Ali (Gov. Gen., Pakistan); b. Karachi, India, Dec. 25, 1876.
- JOHNSON**, Herschel V. (U. N. Del., U. S.); b. Atlanta, Ga., May 3, 1894.
- KHAN**, Liaquat Ali (Prem., Pakistan); b. Oct. 1, 1895.
- KING**, William L. Mackenzie (Pr. Min., Can.); b. Berlin, Can., Dec. 17, 1874.
- KRUG**, Julius A. (U. S. Sec. Int.); b. Madison, Wis., Nov. 23, 1907.
- LANGE**, Oscar (U. N. Rep., Pol.); b. Tomaszów, Pol., July 27, 1904.
- LIE**, Trygve (Sec. Gen., U. N.); b. Oslo, Nor., July 16, 1896.
- LILIENTHAL**, David E. (Ch., Atomic Energy Comm.); b. Morton, Ill., July 8, 1899.
- LOVETT**, Robert A. (U. S. Undersec. State); b. Huntsville, Tex., Sept. 14, 1895.
- MACARTHUR**, Gen. Douglas (Comm., Allied Occup. Forces, Jap.); b. Little Rock barracks, Ark., Jan. 26, 1880.
- MCNEIL**, Hector (Min. of State, Brit.); b. Garelochhead, Scot., Mar. 10, 1910.
- MARSHALL**, George C. (U. S. Sec. State); b. Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 31, 1880.
- MARTIN**, Joseph W., Jr. (Spkr. of House, U. S.); b. North Attleboro, Mass., Nov. 3, 1884.
- MASARYK**, Jan (For. Min., Czech.); b. Prague, Czech., Sept. 14, 1886.

- MICHAEL (King, Rum.); b. Sinaia, Rum., Oct. 25, 1921.
- MOLOTOV, Vyacheslav M. (For. Commis-sar, U S S R); b. Russia, 1890.
- MORÍNIGO, Higinio (Pres., Parag.); b. Paraguari, Parag., 1901.
- MORRISON, Herbert S. (Lord Pres. of Council, Brit.); b. London, Eng., Jan 3, 1888.
- MOUNTBATTEN, Lord Louis (Gov. Gen., India); b. England, June 25, 1900.
- MURPHY, Frank (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Harbor Beach, Mich., Apr. 13, 1890.
- MYRDAL, Gunnar K. (U. N. official); b. Gustafs, Swed., Dec. 6, 1898.
- NEHRU, Jawaharlal (Prem., India); b. Allahabad, India, Nov. 14, 1889.
- NOVIKOV, Nikolai V. (Amb. to U. S.); b. St. Petersburg, Rus., Feb. 7, 1903.
- O'DWYER, William (Mayor, N. Y. C.); b. Bohola, Ire., July 11, 1890.
- O'KELLY, Sean (Pres., Eire); b. Ireland, Aug. 25, 1883.
- PAASIKIVI, Juho K. (Pres., Fin.); b. Tampere, Fin., Nov. 27, 1870.
- PANDIT, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi (Amb. to U S S R, India); b. Allahabad, India, Aug. 18, 1900.
- PAUL I (King, Gr.); b. Athens, Gr., Dec. 14, 1901.
- PERÓN, Juan D. (Pres., Arg.); b. Southern Argentina, about 1896.
- RAMADIER, Paul (Prem., Fr.); b. La Rochelle, Fr., May 17, 1888.
- REECE, B. Carroll (Chmn., Rep. Natl. Comm.); b. Butler, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1889.
- REED, Stanley F. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 31, 1884.
- RENNER, Karl (Pres., Aus.); b. Dolne-Dunajovice, Moravia, Dec. 14, 1870.
- ROOSEVELT, Eleanor (U. N. Rep., U. S.); b. New York City, Oct. 11, 1884.
- ROXAS Y ACUÑA, Manuel (Pres., P. I.); b. Capiz, P. I., Jan. 1, 1892.
- RUTLEDGE, Wiley B., Jr. (Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Cloverport, Ky., July 20, 1894.
- SANDSTROEM, Emil (Chmn., U. N. Comm. on Pales.); b. Nyköping, Swed., Oct. 11, 1886.
- SCHVERNIK, Nikolai M. (Chmn. Presidium of Sup. Counc.); b. Russia, 1888.
- SCHWELLENBACH, Lewis B. (U. S. Sec. of Labor); b. Superior, Wis., Sept. 20, 1894.
- SMUTS, Jan Christiaan (Pr. Min., U. of S. Af.); b. Capetown, S. Af., May 24, 1870.
- SNYDER, John W. (U. S. Sec. of Treas.); b. Jonesboro, Ark., June 21, 1896.
- SOEKARNO, Achmed (Pres., Indo. Rep.); b. Surabaya, Java, about 1902.
- SOONG, T. V. (Prem., China); b. Shanghai, China, 1894.
- STALIN, Joseph V. (Dzhugashvili) (Prem., U S S R); b. Georgia, Transcaucasia, 1879.
- STASSEN, Harold E. (former Gov., Minn.); b. West St. Paul, Minn., Apr. 13, 1907.
- TAFT, Robert A. (U. S. Sen., Ohio); b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1889.
- THOMAS, Norman M. (Socialist ldr., U. S.); b. Marion, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1884.
- TITO (Josip Broz or Brozovich) (Prem., Yugos.); b. nr. Zagreb, Croatia, 1892.
- TRUJILLO MOLINA, Rafael L. (Pres., Dom. Rep.); b. San Cristóbal, Dom. Rep., Oct. 24, 1891.
- TRUMAN, Harry S. (Pres., U. S.); b. Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884.
- VANDENBURG, Arthur H. (U. S. Sen., Mich.); b. Grand Rapids, Mich., Mar. 22, 1884.
- VanMOOK, Hubertus J. (Gov. Gen., Neth. E. Ind.); b. Semarang, Java, 1894.
- VINSON, Frederick M. (Ch. Just., U. S. Sup. Ct.); b. Louisa, Ky., Jan. 22, 1890.
- WALLACE, Henry A. (former V. P., U. S.); b. Adair Co., Iowa, Oct. 7, 1888.
- WILHELMINA (Queen, Neth.); b. The Hague, Neth., Aug. 31, 1880.

Science

- ABBOT, Charles G. (astrophysicist); b. Wilton, N. H., May 31, 1872.
- ALEXANDERSON, Ernst F. W. (engineer, inventor); b. Upsala, Swed., Jan. 25, 1878.
- ANDERSON, Carl D. (physicist); b. New York City, Sept. 3, 1905.
- ANDREWS, Roy Chapman (zoologist, explorer); b. Beloit, Wis., Jan. 26, 1884.
- ARMSTRONG, Edwin H. (engineer); b. New York City, Dec. 18, 1890.
- ASTON, Francis W. (physicist); b. Harborne, Eng., Sept. 1, 1877.
- BAADE, Walter (astronomer); b. Schroet- inghausen, Ger., Mar. 24, 1893.
- BANTA, Arthur M. (zoologist); b. nr. Greenwood, Ind., Dec. 31, 1877.
- BEEBE, William (zoologist); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1877.
- BERGIUS, Friedrich K. R. (chemist); b. Goldschmieden, Silesia, Oct. 11, 1884.
- BLODGETT, Katharine B. (physicist); b. Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1898.
- BOHR, Niels (physicist); b. Copenhagen, Den., Oct. 7, 1885.
- Bragg, Sir William L. (physicist); b. Adelaide, Austr., Mar. 31, 1890.
- BUSH, Vannevar (engineer); b. Everett, Mass., Mar. 11, 1890.

- BYRD, Richard E. (explorer); b. Winchester, Va., Oct. 25, 1888.
- CHADWICK, James (physicist); b. England, Oct. 29, 1891.
- COLE, Rufus (physician); b. Rowsburg, Ohio, Apr. 30, 1872.
- COMPTON, Arthur H. (physicist); b. Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1892.
- COMPTON, Karl T. (physicist); b. Wooster, Ohio, Sept. 14, 1887.
- COOLIDGE, William D. (physical chemist); b. Hudson, Mass., Oct. 23, 1873.
- COTTRELL, Frederick G. (chemist); b. Oakland, Calif., Jan. 10, 1877.
- CURIE JOLIOU, Frédéric (physicist); b. Paris, Fr., Mar. 19, 1900.
- CURIE JOLIOU, Irène (physicist); b. France, 1897.
- DAVISSON, Clinton J. (physicist); b. Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 22, 1881.
- DE BROGLIE, Louis Victor (physicist); b. Dieppe, Fr., Aug. 15, 1892.
- DE KRUIF, Paul (science writer); b. Zeeland, Mich., Mar. 2, 1890.
- DIRAC, Paul A. M. (physicist); b. Bristol, Eng., Aug. 8, 1902.
- DOISY, Edward A. (biochemist); b. Hume, Ill., Nov. 13, 1893.
- DUNNING, John R. (physicist); b. Shelby, Nebr., Sept. 24, 1907.
- EINSTEIN, Albert (physicist); b. Ulm, Ger., Mar. 14, 1879.
- ELLSWORTH, Lincoln (explorer, engineer); b. Chicago, Ill., May 12, 1880.
- ERLANGER, Joseph (physiologist); b. San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 5, 1874.
- EVANS, Herbert M. (anatomist); b. Modesto, Calif., Sept. 23, 1882.
- FERMI, Enrico (physicist); b. Rome, It., Sept. 29, 1901.
- FLEMING, Alexander (bacteriologist); b. Lochfield, Eng.
- HAHN, Otta (physical chemist); b. Frankfurt on Main, Ger., Mar. 8, 1879.
- HALDANE, John B. S. (geneticist); b. England, Nov. 5, 1892.
- HEISENBERG, Werner (physicist); b. Germany, Dec. 5, 1901.
- HEISER, Victor G. (hygienist); b. Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 5, 1873.
- HOGBEN, Lancelot (biologist); b. Southsea, Eng., Dec. 9, 1895.
- HOOTON, Earnest A. (anthropologist); b. Clemansville, Wis., Nov. 20, 1887.
- HUBBARD, Father Bernard R. (geologist, explorer); b. San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 24, 1888.
- HUBBLE, Edwin P. (astronomer); b. Marshfield, Mo., Nov. 20, 1889.
- HUNTINGTON, Ellsworth (geographer); b. Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 16, 1876.
- HUXLEY, Julian S. (biologist); b. England, June 22, 1887.
- JUNG, Carl G. (psychiatrist); b. Basel, Switz., July 26, 1875.
- KAPITZA, Peter L. (physicist); b. Kronstadt, Rus., July 8, 1894.
- KETTERING, Charles F. (engineer); b. nr. Loudonville, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1876.
- LANGMUIR, Irving (chemist); b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1881.
- LAWRENCE, Ernest O. (physicist); b. Canton, S. Dak., Aug. 8, 1901.
- MACNIDER, William (pharmacologist); b. Chapel Hill, N. C., June 25, 1881.
- MAYO, Charles W. (surgeon); b. Rochester, Minn., July 28, 1898.
- MEITNER, Lise (physicist); b. Vienna, Aus., Nov. 7, 1878.
- MENNINGER, William C. (psychiatrist); b. Topeka, Kans., Oct. 15, 1899.
- MILLIKAN, Robert A. (physicist); b. Morrison, Ill., Mar. 22, 1868.
- MINOT, George R. (physician); b. Boston, Mass., Dec. 2, 1885.
- MURPHY, William P. (physician); b. Stoughton, Wis., Feb. 6, 1892.
- NORDEN, Carl L. (inventor); b. Semarang, Java, Apr. 23, 1880.
- OPPENHEIMER, J. Robert (physicist); b. New York City, Apr. 22, 1904.
- PAINTER, Theophilus S. (zoologist); b. Salem, Va., Aug. 22, 1889.
- PARRAN, Thomas (surgeon); b. St. Leonard, Md., Sept. 28, 1892.
- PICCARD, Auguste (physicist); b. Basel, Switz., Jan. 28, 1884.
- RABI, Isidor I. (physicist); b. Austria, July 29, 1898.
- RUSSELL, Henry N. (astronomer); b. Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1877.
- SABIN, Florence R. (anatomist); b. Central City, Colo., Nov. 9, 1871.
- SHAPLEY, Harlow (astronomer); b. Nashville, Mo., Nov. 2, 1885.
- SIEGBAHN, Karl M. G. (physicist); b. Örebro, Swed., Dec. 3, 1886.
- STEENBOCK, Harry (biochemist); b. Charlestown, Wis., Aug. 16, 1886.
- STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmur (explorer); b. Arnes, Can., Nov. 3, 1879.
- TOLMAN, Richard C. (physicist); b. West Newton, Mass., Mar., 4, 1881.
- UREY, Harold C. (chemist); b. Walkerton, Ind., Apr. 29, 1893.
- WAKSMAN, Selman A. (microbiologist); b. Priluki, Rus., July 2, 1888.
- WHIPPLE, George H. (pathologist); b. Ashland, N. H., Aug. 28, 1878.
- ZWORYKIN, Vladimir K. (physicist); b. Mourom, Rus., July 30, 1889.

Leading National Associations and Societies in the United States

(Listed by name, address, year of founding (in parentheses), number of membership and name and title of executive.)

- ADVERTISING AGENCIES**, American Assn. of, 420 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1917), 204 agencies, Frederic R. Gamble, Pres.
- ADVERTISING FEDERATION of America**, 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. 18, (1905), 15,000, Elon G. Borton, Pres.
- ADULT EDUCATION**, American Assn. for, 525 W. 120 St., N. Y. 27, (1926), 3,000, Morse D. Cartwright, Dir.
- AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES**, Inst. of the, 2 E. 64 St., N. Y. 21, (1932), 6,687 professional members, 2,217 students, S. Paul Johnston, Dir.
- ACCOUNTANTS**, American Inst. of, 13 E. 41 St., N. Y. 17, (1887), 11,000, George D. Bailey, Pres.
- AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, Natl. Society of the Daughters of, 1720 D St. NW, Washington 6, (1890), 158,029, Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Bryne, Pres.
- AMERICAN REVOLUTION**, Natl. Society of the Sons of, 1227 16 St. NW, Washington 6, (1889), 18,000, A. Herbert Foreman, Pres.
- ANIMALS**, American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to (ASPCA), 50 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1866), 6,000, Sydney H. Coleman, Exec. V. P.
- ARCHITECTS**, American Inst. of, 1741 N. Y. Ave. NW, Washington 6, (1857), 7,200, Edward C. Kemper, Exec. Dir.
- ARTS AND LETTERS**, American Academy of, 633 W. 155 St., N. Y. 32, (1904), limited to 50, Dr. Walter Damrosch, Pres.
- ARTS AND LETTERS**, Natl. Inst. of, 633 W. 155 St., N. Y. 32, (1898), limited to 250, Douglas Moore, Pres.
- ARTS AND SCIENCE**, American Academy of, 26 Newbury St., Boston 16, (1780), 938, Howard Mumford Jones, Pres.
- ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP)**, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1848), 1,700 newspapers, 450 radio stations, K. Cooper, Exec. Dir.
- ASTRONOMICAL Society**, American, Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill., (1897), 625, Dr. C. M. Huffer, Sec.
- AUDUBON Society**, Natl., 1006 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 28, (1905), 10,200, John H. Baker, Pres.
- AUTHOR'S LEAGUE of America**, 6 E. 39 St., N. Y. 16, (1912), 7,700, Louise Silcox, Exec. Sec.
- AUTOMOBILE Assn.**, American, Pennsylvania Ave. at 17 St. NW, Washington 6, (1902), 2,300,000, Robert J. Schmunk, Pres.
- AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS**, Society of, 29 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1905), 16,000, John A. C. Warner, Gen. Mgr.
- BACTERIOLOGISTS**, Society of American, 1335 H St. NW, Washington 5, (1899), 3,300, Dr. H. J. Conn, Pres.
- BANKERS Assn.**, American, 22 E. 40 St., N. Y. 16, (1875), 15,985 banks, Harold Stonier, Exec. Mgr.
- BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS Society**, American, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1832), Rev. G. Titt Beers, Exec. Sec.
- BAPTIST YOUTH Fellowship**, 1703 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, 40,000, Dr. Oliver De Wolf Cummings, Pres.
- BAR Assn.**, American, 1140 North Dearborn St., Chicago 10, (1878), 41,000, Tappan Gregory, Pres.
- BETTER BUSINESS BUREAUS**, Assn. of, 405 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1921), 93 bureaus, Victor H. Nyborg, Pres.
- BIBLE Society**, American, Park Ave. and 57th St., N. Y. 22, (1816), Daniel Burke, Pres.
- BIG BROTHER Movement**, 207 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 3, (1909), 1,107 adults, 2,441 boys, Joseph H. McCoy, Gen. Sec.
- B'NAI B'RITH**, 1003 K St. NW, Washington 1, (1843), 325,000, Frank Goldman, Pres.
- BOOK PUBLISHERS Council**, Inc., American, 62 W. 47 St., N. Y. 19, (1946), 90 publishers, Harry F. West, Man. Dir.
- BOOKSELLERS Assn.**, American, 31 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1900), 1,000, Gilbert E. Goodkind, Exec. Sec.
- BOY'S CLUB of America**, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1860), 300 clubs, 275,000 individuals, D. W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir.
- BOY SCOUTS of America**, 2 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, (1910), 2,063,397 scouts, 50,323 troops, E. K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Exec.
- BROADCASTERS**, Natl. Assn. of, 1771 N St. NW, Washington 6, (1922), 1,464, Judge Justin Miller, Pres.
- BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL Women's Clubs**, Natl. Federation of, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1919), 120,000 individuals, 2,000 clubs, Sally Butler, Pres.
- CALENDAR Assn.**, World, 630 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 20, (1930), 15,000, Elisabeth Achelis, Pres.
- CAMP FIRE GIRLS**, Inc., 88 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 16, (1910), 360,000, Martha F. Allen, Natl. Dir.
- CANCER**, American Society for Control of, 47 Beaver St., N. Y. 4, (1913), over 1,000,000 women volunteers, Dr. Edwin P. Lehman, Pres.
- CARE**, Inc., 50 Broad St., N. Y. 4, (1945), 28 agencies for distribution of food to Europeans, Paul C. French, Exec. Dir.

- CATHOLIC MEN**, Natl. Council of, 1312 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Washington 5, (1920), 4,000,000, John W. Babcock, Pres.
- CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS** of the U. S., 350 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 1, (1935), 400,000, Max H. Sorensen, Natl. Commander.
- CATHOLIC WELFARE** Conference, Natl., 1312 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington 5, (1919), 171 bishops, Most Rev. John T. McNicholas, Chmn.
- CATHOLIC WOMEN**, Natl. Council of, 1312 Mass. Ave. NW, Washington 5, (1920), 77 councils, Ruth Craven, Exec. Sec.
- CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** of the U. S. A., 1615 H St. NW, Washington 6, (1912), 2,740 associations, 18,349 firms and individuals, Earl O. Shreve, Pres.
- CHEMICAL ENGINEERS**, American Inst. of, 50 E. 41 St., N. Y. 17, (1908), 7,665, Dr. Charles M. A. Stine, Pres.
- CHEMICAL Society**, American, 1155 16 St. NW, Washington 6, (1876), 54,849, W. Albert Noyes, Jr., Pres.
- CHEMISTS**, American Inst. of, 60 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1923), 2,500, F. D. Snell, Pres.
- CHILDREN'S AID Society**, The, 105 E. 22 St., N. Y. 10, (1853), 40,000 beneficiaries yearly, Arthur Huck, Exec. Dir.
- CHIROPRACTIC Assn.**, Natl., Natl. Bldg., Webster City, Iowa, (1932), 6,598.
- CHRISTIAN EDUCATION**, World Council of (formerly World's Sunday School Assn.), 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1889), 55 countries, Dr. F. L. Knapp, Gen. Sec.
- CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR**, International Society of, 1201 East Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio, (1881), 4,000,000, Rev. Ernest R. Bryan, Gen. Sec.
- CHRISTIANS AND JEWS**, Natl. Conference of, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1928), Everett R. Clinchy, Pres.
- CHURCHES OF CHRIST** in America, Federal Council of, 297 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1908), 25 churches, Samuel McCrea Cavert, Gen. Sec.
- CIRCULATIONS**, Audit Bureau of, 165 West Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, (1914), 3,111, J. N. Shryock, Man. Dir.
- CIVIL ENGINEERS**, American Society of, 33 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1852), 22,100, William N. Carey, Exec. Sec.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES Union**, American, 170 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1917), Roger N. Baldwin, Dir.
- COLLEGES**, Assn. of American, 19 W. 44 St., N. Y. 18, (1914), 640 colleges, Guy E. Snively, Exec. Dir.
- COLORED PEOPLE**, Natl. Assn. for Advancement of, 20 W. 40 St., N. Y. 18, (1909), 475,000, Walter White, Exec. Sec.
- COLONIAL DAMES** of America, Natl. Society of, 2715 Q St. NW, Washington 7, (1891), 12,300, Mrs. E. I. Low, Pres.
- COMPOSERS, AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS**, American Society of (ASCAP), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1914), 2,173, Deems Taylor, Pres.
- CONFEDERACY**, United Daughters of the, 5330 Pershing Ave., St. Louis 12, Mo., (1894), 40,000, Mrs. L. E. Jaco, Mgr.
- CONFEDERACY VETERANS**, Sons of, Law Bldg., Richmond 19, Va., (1896), 11,000, Walter L. Hopkins, Adj.
- CONSULTING ENGINEERS**, American Inst. of, 75 West St., N. Y. 6, (1910), 150, George S. Armstrong, Pres.
- DE MOLAY**, Order of, 201 East Armour Blvd., Kansas City 2, Mo., (1919), 1,600,000, Frank S. Land, Sec.
- DENTAL Assn.**, American, 222 East Superior St., Chicago 11, (1859), 66,285, Dr. Harold Hillenbrand, Sec.
- DIETETIC Assn.**, American, 620 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, (1917), 8,000, Dr. Helen A. Hunscher, Pres.
- EAGLES**, Fraternal Order of, Locust and 12 St., Kansas City 6, Mo., (1898), 1,376,000, M. L. Brown, Man. Org.
- EDUCATION Assn.**, Natl., 1201 16 St. NW, Washington 6, (1857), 386,153, Willard E. Givens, Exec. Sec.
- ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS**, American Inst. of, 33 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1884), 27,729, H. H. Henline, Sec.
- ELKS**, Benevolent and Protective Order of, 2750 Lake View Ave., Chicago 14, (1868), 900,000, L. A. Lewis, Grand Ruler.
- ENGINEERS**, American Assn. of, 8 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago 3, (1915), 5,335, M. E. McIver, Sec.
- EVANGELICAL AND REFORMED CHURCH**, Board of International Missions of the, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, (1941), 708,382, Rev. D. F. Ehlman, Exec. Sec.
- FARM BUREAU Federation**, American, 58 East Washington St., Chicago 2, (1919), 1,128,000, Edward A. O'Neal, Pres.
- FOREIGN MISSIONS** Conference of North America, 156 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1893), 123 missions in U. S. and Canada, Wynn C. Fairfield, Exec. Sec.
- FOREIGN POLICY Assn.**, 22 E. 38 St., N. Y. 16, (1918), 30,000, Dr. B. Emery, Pres.
- FOREIGN RELATIONS**, Council of, 58 E. 68 St., N. Y. 21, (1921), 806, Walter H. Mallory, Exec. Dir.
- FORESTERS**, Society of American, Mills Bldg., Washington 6, (1900), 5,600, Henry E. Clepper, Exec. Sec.
- 4-H Clubs**, Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington 25, (1914), 1,700,000, M. L. Wilson, Dir.
- FRIENDS General Conference**, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, (1868), 18,000, J. Barnard Walton, Sec.
- GARDEN Club** of America, 598 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, (1913), 8,000, Mrs. Hermann G. Place, Pres.

- GEOGRAPHIC Society, Natl.,** 1146 16 St. NW, Washington 6, (1888), 1,600,000, Gilbert Grosvenor, Pres.
- GIDEONS International, The,** 212 East Superior St., Chicago 11, (1899), 17,000, N. F. Dewar, Sec.
- GIRL SCOUTS of America,** 155 E. 44 St., N. Y. 17, (1912), 1,292,000, Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, Natl. Dir.
- GOLD STAR MOTHERS,** American, New Colonial Hotel, Washington 5, (1928), 10,000, Mrs. Joseph S. Hagerty, Pres.
- GRANGE, The Natl.,** 744 Jackson Pl. NW, Wash. 6, (1867), 800,000, A. S. Goss, Master.
- HADASSAH,** 1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1912), 200,000 seniors, 25,000 juniors, Jeannette N. Leibel, Exec. Sec.
- HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS,** American Society of, 51 Madison Ave., N. Y. 10, (1894), 5,800, Dr. Baldwin M. Woods, Pres.
- HEBREW CONGREGATIONS,** Union of American, 34 W. 6 St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio, (1873), 346 congregations, Rabbi Louis I. Egelson, Sec.
- HOME MISSIONS,** Board of, 287 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1846), Fred L. Brownlee, Gen. Sec.
- HOME MISSIONS Council of North America,** 297 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1908), 23 Protestant denomination members, Edith E. Lowry and M. A. Dawber, Exec. Sec.
- HORTICULTURAL Society,** American, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Bldg., Washington 4, (1922), 2,352, Wilbur H. Youngman, Pres.
- HOSPITAL Assn.,** American, 18 East Division St., Chicago 10, (1898), 3,907 institutions, 2,789 individuals, George Bugbee, Exec. Dir.
- HOTEL Assn.,** American, 221 W. 57 St., N. Y. 19, (1911), 6,500 hotels, Charles A. Horrworth, Exec. V. P.
- HUGUENOT Society of America,** 122 E. 58 St., N. Y. 22, (1883), 425.
- INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS,** Congress of, 718 Jackson Place NW, Washington 6, (1935), 6,500,000, Philip Murray, Pres.
- INFANTILE PARALYSIS,** Natl. Foundation for, 120 Broadway, N. Y. 5, (1938), Basil O'Connor, Pres.
- INVESTMENT BANKERS Assn. of America,** 33 South Clark St., Chicago 3, (1912), 715 firms, Julien H. Collins, Pres.
- IRON AND STEEL Inst.,** American, 350 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 1, (1908), 106 companies, 2,250 individuals, Walter S. Tower, Pres.
- IZAAK WALTON League of America,** 31 North State St., Chicago 2, (1922), 500 chapters, Kenneth A. Reid, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH Committee,** American, 386 Fourth Ave., N. Y. 16, (1906), 8,200, John Slawson, Exec. V. P.
- JEWISH Congress,** American, 1834 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1916), 250,000, David Petegorsky, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH FEDERATION AND WELFARE FUNDS,** Council of, 165 W. 46 St., N. Y. 19, (1932), 263 federations, Harry L. Lurie, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH HISTORICAL Society,** American, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. 27, (1892), 436, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Pres.
- JEWISH MEN'S Clubs,** Natl. Federation of, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. 27, (1929), 120 clubs, 25,000 individuals, Arthur S. Bruckman, Pres.
- JEWISH WAR VETERANS of the U. S.,** 50 W. 77 St., N. Y. 24, (1896), 100,000, Charles I. Schottland, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH WELFARE Board,** Natl., 145 E. 32 St., N. Y. 16, (1913), 309 YM-YWHA's, 500,000 individuals, S. D. Gershovitz, Exec. Dir.
- JEWISH WOMEN,** Natl. Council of, 1819 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1893), 65,000, Mrs. Elsie Elfenbein, Exec. Dir.
- KINDERGARTEN Assn.,** Natl., 8 W. 40 St., N. Y. 18, (1909), Bessie Locke, Exec. Sec.
- KIWANIS International,** 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, (1915), 178,700, Dr. Charles W. Armstrong, Pres.
- KNIGHTS of COLUMBUS,** P. O. Drawer 1670, New Haven 7, Conn., (1882), 694,477, John E. Swift, Supreme Knight.
- KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS,** 1054 Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 1, (1864), 300,000, Judge Willard M. Kent, Sup. Chancellor.
- KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,** Grand Encampment of, 428 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind., (1865), 300,000, John T. Rice, Grand Master.
- LABOR,** American Federation of, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington 1, (1881), 7,500,000, William Greene, Pres.
- LEGAL AID Society,** Natl. Assn. of, 11 Park Pl., N. Y. 7, (1876), 4,890, Martin V. Callagy, Attorney-in-chief.
- LEGION,** American, 777 North Meridian St., Indianapolis 6, Ind., (1919), 3,500,000, James F. O'Neill, Natl. Commander.
- LIBRARIES Assn.,** Special, 31 E. 10 St., N. Y. 3, (1909), 5,000, Mrs. Kathleen B. Stebbins, Exec. Sec.
- LIBRARY Assn.,** American, 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, (1876), 16,000, Carl H. Milam, Exec. Sec.
- LIONS CLUBS,** International Assn. of, 332 South Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, (1917), 6,400 clubs, Melvin Jones, Sec.
- LOYAL LEGION of the U. S.,** Military Order of the, 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia 3, (1865), 2,000, James Vernor, C-in-C.
- LUTHER LEAGUE of America,** 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, (1895), 30,000, Joseph W. Frease, Exec. Sec.

- MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS**, Natl. Assn. of (formerly National Publishers Assn.), 232 Madison Ave., N. Y. 16, (1919), 120 publishers, Walter D. Fuller, Pres.
- MANUFACTURERS**, Natl. Assn. of, 14 W. 49 St., N. Y. 20, (1895), Earl Bunting, Pres.
- MATHEMATICAL Society**, American, 531 W. 116 St., N. Y. 27, (1888), 3,500, Elmar Hille, Pres.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, American Society of, 29 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1880), 23,395, Clarence E. Davies, Sec.
- MEDICAL Assn.**, American, 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago 10, (1847), 136,000, Dr. George F. Lull, Gen. Mgr.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S Assn.**, American, 50 W. 50 St., N. Y. 20, (1915), 1,500-2,000, Dr. Mabel Gardner, Pres.
- MEDICINE**, N. Y. Academy of, 2 E. 103 St., N. Y. 29, (1847), 1,800 fellows, Dr. Howard R. Craig, Dir.
- MERCHANT MARINE Inst.**, American, 11 Broadway, N. Y. 4, (1938), 70 American SS Co's., Frank J. Taylor, Pres.
- METHODIST YOUTH Fellowship** (successor to the Epworth League), 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn., (1939), 2,000,000, Rev. Hoover Rupert, Dir.
- METEOROLOGICAL Society**, American, 5 Jay St., Boston 8, (1919), 2,800, Henry G. Houghton, Pres.
- MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS**, American Inst. of, 29 W. 39 St., N. Y. 18, (1871), 15,000, A. Parsons, Sec.
- MOTION PICTURE Arts and Sciences**, Academy of, 9038 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, (1927), 1,800, Mrs. Margaret Herrick, Exec. Sec.
- MUSEUMS**, American Assn. of, Smithsonian Inst., Washington 25, (1906), 400 museums, Laurence V. Coleman, Dir.
- MUSIC CLUBS**, Natl. Federation of, 306 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, (1898), 4,500 clubs, Royden J. Deith, Pres.
- NATURALISTS**, American Society of, Dept. of Anthropology, Chicago Univ.
- NAVY LEAGUE of U. S.**, Mills Bldg., Washington 6, (1902), 20,000, Frank A. Hecht, Pres.
- NEW AMERICANS**, United Service for (formerly United Refugee Service), 15 Park Row, N. Y. 7, (1946), 500, Joseph E. Beck, Exec. Dir.
- NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS Assn.**, American, 370 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 17, (1887), 750-800 daily newspapers, Cranston Williams, Gen. Mgr.
- NURSES Assn.**, American, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1896), 155,000, Ella Best, Exec. Sec.
- ODD FELLOWS**, Independent Order of, 16 West Chase St., Baltimore 1, (1819), 1,415,566, E. G. Ludvigsen, Sovereign Grand Sec.
- ORT Federation**, American, 212 Fifth Ave., N. Y. 10, (1922), 20,000, George Backer, Pres.
- OWLS**, Order of, 31 Wethesfield Ave., Hartford 6, Conn., (1904), 245,000, T. B. Kleiman, Supreme Sec.
- PALESTINE APPEAL**, United, 41 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1925), Isreal Goldstein, Chmn.
- PAN AMERICAN Union**, 17 St. and Constitution Ave. NW, Washington 6, (1890), 21 republics, Dr. Alberto Lleras, Gen. Dir.
- PARENTS AND TEACHERS**, Natl. Congress of, 600 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago 5, (1897), 4,486,855, Ruth A. Bottomly, Dir.
- PARENTS Assn. of N. Y. C.**, United, 105 E. 22 St., N. Y. 10, (1921), 127,000 individuals, 260 associations, Harry Winton, Exec. Sec.
- PARKS Assn.**, Natl., 1214 16 St. NW, Washington 6, (1919), 2,100, Devereux Butcher, Exec. Sec.
- PETROLEUM Inst.**, American, 50 W. 50 St., N. Y. 20, (1919), 4,000, William R. Boyd, Jr., Pres.
- PHARMACEUTICAL Assn.**, American, 2215 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington 7, (1852), 16,000, Robert P. Fischelis, Gen. Mgr.
- PHILATELIC Society**, American, P. O. Box 800, State College, Pa., (1886), 10,000, H. Clay Musser, Exec. Sec.
- PHYSICAL Society**, American, Columbia Univ., N. Y. 27, (1899), 7,000, J. R. Oppenheimer, Pres.
- PHYSICIANS**, American College of, 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, (1915), 6,200, Edward R. Loveland, Exec. Sec.
- PILGRIMS of the U. S.**, 17 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1903), 800, Gano Dunn, Chmn.
- PLANNED PARENTHOOD Federation of America**, 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, (1920), D. Kenneth Rose, Natl. Dir.
- POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE**, American Academy of, 3457 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4, (1889), 12,500, Dr. Ernest M. Patterson, Pres.
- POLITICAL SCIENCE**, Academy of, 413 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia Univ., N. Y. 27, (1880), 10,390, Ethel Warner, Dir.
- PREVENTION OF WAR**, Natl. Council for, 1013 18 St. NW, Washington 6, (1921), 125 corporations, Frederick J. Libby, Exec. Sec.
- PSYCHIATRIC Assn.**, American, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1844), 4,500, Dr. Winfred Overholser, Pres.
- PUBLIC HEALTH Assn.**, American, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1872), 11,380, Dr. Reginald M. Atwater, Exec. Sec.
- PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING**, Natl. Organization for, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1912), 9,361 nurses, 360 agencies, Ruth Houlton, Gen. Dir.

RADIO ENGINEERS, Inst. of, 330 W. 42 St., N. Y. 18, (1912), 20,000, George W. Bailey, Exec. Sec.

RAILROADS, Assn. of American, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, (1934), 199 RR's William T. Farley, Pres.

RED CROSS, American Natl., 17 and E Sts. NW, Washington 13, (1881), 21,868,-600, Basil O'Connor, Pres.

RED MEN, Improved Order of, 1521 West Girard Ave., Philadelphia 30, (1834), 200,000, H. F. Stetser, Sec.

ROSE SOCIETY, American, Box 687, Harrisburg, Pa., (1899), 10,000, Dr. R. C. Allen, Exec. Sec.

ROTARY International, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, (1905), 6,288 clubs, 305,000 individuals, S. K. Guernsey, Pres.

ROYAL ARCANUM, Supreme Council of the, 407 Shawmut Ave., Boston 18, (1877), 50,000, William Ennis, Supreme Regent.

SAFETY COUNCIL, Natl., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, (1913), 7,420, Ned. H. Dearborn, Pres.

SALVATION ARMY, 120 W. 14 St., N. Y., (1890), 208,329, Ernest I. Pugmire, Natl. Commander.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES Assn., American, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N. Y. 20, (1914), Kenneth J. Beebe, Pres.

SCIENCE, American Assn. for the Advancement of, 1515 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington 5, (1848), 33,000, Dr. F. R. Moulton, Sec.

SCIENCES, Natl. Academy of, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, (1863), 405, Alfred N. Richards, Pres.

SEAMENS Service, United, 39 Broadway, N. Y. 6, (1942), Otho J. Hicks, Exec. Dir.

SEEING EYE, Inc., The, Box 375, Morristown, N. J., (1929), 22,984, Henry A. Colgate, Pres.

SHRINERS (Islam Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S.), 650 Geary St., San Francisco 2, (1883), 8,378, Roy N. Buell, Potentate.

SOCIAL HYGIENE Assn., American, 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1914), 20,000, Dr. Walter Clarke, Exec. Dir.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, The General Society, 4 Linwood Place, White Plains, N. Y., (1876), 10,000, W. Hall Harris, Jr., Pres.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS, United, 40 G St. NE, Washington 13, (1904), 78,000, H. M. Havner, Commander-in-chief.

STANDARDS Assn., American, 70 E. 45 St., N. Y. 17, (1918), 110 associations, 2,100 company members, F. R. Lack, Pres.

STATE GOVERNMENTS, Council of, 1313 E. 60 St., Chicago 37, (1933), 15 legislators for each state, governors, etc., Frank Bane, Exec. Dir.

SURGEONS, American College of, 40 East Erie St., Chicago 11, (1913), 15,600, Dr. Malcolm T. MacEachern, Associate Dir.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT Memorial Assn., Women's, 28 E. 20 St., N. Y. 3, (1919), 500, Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, Pres.

TRAVELERS AID Society of N. Y., 144 E. 44 St., N. Y. 17, (1905), David W. Haynes, Gen. Dir.

TUBERCULOSIS Assn., Natl., 1790 Broadway, N. Y. 19, (1904), 3,539, Dr. James E. Perkins, Man. Dir.

UNIVERSITY PRESSES, Assn. of American, Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge 38, Mass., (1924), 37, Datus C. Smith Jr., Pres.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS, American Assn. of, 1155 18 St. NW, Washington 6, (1915), 21,238, Ralph E. Himstead, Sec.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, American Assn. of, 1634 I St. NW, Washington 6, (1881), 94,030, Dr. Kathryn McHale, Gen. Dir.

VETERANS COMMITTEE, American, 1860 Broadway, N. Y. 23, (1943), 103,000, Chat Paterson, Natl. Commander.

WOODMEN CIRCLE, Supreme Forest, 3303 Farnam St., Omaha 2, Nebr., (1891), 146,-330, Mrs. Dora A. Talley, Pres.

WOODROW WILSON Foundation, 45 E. 65 St., N. Y. 21, (1922), Frank Altschul, Pres.

WOMEN OF U. S., Natl. Council for, 501 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22, (1888), 5,000,000, Mrs. Ambrose N. Diehl, Pres.

WOMEN VOTERS, League of, 726 Jackson Place NW, Washington 6, (1920), 72,000, Mrs. Anna L. Strauss, Pres.

WOMEN'S Assn., American, 111 E. 48 St., N. Y. 17, (1922), Mrs. Natalie W. Lindholm, Pres.

WOMEN'S CLUBS, General Federation of, 1734 N St. NW, Washington 6, (1890), 3,000,000, Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck, Pres.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES, American, 99 Park Ave., N. Y. 16, (1940), 90 units, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Natl. Pres.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE, 175 East Broadway, N. Y. 2, (1900), 70,000, Ephim H. Jeschurin, Pres.

YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN Assn., 347 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17, (1844), 2,500,000 (U. S.), Eugene E. Barnett, Gen. Sec.

YOUNG WOMENS CHRISTIAN Assn., 600 Lexington Ave., N. Y. 22, (1858), 3,000,-000, Mrs. Arthur F. Anderson, Pres.

YOUTH HOSTELS, American, Northfield, Mass., (1934), 20,000, Monroe Smith, Exec. Dir.

ZIONIST ORGANIZATION of America, 41 E. 42 St., N. Y. 17, (1897), 200,000, Dr. Sidney Marks, Exec. Dir.

ZOOLOGISTS, American Society of, 5700 Ingleside Ave., Chicago 37, (1902), 1,100, Dr. L. V. Domm, Sec.

NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel prizes are awarded under the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, Swedish chemist and engineer, who died in 1896. The interest of the fund is divided annually among the persons who have made the most outstanding contributions in the field of physics, chemistry, and physiology or medicine, who have produced the most distinguished literary work of an idealist tendency, and who have contributed most toward world peace.

The prizes for physics and chemistry are awarded by the Swedish Academy of Science in Stockholm, the one for physiology or medicine by the Caroline Medical Institute in Stockholm, that for literature by the academy in Stockholm, and that for peace by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting. The distribution of prizes was begun on December 10, 1901, the anniversary of Nobel's death. The amount of each prize varies with the income from the fund and since 1936 has stood at approximately £8,000.

Year	Literature	Peace
1901	René F. A. Sully Prudhomme (France)	Henri Dunant (Switzerland) and Frederick Passy (France)
1902	Theodor Mommsen (Germany)	Elle Ducommun and Albert Gobat (Switzerland)
1903	Björnstjerne Björnson (Norway)	Sir William R. Cremer (England)
1904	Frédéric Mistral (France) and José Echegaray (Spain)	Institut de Droit International (Belgium)
1905	Henryk Sienkiewicz (Poland)	Bertha von Suttner (Austria)
1906	Giosuè Carducci (Italy)	Theodore Roosevelt (U. S.)
1907	Rudyard Kipling (England)	Ernesto T. Moneta (Italy) and Louis Renault (France)
1908	Rudolf Eucken (Germany)	Klas P. Arnoldson (Sweden) and Frederik Bajer (Denmark)
1909	Selma Lagerlöf (Sweden)	Auguste M. F. Beernaert (Belgium) and Baron Paul H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant de Rebecque (France)
1910	Paul von Heyse (Germany)	The Bureau International Permanent de la Paix (Switzerland)
1911	Maurice Maeterlinck (Belgium)	Tobias M. C. Asser (Holland) and Alfred H. Fried (Austria)
1912	Gerhart Hauptmann (Germany)	Elihu Root (U. S.)
1913	Rabindranath Tagore (India)	Henri La Fontaine (Belgium)
1915	Romain Rolland (France)	No award
1916	Verner von Heldenstam (Sweden)	No award
1917	Karl Gjellerup (Denmark) and Henrik Pontoppidan (Denmark)	International Red Cross
1919	Carl Spitteler (Switzerland)	Woodrow Wilson (U. S.)
1920	Knut Hamsun (Norway)	Léon Bourgeois (France)
1921	Anatole France (France)	Karl H. Branting (Sweden) and Christian L. Lange (Norway)
1922	Jacinto Benavente (Spain)	Fridtjof Nansen (Norway)
1923	William B. Yeats (Ireland)	No award
1924	Wladyslaw Reymont (Poland)	No award
1925	George Bernard Shaw (England)	Sir Austen Chamberlain (England) and Charles G. Dawes (U. S.)
1926	Grazia Deledda (Italy)	Aristide Briand (France) and Gustav Stresemann (Germany)
1927	Henri Bergson (France)	Ferdinand Buisson (France) and Ludwig Quidde (Germany)
1928	Sigrid Undset (Norway)	No award
1929	Thomas Mann (Germany)	Frank B. Kellogg (U. S.)
1930	Sinclair Lewis (U. S.)	Lars O. J. Söderblom (Sweden)
1931	Erik A. Karlfeldt (Sweden)	Jane Addams (U. S.) and Nicholas M. Butler (U. S.)
1932	John Galsworthy (England)	No award
1933	Ivan G. Bunin (Russia)	Sir Norman Angell (England)
1934	Luigi Pirandello (Italy)	Arthur Henderson (England)
1935	No award	Carl von Ossietzky (Germany)
1936	Eugene O'Neill (U. S.)	Carlos de S. Lamas (Argentina)
1937	Roger Martin du Gard (France)	Lord Cecil of Chelwood (England)
1938	Pearl S. Buck (U. S.)	Office International Nansen pour les Réfugiés (Switzerland)
1939	Frans Emil Sillanpää (Finland)	No award

Nobel Prizes—(cont.)

Year	Literature	Peace
1944	Johannes V. Jensen (Denmark)	International Red Cross
1945	Gabriela Mistral (Chile)	Cordell Hull (U. S.)
1946	Hermann Hesse (Switzerland)	Emily Greene Balch (U. S.) and John R. Mott (U. S.)

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1901	Wilhelm C. Roentgen, for discovery of Roentgen rays.	Jacobus H. van 't Hoff, for discovery of laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure in solutions.	Emil A. von Behring, for work on serum therapy against diphtheria.
1902	Hendrik A. Lorentz and Pieter Zeeman, for work on influence of magnetism upon radiation.	Emil Fischer, for experiments in sugar and purin groups of substances.	Sir Ronald Ross, for work on malaria.
1903	Henri A. Becquerel, for work on discovery of spontaneous radioactivity. Pierre and Marie Curie, for investigation of phenomena of radiation.	Svante A. Arrhenius, for his electrolytic theory of dissociation.	Niels R. Finsen, for his treatment of lupus vulgaris, with concentrated light rays.
1904	John Strutt, Lord Rayleigh, for discovery of argon in investigating gas density.	Sir William Ramsay, for discovery and determination of the place of inert gaseous elements in the air.	Ivan P. Pavlov, for work on the physiology of digestion.
1905	Philipp Lenard, for work with cathode rays.	Adolph von Baeyer, for work on organic dyes and hydroaromatic combinations.	Robert Koch, for work on tuberculosis.
1906	Joseph J. Thomson, for investigations on passage of electricity through gases.	Henri Moissan, for isolation of fluorine, and introduction of electric furnace.	Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramon y Cajal, for work on structure of the nervous system.
1907	Albert A. Michelson, for spectroscopic and meteorologic investigations.	Eduard Buchner, for discovery of cell-less fermentation and investigations in biological chemistry.	Charles L. A. Laveran, for work with protozoa in the generation of disease.
1908	Gabriel Lippmann, for method of reproducing colors by photography.	Ernest Rutherford, for investigations into disintegration of elements and chemistry of radioactive substances.	Paul Ehrlich and Elie Metchnikoff, for work on immunity.
1909	Guglielmo Marconi and Ferdinand Braun, for development of wireless.	Wilhelm Ostwald, for work on catalysis and investigations into principles governing chemical equilibrium and reaction rates.	Theodor Kocher, for work on the thyroid gland.
1910	Johannes D. van der Waals, for work with the equation of state for gases and liquids.	Otto Wallach, for work in the field of alicyclic compounds.	Albrecht Kossel, for achievements in the chemistry of the cell.
1911	Wilhelm Wien, for his laws governing the radiation of heat.	Marie S. Curie, for discovery of elements radium and polonium.	Allvar Gullstrand, for work on the dioptrics of the eye.
1912	Gustaf Dalén, for discovery of automatic regulators used in lighting lighthouses and light buoys.	Victor Grignard, for reagent discovered by and named after him; and Paul Sabatier, for the methods of hydrogenating organic compounds.	Alexis Carrel, for work on vascular ligature and grafting of blood vessels and organs.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes, for work leading to production of liquid helium.	Alfred Werner, for linking up atoms within the molecule.	Charles Richet, for work on anaphylaxis.
1914	Max von Laue, for discovery of defraction of Roentgen rays passing through crystals.	Theodore W. Richards, for determining atomic weight of many chemical elements.	Robert Bárány, for work on physiology and pathology of the vestibular system.
1915	W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, for analysis of crystal structure by means of X rays.	Richard Willstätter, for research into coloring matter of plants, especially chlorophyll.	No award.
1917	Charles G. Barkla, discovery of Roentgen radiation of the elements.	No award.	No award.
1918	Max Planck, for discoveries in connection with quantum theory.	Fritz Haber, for synthetic production of ammonia.	No award.
1919	Johannes Stark, discovery of Doppler effect in Canal rays and decomposition of spectrum lines by electric fields.	No award.	Jules Bordet, for discoveries in connection with immunity.
1920	Charles E. Guillaume, for discoveries of anomalies in nickel steel alloys.	Walther Nernst, for work in thermochemistry.	August Krogh, discovery of regulation of capillaries' motor mechanism.
1921	Albert Einstein, for discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect.	Frederick Soddy, for investigations into origin and nature of isotopes.	No award.
1922	Niels Bohr, for investigations of structure of atoms and radiations emanating from them.	Francis W. Aston, for discovery of isotopes in nonradioactive elements and for discovery of the whole number rule.	In 1923 the 1922 prize was divided between Archibald V. Hill for discovery relating to heat-production in muscles; and Otto Meyerhof, for correlation between consumption of oxygen and production of lactic acid in muscles.
1923	Robert A. Millikan, work on elementary charge of electricity and photoelectric phenomena.	Fritz Pregl, for method of microanalysis of organic substances discovered by him.	Frederick G. Banting and John J. R. MacLeod, for discovery of insulin.
1924	Karl M. G. Siegbahn, for investigations in X-ray spectroscopy.	No award.	Willem Einthoven, for discovering the mechanism of the electrocardiogram.
1925	James Franck and Gustav Hertz, for discovery of laws governing impact of electrons upon atoms.	In 1926 the 1925 prize was awarded to Richard Zsigmondy, for work on the heterogeneous nature of colloid solutions.	No award.
1926	Jean Perrin, for works on discontinuous structure of matter and discovery of the equilibrium of sedimentation.	The Svedberg, for work on disperse systems.	Johannes Fibiger, for discovery of the Spiroptera carcinoma.
1927	Arthur H. Compton, discovery of Compton phenomenon; and Charles T. R. Wilson, for method of perceiving paths taken by electrically charged particles.	In 1928 the 1927 prize was awarded to Heinrich Wieland, for investigations of bile acids and kindred substances.	Julius Wagner-Jauregg, for use of malaria inoculation in treatment of dementia paralytica.

Nobel Prizes—(cont.)

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1928	In 1929 the 1928 prize was awarded to Owen W. Richardson, for work on the phenomenon of thermionics and discovery of the Richardson Law.	Adolf Windaus, for investigations on constitution of the sterols and their connection with vitamins.	Charles Nicolle, for work on typhus exanthematicus.
1929	Prince Louis Victor de Broglie, for discovery of the wave character of electrons.	Arthur Harden and Hans K. A. S. von Euler-Chelpin, for research of fermentation of sugars.	Christiaan Eijkman, for discovery of the anti-neuritic vitamins; and Sir Frederick G. Hopkins, for discovery of growth-promoting vitamins.
1930	Sir Chandrasekhara V. Raman, for work on diffusion of light and discovery of the Raman effect.	Hans Fischer, for work on coloring matter of blood and leaves and for his synthesis of hemin.	Karl Landsteiner, for discovery of human blood groups.
1931	No award.	Carl Bosch and Friedrich Bergius, for invention and development of chemical high-pressure methods.	Otto H. Warburg, for discovery of the character and mode of action of the respiratory ferment.
1932	In 1933 the prize for 1932 was awarded to Werner Heisenberg, for creation of the quantum mechanics.	Irving Langmuir, for work in realm of surface chemistry.	Sir Charles S. Sherrington and Edgar D. Adrian, for discoveries of the function of the neuron.
1933	Erwin Schroedinger and P. A. M. Dirac, for discovery of new fertile forms of the atomic theory.	No award.	Thomas H. Morgan, for discoveries on hereditary function of the chromosomes.
1934	No award.	Harold C. Urey, for discovery of heavy hydrogen.	George H. Whipple, George R. Minot, and William P. Murphy, for discovery of liver therapy against anaemias.
1935	James Chadwick, for discovery of the neutron.	Frédéric and Irène Curie Joliot, for synthesis of new radioactive elements.	Hans Spemann, for discovery of the organizer-effect in embryonic development.
1936	Victor F. Hess, for discovery of cosmic radiation; and Carl D. Anderson, for discovery of the positron.	Peter J. W. Debye, for investigations on dipole moments and diffraction of X rays and electrons in gases.	Sir Henry H. Dale and Otto Loewi, for discoveries on chemical transmission of nerve impulses.
1937	Clinton J. Davisson and George P. Thomson, for discovery of diffraction of electrons by crystals.	Walter N. Haworth, for research on carbohydrates and Vitamin C.	Albert Szent-Györgyi von Nagrapolt, for discoveries on biological combustion.
1938	Enrico Fermi, for identification of new radioactivity elements and discovery of nuclear reactions effected by slow neutrons.	Richard Kuhn, for carotinoid study and vitamin research.	Cornell Heymans, for importance of sinus and aorta mechanisms in the regulation of respiration.
1939	Ernest Orlando Lawrence, for the development of the cyclotron.	Adolf Friedrich Johann Butenandt, for work on sexual hormones (declined the prize) and Leopold Ruzicka, work with polymylenes.	Gerhard Domagk, antibacterial effect of pron-tocilate.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine
1943	Otto Stern, for detection of magnetic momentum of protons.	George Hevesy De Heves, for work on use of isotopes as chemical indicators.	Henrik Dam, Edward A. Doisy for the discovery of the chemical nature of Vitamin K.
1944	Isidor Isaac Rabi, for work on magnetic movements of atomic particles.	Otto Hahn, for work on atomic fission.	Joseph Erlanger and Herbert Spencer Gasser, for work on functions of the nerve threads.
1945	Wolfgang Pauli, for work on atomic fissions.	Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, for research in the field of conservation of fodder.	Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernst Boris Chain, and Sir Howard Florey, for discovery of penicillin.
1946	Percy Williams Bridgman, studies and inventions in high-pressure physics.	James B. Sumner, crystallizing of enzymes. John H. Northrop and Wendell M. Stanley, preparing enzymes and virus proteins in pure form.	Hermann J. Muller, hereditary effects of X-ray on genes.

(For 1947 Nobel Prize Winners see Index)

The Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans, established in 1900 on the campus of New York University, is an open-air colonnade containing busts of 75 of the 77 persons so far honored for national achievements. New names are voted on every five years by a committee of 100 men and women from all the states. To be elected to the Hall of Fame, an individual must have been dead more than 25 years, must have been a citizen of the United States, through birth or naturalization, and must receive three-fifths of the vote of the committee. Nominations for the Hall of Fame may be made by any citizen of the United States. The next election is in 1950.

Names	Elected	Names	Elected
John Adams (statesman)	1900	Mark Hopkins (educator)	1915
John Quincy Adams (statesman)	1905	Elias Howe (inventor)	1915
Louis Agassiz (naturalist)	1915	Washington Irving (author)	1900
John James Audubon (naturalist)	1900	Andrew Jackson (statesman)	1910
George Bancroft (historian)	1910	Thomas Jefferson (statesman)	1900
Henry Ward Beecher (clergyman)	1900	John Paul Jones (naval officer)	1925
Daniel Boone (explorer)	1915	James Kent (jurist)	1900
Edwin Booth (actor)	1925	Sidney Lanier (poet)	1945
Phillips Brooks (clergyman)	1910	Robert E. Lee (military officer)	1900
William Cullen Bryant (poet)	1910	Abraham Lincoln (statesman)	1900
William Ellery Channing (clergyman)	1900	Henry W. Longfellow (poet)	1900
Rufus Choate (lawyer)	1915	James Russell Lowell (poet)	1905
Henry Clay (statesman)	1900	Mary Lyon (educator)	1905
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) (author)	1920	James Madison (statesman)	1905
Grover Cleveland (statesman)	1935	Horace Mann (educator)	1900
James Fenimore Cooper (author)	1910	John Marshall (jurist)	1900
Peter Cooper (manufacturer)	1900	Matthew F. Maury (oceanographer)	1930
Charlotte S. Cushman (actress)	1915	Maria Mitchell (astronomer)	1905
James Buchanan Eads (engineer)	1920	James Monroe (statesman)	1930
Jonathan Edwards (clergyman)	1900	Samuel F. B. Morse (inventor)	1900
Ralph Waldo Emerson (author)	1900	William T. G. Morton (dentist)	1920
David G. Farragut (naval officer)	1900	John Lothrop Motley (historian)	1910
Stephen C. Foster (song composer)	1940	Simon Newcomb (astronomer)	1935
Benjamin Franklin (statesman)	1900	Thomas Paine* (philosopher)	1945
Robert Fulton (inventor)	1900	Alice Freeman Palmer (educator)	1920
Ulysses S. Grant (statesman)	1900	Francis Parkman (historian)	1915
Asa Gray (botanist)	1900	George Peabody (merchant)	1900
Alexander Hamilton (statesman)	1915	William Penn (colonizer)	1935
Nathaniel Hawthorne (author)	1900	Edgar Allan Poe (author)	1910
Joseph Henry (physicist)	1915	Walter Reed* (surgeon)	1945
Patrick Henry (statesman)	1920	Augustus Saint-Gaudens (sculptor)	1920
Oliver Wendell Holmes (author)	1910	William T. Sherman (army officer)	1905
		Joseph Story (jurist)	1900

The Hall of Fame—(cont.)

Names	Elected	Names	Elected
Harriet Beecher Stowe (author)	1910	Walt Whitman (poet)	1930
Gilbert Charles Stuart (painter)	1900	Eli Whitney (inventor)	1900
Booker T. Washington (educator)	1945	John Greenleaf Whittier (poet)	1905
George Washington (statesman)	1900	Emma Willard (educator)	1905
Daniel Webster (statesman)	1900	Frances Elizabeth Willard (reformer)	1910
J. A. McNeill Whistler (painter)	1930	Roger Williams (clergyman)	1920

*Not yet represented by a bust.

Pulitzer Prize Awards, 1917 to 1947

Source: Columbia University, New York.

Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism

Meritorious Public Service

- 1918 *The New York Times*
 1919 *Milwaukee (Wis.) Journal*
 1921 *Boston Post*
 1922 *The World (New York, N. Y.)*
 1923 *Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal*
 1924 *The World (New York, N. Y.)*
 1926 *The Enquirer Sun (Columbus, Ga.)*
 1927 *Canton (O.) Daily News*
 1928 *Indianapolis (Ind.) Times*
 1929 *The Evening World (New York, N. Y.)*
 1931 *Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution*
 1932 *Indianapolis (Ind.) News*
 1933 *New York World-Telegram*
 1934 *Medford (Ore.) Mail Tribune*
 1935 *The Sacramento (Calif.) Bee*
 1936 *The Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette*
 1937 *St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch*
 1938 *The Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune*
 Special Bronze Plaque to:
Edmonton (Alberta) Journal
 1939 *The Miami (Fla.) Daily News*
 1940 *Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American*
 1941 *St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch*
 1942 *Los Angeles (Calif.) Times*
 1943 *The World-Herald (Omaha, Neb.)*
 1944 *The New York Times*
 1945 *The Detroit (Mich.) Free Press*
 1946 *The Scranton (Pa.) Times*
 1947 *The Sun (Baltimore, Md.)*

Editorial

- 1917 *New York Tribune*
 1918 *The Courier-Journal (Louisville, Ky.)*
 1920 *Evening World-Herald (Omaha, Neb.)*
 1922 *The New York Herald*
 1923 *The Emporia (Kans.) Gazette*
 1924 *The Boston Herald*
 1925 *Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier*
 1926 *The New York Times*
 1927 *The Boston Herald*
 1928 *Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser*
 1929 *Norfolk (Va.) Virginian-Pilot*
 1931 *Fremont (Neb.) Tribune*
 1933 *The Kansas City (Mo.) Star*
 1934 *Atlantic (Ia.) News Telegraph*
 1936 *The Washington Post (FELIX MORLEY)*
Scripps-Howard newspapers
 (GEORGE B. PARKER)
 1937 *The Sun (Baltimore, Md.)*
 (JOHN W. OWENS)

- 1938 *The Register and Tribune (Des Moines, Ia.) (W. W. WAYMACK)*
 1939 *The Oregonian (Portland, Ore.) (RONALD G. CALLVERT)*
 1940 *St. Louis (Mo.) Post-Dispatch (BART HOWARD)*
 1941 *Daily News (New York, N. Y.) (REUBEN MAURY)*
 1942 *New York Herald Tribune (GEOFFREY PARSONS)*
 1943 *The Register and Tribune (Des Moines, Iowa) (FORREST W. SEYMOUR)*
 1944 *The Kansas City (Mo.) Star*
 1945 *The Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin (GEORGE W. POTTER)*
 1946 *The Delta Democrat-Times (Greenville, Miss.) (HODDING CARTER)*
 1947 *The Wall Street Journal (New York City) (WILLIAM H. GRIMES)*

Correspondence

- 1929 PAUL SCOTT MOWER
 1930 LELAND STOWE
 1931 H. R. KNICKERBOCKER
 1932 WALTER DURANTY
 CHARLES G. ROSS
 1933 EDGAR ANSEL MOWER
 1934 FREDERICK T. BIRCHALL
 1935 ARTHUR KROCK
 1936 WILFRED C. BARBER
 1937 ANNE O'HARE MCCORMICK
 1938 ARTHUR KROCK
 1939 LOUIS P. LOCHNER
 1940 OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
 1941 Group award*
 1942 CARLOS P. ROMULO
 1943 HANSON W. BALDWIN
 1944 ERNEST TAYLOR PYLE
 1945 HAROLD V. (HAL) BOYLE
 1946 ARNALDO CORTESI
 1947 BROOKS ATKINSON

*In place of an individual Pulitzer Prize for foreign correspondence, the Trustees approved the recommendation of the Advisory Board that a bronze plaque or scroll be designed and executed to recognize and symbolize the public services and the individual achievements of American news reporters in the war zones of Europe, Asia, and Africa from the beginning of the present war.

Cartoon

- 1922 ROLLIN KIRBY
 1924 JAY NORWOOD DARLING
 1925 ROLLIN KIRBY

926 D. R. FITZPATRICK
 927 NELSON HARDING
 928 NELSON HARDING
 929 ROLLIN KIRBY
 930 CHARLES R. MACAULEY
 931 EDMUND DUFFY
 932 JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON
 933 HAROLD MORTON TALBURT
 934 EDMUND DUFFY
 935 ROSS A. LEWIS
 936 No award
 937 CLARENCE DANIEL BATCHELOR
 938 VAUGHN SHOEMAKER
 939 CHARLES G. WERNER
 940 EDMUND DUFFY
 941 JACOB BURCK
 942 HERBERT LAWRENCE BLOCK
 943 JAY NORWOOD DARLING
 944 CLIFFORD K. BERRYMAN
 945 BILL MAULDIN
 946 BRUCE RUSSELL
 947 VAUGHN SHOEMAKER

News Photography

942 MILTON BROOKS
 943 FRANK NOEL
 944 FRANK FILAN
 EARLE L. BUNKER
 945 JOE ROSENTHAL
 947 ARNOLD HARDY

Telegraphic Reporting (National)

942 LOUIS STARK
 944 DEWEY L. FLEMING
 945 JAMES B. RESTON
 946 EDWARD A. HARRIS
 947 EDWARD T. FOLLARD

Telegraphic Reporting (International)

942 LAURENCE EDMUND ALLEN
 943 IRA WOLFERT
 944 DANIEL DE LUCE
 945 MARK S. WATSON
 946 HOMER BIGART
 947 EDDY GILMORE

Reporting

17 HERBERT BAYARD SWOPE
 18 HAROLD A. LITTELEDALE
 20 JOHN J. LEARY, JR.
 21 LOUIS SEIBOLD
 22 KIRKE L. SIMPSON
 23 ALVA JOHNSTON
 24 MAGNER WHITE

History of the Services Rendered to the Public by the American Press during the Preceding Year

1918 MINNA LEWISON and HENRY BEETLE HOUGH

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters

Novel

18 *His Family.* By ERNEST POOLE
 19 *The Magnificent Ambersons.* By
 BOOTH TARKINGTON
 21 *The Age of Innocence.* By EDITH
 WHARTON

1925 JAMES W. MULROY
 ALVIN H. GOLDSTEIN
 1926 WILLIAM BURKE MILLER
 1927 JOHN T. ROGERS
 1929 PAUL Y. ANDERSON
 1930 RUSSELL OWEN
 Special award: W. O. DAPPING
 1931 A. B. MACDONALD
 1932 W. C. RICHARDS, D. D. MARTIN, J. S.
 POOLER, F. D. WEBB, J. N. W. SLOAN
 1933 FRANCIS A. JAMIESON
 1934 ROYCE BRIER
 1935 WILLIAM H. TAYLOR
 1936 LAUREN D. LYMAN
 1937 JOHN J. O'NEILL, WILLIAM L. LAW-
 RENCE, HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE, GOBIND
 BEHART LAL, DAVID DIETZ
 1938 RAYMOND SPRIGLE
 1939 THOMAS LUNSFORD STOKES
 1940 S. BURTON HEATH
 1941 WESTBROOK PEGLER
 1942 STANTON DELAPLANE
 1943 GEORGE WELLER
 1944 PAUL SCHOENSTEIN and associates
 1945 JACK S. McDOWELL
 1946 WILLIAM L. LAURENCE
 1947 FREDERICK WOLTMAN

Special Citation

1941 *The New York Times* for the public
 educational value of its foreign news
 report, exemplified by its scope, by
 excellence of writing and presenta-
 tion, and supplementary background
 information, illustration, and inter-
 pretation.
 1944 BYRON PRICE, Director of the Office of
 Censorship, for the creation and ad-
 ministration of the newspaper and
 radio codes.
 1945 The cartographers of the American
 press whose maps of the war fronts
 have helped notably to clarify and
 increase public information on the
 progress of the Armies and Navies.
 1947 (Pulitzer centennial year.) Columbia
 University and the Graduate School
 of Journalism, for their efforts to
 maintain and advance the high
 standards governing the Pulitzer Prize
 awards. The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*,
 for its unswerving adherence to the
 public and professional ideals of its
 founder and its constructive leader-
 ship in the field of American jour-
 nalism.

Pulitzer Prizes in Letters—(cont.)

- 1927 *Early Autumn*. By LOUIS BROMFIELD
 1928 *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*. By THORNTON WILDER
 1929 *Scarlet Sister Mary*. By JULIA PETERKIN
 1930 *Laughing Boy*. By OLIVER LA FARGE
 1931 *Years of Grace*. By MARGARET AYER BARNES
 1932 *The Good Earth*. By PEARL S. BUCK
 1933 *The Store*. By T. S. STRIBLING
 1934 *Lamb in His Bosom*. By CAROLINE MILLER
 1935 *Now in November*. By JOSEPHINE WINSLOW JOHNSON
 1936 *Honey in the Horn*. By HAROLD L. DAVIS
 1937 *Gone With the Wind*. By MARGARET MITCHELL
 1938 *The Late George Apley*. By JOHN PHILLIPS MARQUAND
 1939 *The Yearling*. By MARJORIE KINNAN RAWLINGS
 1940 *The Grapes of Wrath*. By JOHN STEINBECK
 1942 *In This Our Life*. By ELLEN GLASGOW
 1943 *Dragon's Teeth*. By UPTON SINCLAIR
 1944 *Journey in the Dark*. By MARTIN FLAVIN
 1945 *A Bell for Adano*. By JOHN HERSEY
 1947 *All the King's Men*. By ROBERT PENN WARREN

Drama

- 1918 *Why Marry?* By JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS
 1920 *Beyond the Horizon*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
 1921 *Miss Lulu Bett*. By ZONA GALE
 1922 *Anna Christie*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
 1923 *Icebound*. By OWEN DAVIS
 1924 *Hell-Bent for Heaven*. By HATCHER HUGHES
 1925 *They Knew What They Wanted*. By SIDNEY HOWARD
 1926 *Craig's Wife*. By GEORGE KELLY
 1927 *In Abraham's Bosom*. By PAUL GREEN
 1928 *Strange Interlude*. By EUGENE O'NEILL
 1929 *Street Scene*. By ELMER L. RICE
 1930 *The Green Pastures*. By MARC CONNELLY
 1931 *Alison's House*. By SUSAN GLASPELL
 1932 *Of Thee I Sing*. By GEORGE S. KAUFMAN, MORRIE RYSKIND & IRA GERSHWIN
 1933 *Both Your Houses*. By MAXWELL ANDERSON
 1934 *Men in White*. By SIDNEY KINGSLEY
 1935 *The Old Maid*. By ZOE AKINS
 1936 *Idiot's Delight*. By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
 1937 *You Can't Take It With You*. By MOSS HART and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
 1938 *Our Town*. By THORNTON WILDER
 1939 *Abe Lincoln in Illinois*. By ROBERT SHERWOOD
 1940 *The Time of Your Life*. By WILLIAM SAROYAN

- 1941 *There Shall Be No Night*. By ROBERT SHERWOOD
 1943 *The Skin of Our Teeth*. By THORNTON WILDER
 1945 *Harvey*. By MARY CHASE
 1946 *State of the Union*. By RUSSEL CROUSE and HOWARD LINDSAY

History

- 1917 *With Americans of Past and Present Days*. By His Excellency J. J. JUSSERAND, Ambassador of France to the United States
 1918 *A History of the Civil War, 1861-1865*. By JAMES FORD RHODES
 1920 *The War with Mexico*. By JUSTIN H. SMITH
 1921 *The Victory at Sea*. By WILLIAM SOWDEN SIMS in collaboration with BURTON J. HENDRICK
 1922 *The Founding of New England*. By JAMES TRUSLOW ADAMS
 1923 *The Supreme Court in United States History*. By CHARLES WARREN
 1924 *The American Revolution—A Constitutional Interpretation*. By CHARLES HOWARD MCILWAIN
 1925 *A History of the American Frontier*. By FREDERIC L. PAXSON
 1926 *The History of the United States*. By EDWARD CHANNING
 1927 *Pinckney's Treaty*. By SAMUEL FLAGG BEMIS
 1928 *Main Currents in American Thought*. 2 vols. By VERNON LOUIS PARRINGTON
 1929 *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-1865*. By FRED ALBERT SHANNON
 1930 *The War of Independence*. By CLAUDIUS H. VAN TYNE
 1931 *The Coming of the War: 1914*. By BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT
 1932 *My Experiences in the World War*. By JOHN J. PERSHING
 1933 *The Significance of Sections in American History*. By FREDERICK J. TURNER
 1934 *The People's Choice*. By HERBERT AGAR
 1935 *The Colonial Period of American History*. By CHARLES MCLEAN ANDREWS
 1936 *The Constitutional History of the United States*. By ANDREW C. MC LAUGHLIN
 1937 *The Flowering of New England*. By VAN WYCK BROOKS
 1938 *The Road to Reunion, 1865-1900*. By PAUL HERMAN BUCK
 1939 *A History of American Magazines*. By FRANK LUTHER MOTT
 1940 *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*. By CARL SANDBURG
 1941 *The Atlantic Migration, 1607-1860*. By MARCUS LEE HANSEN
 1942 *Reveille in Washington*. By MARGARET LEECH
 1943 *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*. By ESTHER FORBES

- 944 *The Growth of American Thought.* By MERLE CURTI
 945 *Unfinished Business.* By STEPHEN BONSAI
 946 *The Age of Jackson.* ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER, JR.
 947 *Scientists Against Time.* By JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER, 3RD

Biography

- 917 *Julia Ward Howe.* By LAURA E. RICHARDS and MAUDE HOWE ELLIOTT assisted by FLORENCE HOWE HALL
 918 *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed.* By WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE
 919 *The Education of Henry Adams.* By HENRY ADAMS
 920 *The Life of John Marshall.* By ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE
 921 *The Americanization of Edward Bok.* By EDWARD BOK
 922 *A Daughter of the Middle Border.* By HAMLIN GARLAND
 923 *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.* By BURTON J. HENDRICK
 924 *From Immigrant to Inventor.* By MICHAEL IDVORSKY PUPIN
 925 *Barrett Wendell and His Letters.* By M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE
 926 *The Life of Sir William Osler.* By HARVEY CUSHING
 927 *Whitman.* By EMORY HOLLOWAY
 928 *The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas.* By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
 929 *The Training of an American. The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page.* By BURTON J. HENDRICK
 930 *The Raven.* By MARQUIS JAMES
 931 *Charles W. Eliot.* By HENRY JAMES
 932 *Theodore Roosevelt.* By HENRY F. PRINGLE
 933 *Grover Cleveland.* By ALLAN NEVINS
 934 *John Hay.* By TYLER DENNETT
 935 *R. E. Lee.* By DOUGLAS S. FREEMAN
 936 *The Thought and Character of William James.* By RALPH BARTON PERRY
 937 *Hamilton Fish.* By ALLAN NEVINS
 938 *Pedlar's Progress.* By ODELL SHEPARD
 939 *Andrew Jackson (2 vols.).* By MARQUIS JAMES
 940 *Benjamin Franklin.* By CARL VAN DOREN
 941 *Woodrow Wilson. Life and Letters, Vol. VII and VIII.* By RAY STANNARD BAKER
 942 *Jonathan Edwards.* By OLA ELIZABETH WINSLOW
 943 *Crusader in Crinoline.* By FORREST WILSON
 944 *Admiral of the Ocean Sea.* By SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON
 945 *The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse.* By CARLETON MABEE
 946 *George Bancroft: Brahmin Rebel.* By RUSSEL BLAINE NYE
 947 *Son of the Wilderness.* By LINNIE MARSH WOLFE

- 1947 *The Autobiography of William Allen White*

Poetry

Previous to the establishment of this prize in 1922, the 1918 and 1919 awards had been made from gifts provided by the Poetry Society.

- 1918 *Love Songs.* By SARA TEASDALE
 1919 *Old Road to Paradise.* By MARGARET WIDDEMER
 1920 *Corn Huskers.* By CARL SANDBURG
 1921 *Collected Poems.* By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
 1922 *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver; A Few Figs from Thistles; Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 1922, A Miscellany.* By EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY
 1923 *New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes.* By ROBERT FROST
 1924 *The Man Who Died Twice.* By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
 1925 *What's O'Clock.* By AMY LOWELL
 1926 *Fiddler's Farewell.* By LEONORA SPEYER
 1927 *Tristram.* By EDWIN ARLINGTON ROBINSON
 1928 *John Brown's Body.* By STEPHEN VINCENT BENET
 1929 *Selected Poems.* By CONRAD AIKEN
 1930 *Collected Poems.* By ROBERT FROST
 1931 *The Flowering Stone.* By GEORGE DILLON
 1932 *Conquistador.* By ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
 1933 *Collected Verse.* By ROBERT HILLYER
 1934 *Bright Ambush.* By AUDREY WURDEMANN
 1935 *Strange Holiness.* By ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN
 1936 *A Further Range.* By ROBERT FROST
 1937 *Cold Morning Sky.* By MARYA ZATUR-ENSKA
 1938 *Selected Poems.* By JOHN GOULD FLETCHER
 1939 *Collected Poems.* By MARK VAN DOREN
 1940 *Sunderland Capture.* By LEONARD BACON
 1941 *The Dust Which Is God.* By WILLIAM ROSE BENET
 1942 *A Witness Tree.* By ROBERT FROST
 1943 *Western Star.* By STEPHEN VINCENT BENET
 1944 *V-Letter and Other Poems.* By KARL SHAPIRO
 1945 *Lord Weary's Castle.* By ROBERT LOWELL

Music

- 1943 WILLIAM SCHUMAN
 1944 HOWARD HANSON
 1945 AARON COPLAND
 1946 LEO SOWERBY
 1947 CHARLES IVES

Special Award

- 1944 *Oklahoma!* By RICHARD RODGERS and OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2ND

List of Academy Awards for Production, Acting, and Direction

	Production		Direction
Year			
1928	<i>Wings</i> , Paramount	Frank Borzage Lewis Milestone	<i>Seventh Heaven</i> } joint <i>Two Arabian Nights</i> } awards
1929	<i>Broadway Melody</i> , M-G-M	Frank Lloyd	<i>The Divine Lady</i>
1930	<i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i> , Universal	Lewis Milestone	<i>All Quiet on the Western Front</i>
1931	<i>Cimarron</i> , RKO	Norman Taurog	<i>Skippy</i>
1932	<i>Grand Hotel</i> , M-G-M	Frank Borzage	<i>Bad Girl</i>
1933	<i>Cavalcade</i> , Fox	Frank Lloyd	<i>Cavalcade</i>
1934	<i>It Happened One Night</i> , Columbia	Frank Capra	<i>It Happened One Night</i>
1935	<i>Mutiny on the Bounty</i> , M-G-M	John Ford	<i>The Informer</i>
1936	<i>The Great Ziegfeld</i> , M-G-M	Frank Capra	<i>Mr. Deeds Goes to Town</i>
1937	<i>The Life of Emile Zola</i> , Warner	Leo McCarey	<i>The Awful Truth</i>
1938	<i>You Can't Take It With You</i> , Columbia	Frank Capra	<i>You Can't Take It With You</i>
1939	<i>Gone With the Wind</i> , Selznick	Victor Fleming	<i>Gone With the Wind</i>
1940	<i>Rebecca</i> , Selznick	John Ford	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>
1941	<i>How Green Was My Valley</i> , 20th Century-Fox	John Ford	<i>How Green Was My Valley</i>
1942	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i> , M-G-M	William Wyler	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i>
1943	<i>Casablanca</i> , Warner	Michael Curtiz	<i>Casablanca</i>
1944	<i>Going My Way</i> , Paramount	Leo McCarey	<i>Going My Way</i>
1945	<i>The Lost Weekend</i> , Paramount	Billy Wilder	<i>The Lost Weekend</i>
1946	<i>Best Years of Our Lives</i> , M-G-M	William Wyler	<i>Best Years of Our Lives</i>

	Actress		Actor	
1928	Janet Gaynor	<i>Seventh Heaven</i>	Emil Jannings	<i>Way of All Flesh</i>
1929	Mary Pickford	<i>Coquette</i>	Warner Baxter	<i>In Old Arizona</i>
1930	Norma Shearer	<i>Divorcee</i>	George Arliss	<i>Disraeli</i>
1931	Marie Dressler	<i>Min and Bill</i>	Lionel Barrymore	<i>Free Soul</i>
1932	Helen Hayes	<i>Sin of Madelon Claudet</i>	Fredric March	<i>Jekyll and Hyde</i>
1933	Katharine Hepburn	<i>Morning Glory</i>	Charles Laughton	<i>Priv. Life of Henry VIII</i>
1934	Claudette Colbert	<i>It Happened One Night</i>	Clark Gable	<i>It Happened One Night</i>
1935	Bette Davis	<i>Dangerous</i>	Victor McLaglen	<i>The Informer</i>
1936	Lulise Rainer	<i>The Great Ziegfeld</i>	Paul Muni	<i>The Story of Louis Pasteur</i>
1937	Lulise Rainer	<i>The Good Earth</i>	Spencer Tracy	<i>Captains Courageous</i>
1938	Bette Davis	<i>Jezebel</i>	Spencer Tracy	<i>Boys Town</i>
1939	Vivien Leigh	<i>Gone With the Wind</i>	Robert Donat	<i>Goodbye, Mr. Chips</i>
1940	Ginger Rogers	<i>Kitty Foyle</i>	James Stewart	<i>Philadelphia Story</i>
1941	Joan Fontaine	<i>Suspicion</i>	Gary Cooper	<i>Sergeant York</i>
1942	Greer Garson	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	James Cagney	<i>Yankee Doodle Dandy</i>
1943	Jennifer Jones	<i>Song of Bernadette</i>	Paul Lukas	<i>Watch on the Rhine</i>
1944	Ingrid Bergman	<i>Gaslight</i>	Bing Crosby	<i>Going My Way</i>
1945	Joan Crawford	<i>Mildred Pierce</i>	Ray Milland	<i>The Lost Weekend</i>
1946	Olivia De Havilland	<i>To Each His Own</i>	Fredric March	<i>Best Years of Our Lives</i>

	Actress (supporting role)		Actor (supporting role)	
1936	Gale Sondergaard	<i>Anthony Adverse</i>	Walter Brennan	<i>Come and Get It</i>
1937	Alice Brady	<i>In Old Chicago</i>	Joseph Schildkraut	<i>Life of Emile Zola</i>
1938	Fay Bainter	<i>Jezebel</i>	Walter Brennan	<i>Kentucky</i>
1939	Hattie McDaniel	<i>Gone With the Wind</i>	Thomas Mitchell	<i>Stage Coach</i>
1940	Jane Darwell	<i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	Walter Brennan	<i>The Westerner</i>
1941	Mary Astor	<i>The Great Lie</i>	Donald Crisp	<i>How Green Was My Valley</i>
1942	Teresa Wright	<i>Mrs. Miniver</i>	Van Heflin	<i>Johnny Eager</i>
1943	Katina Paxinou	<i>For Whom the Bell Tolls</i>	Charles Coburn	<i>More the Merrier</i>
1944	Ethel Barrymore	<i>None But the Lonely Heart</i>	Barry Fitzgerald	<i>Going My Way</i>
1945	Anne Revere	<i>National Velvet</i>	James Dunn	<i>A Tree Grows in Brooklyn</i>
1946	Anne Baxter	<i>The Razor's Edge</i>	Harold Russell	<i>Best Years of Our Lives</i>

SCIENCE



MEASURES AND WEIGHTS UNITS OF LENGTH

Metric System

The meter was originally intended to be the ten-millionth of the earth's quadrant, a quadrant being one-quarter of a circumference. However, because of the difficulty of determining such a length with accuracy, this definition was abandoned. The meter is now considered to be the distance at 0°C between two microscopic marks on the International Prototype Meter, a platinum-iridium bar, kept by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures at Sèvres, France, a suburb of Paris.

In 1927, the International Conference on Weights and Measures adopted a secondary definition of the meter in terms of light waves. According to this definition, one meter is equivalent to 1,553,164.13 wavelengths of the red light from cadmium.

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Millimeter (mm)	.001 meter	.0394 inch
Centimeter (cm)	.01 meter	.3937 inch
Decimeter (dm)	.1 meter	3.937 inches
Meter (m)		3.2808 feet
Kilometer (km)	10 meters	32.8083 feet
Hectometer (hm)	100 meters	328.0833 feet
Kilometer (km)	1000 meters	.62137 mile

English System

According to legend, the yard was established by Henry I as the distance from the point of his nose to the end of his thumb when his arm was outstretched. The British Imperial Yard was defined in 1878 by the Weights and Measures Act as the distance at 62°F between two fine lines on gold studs sunk in a bronze bar known as the "No. 1 Standard Yard." This is equivalent to .914399 meter. In the United States, the yard is defined in terms of the meter, using as a standard the U. S. Prototype Meter. According to this definition, the yard is 3600/3937 (or .914402) meter, slightly longer than the British Imperial Yard.

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Inch (in.)		25.4001 millimeters
Foot (ft)	12 inches	.3048 meter
Yard (yd)	36 inches 3 feet	.9144 meter
Rod (rd)	16½ feet 5½ yards	5.0292 meters
Furlong (fur.)	660 feet 220 yards 40 rods	201.1684 meters
Mile (mi) *	5280 feet 1760 yards 320 rods 8 furlongs	1.0693 kilometers

*Known as statute mile. See nautical mile under Miscellaneous Units.

UNITS OF AREA

Metric System

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Square millimeter (mm²)	.000001 m²	.0015 sq in.
Square centimeter (cm²)	.0001 m²	.155 sq in.
Square decimeter (dm²)	.01 m²	15.5 sq in.
Square meter (m²) *		10.7639 sq ft
Square dekameter (dkm²) †	100 m²	3.9537 sq rd
Square hectometer (hm²) ‡	10,000 m²	2.471 acres
Square kilometer (km²)	1,000,000 m²	.3861 sq mi

Also known as a centare (ca).

Also known as an are (a).

Also known as a hectare (ha).

English System

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Square inch (sq in.)		6.4516 cm²
Square foot (sq ft)	144 sq in.	.0929 m²
Square yard (sq yd)	1296 sq in. 9 sq ft	.8361 m²
Square rod (sq rd)	272¼ sq ft 30¼ sq yds	25.293 m²
Acre	43,560 sq ft 4,840 sq yd 160 sq rd	.4047 ha
Square mile (sq mi)	27,878,400 sq ft 3,097,600 sq yd 102,400 sq rd 640 acres	2.5900 km²

UNITS OF VOLUME

Metric System

Unit	Comparison	English equivalent
Cubic millimeter (mm³)	.000000001 m³	.00006 cu in.
Cubic centimeter (cm³)	.000001 m³	.061 cu in.
Cubic decimeter (dm³)	.001 m³	61.0234 cu in.
Cubic meter (m³) *		35.3145 cu ft

Also known as a stère (s).

English System

Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Cubic inch (cu in.)		16.3872 cm³
Cubic foot (cu ft)	1728 cu in.	.0283 m³
Cubic yard (cu yd)	46,656 cu in. 27 cu ft	.7646 m³
Cord (cd)	128 cu ft	3.6246 m³

UNITS OF WEIGHT OR MASS

The term *mass* denotes the amount of matter contained in an object, while the term *weight* denotes the gravitational pull of the earth on the object. For practical purposes, the two terms are synonymous.

Metric System

The gram was originally intended to be equal to the mass of one cubic centimeter of pure water at 4°C. However, because of

the difficulty of making exact measurement, a small error was made; and it has since been found that a kilogram of pure water occupies 1.000028 cubic decimeter. The standard for the kilogram is a platinum-iridium cylinder, called the International Prototype Kilogram, which is kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in France.

Unit	Comparison	Avdp.	English equivalents Troy	Apoth.
Milligram (mg)	.001 gram	.0154 grain	.0154 grain	.0154 grain
Centigram (cg)	.01 gram	.1543 grain	.1543 grain	.1543 grain
Decigram (dg)	.1 gram	1.5432 grains	1.5432 grains	1.5432 grain
Gram (g)		.0353 ounce	.0322 ounce	.0322 ounce
Dekagram (dkg)	10 grams	.3527 ounce	.3215 ounce	.3215 ounce
Hectogram (hg)	100 grams	3.5274 ounces	3.2151 ounces	3.2151 ounce
Kilogram (kg)	1000 grams	2.2046 pounds	2.6792 pounds	2.6792 pound
Metric ton (t)	1000 kg	1.1023 tons *		

*Short tons. A metric ton is equivalent to .9842 long ton.

English System

The English System is complicated by the existence of three different kinds of weight: *avoirdupois weight*, used for common purposes; *troy weight*, used for weighing gold, silver, etc.; and *apothecaries weight*, used for making up medical prescriptions.

The British Imperial Pound (avoirdupois) is defined as the mass of a pure platinum

cylinder kept by the Standards Department of the Board of Trade. In the United States, the pound (avoirdupois) is defined in terms of the kilogram, using a standard the U. S. Prototype Kilogram. According to this definition, the pound is equal to .4535924277 kilogram, making it infinitesimally smaller than the British Imperial Pound.

Avoirdupois Weight			Troy Weight		
Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent	Unit	Comparison	Metric equivalent
Grain		.0648 gram	Grain		.0648 gram
Dram (dr avdp)	27.3438 grains	1.7718 grams	Pennyweight (dwt)	24 grains	1.5552 grams
Ounce (oz avdp)	16 drams	28.3495 grams	Ounce (oz t)	480 grains	31.1035 grams
	437.5 grains			20 pennyweights	
Pound (lb avdp)	7000 grains	.4536 kilogram	Pound (lb t) *	5760 grains	.3732 kilogram
	256 drams		*Declared illegal in Great Britain.	240 pennyweights	
	16 ounces			12 ounces	
Hundredweight (cwt) *	100 pounds	45.3592 kilograms	Apothecaries Weight		
Ton (tn) †	2000 pounds	.9072 metric ton	Grain		.0648 gram
			Scruple (s ap or ℥)	20 grains	1.296 grams
			Dram (dr ap or ℥)	60 grains	3.8879 grams
				3 scruples	
			Ounce (oz ap or ℥)	480 grains	31.1035 grams
				24 scruples	
				8 drams	
			Pound (lb ap)	5760 grains	.3732 kilogram
				288 scruples	
				96 drams	
				12 ounces	

*Known as the short hundredweight, which is in use in the United States and Canada. Great Britain uses the long hundredweight (112 lb or 50.8024 kg).

†Known as the short ton, which is in use in the United States and Canada. Great Britain uses the long ton (2240 lb or 1.01605 metric tons).

UNITS OF CAPACITY

Metric System

The liter is a secondary unit of capacity defined as the volume occupied by one kilogram of pure water at 4°C. It was intended that the liter should exactly equal one cubic decimeter, but as an error was made in measurement, has since been found to equal 1.000028 cubic decimeters.

Unit	Comparison	English equivalents Liquid	Dry
Milliliter (ml)	.001 liter	.0338 fl oz	.0018
Centiliter (cl)	.01 liter	.3381 fl oz	.0182
Deciliter (dl)	.1 liter	3.3815 fl oz	.1816
Liter (l)		1.0567 qt	.9081
Dekaliter (dkl)	10 liters	2.6418 gal	1.1351
Hectoliter (hl)	100 liters	26.4178 gal	2.8378

English System

In Great Britain, the standard unit of capacity for measuring both liquid and dry commodities is the British Imperial gallon. It is defined as the volume of ten pounds of pure water at 62°F and contains 277.418 cubic inches. The bushel is defined as eight gallons (2218.192 cubic inches).

In the United States, there are two separate standards. The unit for measuring liquids is the gallon, which is defined as 128 cubic inches; the unit for measuring dry commodities is the bushel, which is defined as 2150.42 cubic inches.

UNITS OF CIRCULAR MEASURE

Unit	Comparison
Second (")	
Minute (')	60 seconds
Degree (°)	60 minutes
Right angle	90 degrees
Straight angle	180 degrees
Circle	360 degrees

Circumference

Circle: $C = \pi d$, in which π is 3.1416 and d the diameter.

Area

Triangle: $A = \frac{ab}{2}$, in which a is the base and b the height.

Square: $A = a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Rectangle: $A = ab$, in which a is the base and b the height.

Trapezoid: $A = \frac{h(a+b)}{2}$, in which h is the height, a the longer parallel side, and b the shorter.

Regular pentagon: $A = 1.720a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Regular hexagon: $A = 2.598a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Regular octagon: $A = 4.828a^2$, in which a is one of the sides.

Circle: $A = \pi r^2$, in which π is 3.1416 and r the radius.

Volume

Cube: $V = a^3$, in which a is one of the edges.

Rectangular prism: $V = abc$, in which a is the length, b the width, and c the depth.

Pyramid: $V = \frac{Ah}{3}$, in which A is the area of the base and h the height.

Liquid Measure (U. S.)

Unit	Comparison	Cubic inches	Metric equivalent
Minim (min or m) *		.0038	.0616 ml
Fluid dram (fl dr)	60 min	.2256	3.6966 ml
Fluid ounce (fl oz)	8 fl dr	1.8047	29.5729 ml
Gill (gi)	32 fl dr	7.2188	118.292 ml
	4 fl oz		
Pint (pt)	16 fl oz	28.875	.4732 liter
	4 gi		
Quart (qt)	32 fl oz	57.75	.9463 liter
	8 gi		
	2 pt		
Gallon (gal)	32 gi	231	3.7853 liters
	8 pt		
	4 qt		

*Approximately one drop.

Dry Measure (U. S.)

Unit	Comparison	Cubic inches	Metric equivalent
Pint (pt)		33.6003	.5506 liter
Quart (qt)	2 pints	67.2006	1.1012 liters
Peck (pk)	16 pints	537.605	8.8096 liters
	8 quarts		
Bushel (bu)	64 pints	2150.42	35.2383 liters
	32 quarts		
	4 pecks		

COMMON FORMULAS

Cylinder: $V = \pi r^2 h$, in which π is 3.1416, r the radius of the base, and h the height.

Cone: $V = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}$, in which π is 3.1416, r the radius of the base, and h the height.

Sphere: $V = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3}$, in which π is 3.1416 and r the radius.

Miscellaneous

Speed per second acquired by falling body: $v = 32t$, in which t is the time in seconds.

Distance in feet traveled by falling body: $d = 16t^2$, in which t is the time in seconds.

Speed of sound in feet per second through any given temperature of air:

$V = \frac{1087\sqrt{273+t}}{16.52}$, in which t is the temperature Centigrade.

Cost per hour of operation of electrical de-

vice: $C = \frac{Wtc}{1000}$, in which W is the number of watts, t the time in hours, and c the cost per kilowatt-hour.

Conversion of matter into energy (Einstein's Theorem): $E = mc^2$, in which E is the energy in ergs, m the mass of the matter in grams, and c the speed of light in centimeters per second. ($c^2 = 9 \cdot 10^{20}$).

Abbreviations

The National Bureau of Standards recommends that the period be omitted after all abbreviations of units unless the

abbreviation forms an English word, and that the same abbreviation be used for both singular and plural.

FAHRENHEIT AND CENTIGRADE SCALES

Zero on the Fahrenheit scale represents the temperature produced by the mixing of equal weights of snow and common salt.

Absolute zero is theoretically the lowest possible temperature, the point at which all molecular motion would cease.

	F	C
Boiling point of water	212°	100°
Freezing point of water	32°	0°
Absolute zero	-459.6°	-273.1°

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 and multiply by 5/9.

To convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

ROMAN NUMERALS

Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the alphabet and are rarely used today except for formality or variety.

There are three basic principles for reading Roman numerals:

1. A letter repeated once or twice repeats its value that many times. (XXX=30, CC=200, etc.).

2. One or more letters placed after another letter of greater value increases the greater value by the amount of the smaller. (VI=6, LXX=70, MCC=1200, etc.).

3. A letter placed before another letter of greater value decreases the greater value by the amount of the smaller. (IV=4, XC=90, CM=900, etc.).

Letter	Value	Letter	Value
I	1	LX	60
II	2	LXX	70
III	3	LXXX	80
IV	4	XC	90
V	5	C	100
VI	6	D	500
VII	7	M	1,000
VIII	8	\overline{V}	5,000
IX	9	\overline{X}	10,000
X	10	\overline{L}	50,000
XX	20	\overline{C}	100,000
XXX	30	\overline{D}	500,000
XL	40	\overline{M}	1,000,000
L	50		

SIMPLE INTEREST FOR \$100

To find the interest for any amount of money, move the decimal point of that amount two places to the left and multi-

ply by the figure obtained from the table.

For figuring simple interest, the year is considered to have 360 days.

	1 Day	7 Days	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
2%	\$.00556	\$.03889	\$.16667	\$.50000	\$1.00000	\$2.00000
2½ %	.00694	.04858	.20833	.62500	1.25000	2.50000
3%	.00833	.05833	.25000	.75000	1.50000	3.00000
3½ %	.00972	.06806	.29167	.87500	1.75000	3.50000
4%	.01111	.07778	.33333	1.00000	2.00000	4.00000
4½ %	.01250	.08750	.37500	1.12500	2.25000	4.50000
5%	.01389	.09722	.41667	1.25000	2.50000	5.00000
5½ %	.01528	.10694	.45833	1.37500	2.75000	5.50000
6%	.01667	.11667	.50000	1.50000	3.00000	6.00000
6½ %	.01806	.12639	.54167	1.62500	3.25000	6.50000
7%	.01944	.13611	.58333	1.75000	3.50000	7.00000
8%	.02222	.15556	.66667	2.00000	4.00000	8.00000
9%	.02500	.17500	.75000	2.25000	4.50000	9.00000
10%	.02778	.19444	.83333	2.50000	5.00000	10.00000

MISCELLANEOUS UNITS

ANGSTROM (A or λ): .0001 micron or .0000001 mm. Used for measuring length of light waves.

ASTRONOMICAL UNIT (A.U.): 93,003,000 miles, the average distance of the earth from the sun. Used for measuring astronomical distances.

BARREL (bbl): For liquids, 31½ gallon or 7326.5 cubic inches. For dry commodities, except cranberries: 105 dry quart or 7056 cubic inches. For cranberries: 5826 cubic inches.

BOARD FOOT (fbm): 144 cubic inch (12 in. x 12 in. x 1 in.). Used for lumber.

BOLT: 40 yards. Used for measuring cloth.

CABLE: About 100 fathoms or 600 feet. Used for measuring lengths of cable.

CARAT (c): 200 milligrams or 3.086 grains troy. Originally the weight of a seed of the carob tree in the Mediterranean region. Used for weighing precious stones. Also a measure of the purity of gold alloy, indicating how many parts out of 24 are pure. Eighteen carat gold, for example, is $\frac{3}{4}$ pure.

CHAIN (ch): a chain 66 feet or one-tenth of a furlong in length, divided into 100 parts called links. One mile is equal to 80 chains. Used in surveying and sometimes called Gunter's chain.

CUBIT: 18 inches or 45.72 cm. Derived from distance between elbow and tip of middle finger.

ELL, ENGLISH: $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards or $\frac{1}{2}$ bolt. Used for measuring cloth.

FATHOM (fath): 6 feet or 1.8288 m. Derived from the distance to which a man can stretch his arms. Used for measuring cables and depths of water.

GREAT GROSS: 12 gross or 1728.

GROSS: 12 dozen or 144.

HAND: 4 inches or 10.16 cm. Derived from the width of the hand. Used for measuring the height of horses at withers.

HOGSHEAD (hhd): 2 liquid barrels or 14.653 cubic inches.

KNOT: Not a distance, but the rate of speed of one nautical mile per hour. Used for measuring speed of ships.

LEAGUE: Rather indefinite and varying measure, but usually estimated at 3 miles in English-speaking countries.

LIGHT-YEAR: 5,880,000,000,000 miles, the distance light travels in a year at the rate of 186,273 miles per second. (If an astronomical unit were represented by one inch, a light-year would be represented by about one mile.) Used for measurements in interstellar space.

LINK: One-hundredth of a chain or 7.92 inches. Used in surveying.

MAGNUM: Two-quart bottle. Used for measuring wine, etc.

MICRON (μ): .001 millimeter. Used for scientific measurements

MIL: .001 inch. Used for measuring size of wire. The area of a cross-section of wire is usually expressed in circular mils, a circular mil being the area of a circle one mil in diameter. A wire one inch in diameter has a cross-section area of one million circular mils.

MILLIMICRON (m μ): .001 micron or .000001 mm. Used for scientific measurements.

NAUTICAL MILE (also called **GEOGRAPHICAL or SEA MILE**): Equal to a minute or 2/21600 of a great circle of the earth. Length varies in different countries. In Great Britain, it is 6080 feet or 1853.2 meters, and in the United States, it is 6080.2 feet or 1853.248 meters. The International Hydrographic Bureau proposed in 1929 a length of 1852 meters or 6,076.097 feet, which has been adopted by several countries.

PARSEC: Approximately 3.26 light-years or 19.2 trillion miles. Term is combination of first syllables of *parallax* and *second*, and distance is that of imaginary star when lines drawn from it to both earth and sun form a maximum angle or parallax of one second (1/3600 degree). Used for measuring interstellar distances.

PICA: $\frac{1}{6}$ inch or 12 points. Used in printing for measuring column width, etc.

PIPE: 2 hogsheads. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

POINT: .013837 (approximately $1/72$) inch or $1/12$ pica. Used in printing for measuring type size.

REAM: Used for measuring paper. Sometimes 480 sheets, but more often 500 sheets.

SPAN: 9 inches or 22.86 cm. Derived from the distance between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when both are outstretched.

STONE: Legally 14 pounds avoirdupois in Great Britain.

TUN: 252 gallons, but often larger. Used for measuring wine and other liquids.

DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS OF COMMON FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{2}$	.5000	$\frac{1}{32}$	.0313	$\frac{1}{16}$	.2727	$\frac{1}{11}$	.5455
$\frac{1}{4}$	.3333	$\frac{1}{64}$	.0156	$\frac{1}{8}$	.8000	$\frac{1}{6}$	.8750
$\frac{3}{4}$	.2500	$\frac{1}{8}$	.6667	$\frac{1}{4}$	.5714	$\frac{1}{5}$	.7778
$\frac{1}{8}$	.2000	$\frac{1}{16}$	.4000	$\frac{1}{2}$	.4444	$\frac{1}{4}$	.7000
$\frac{3}{8}$	.1667	$\frac{1}{32}$	.2857	$\frac{1}{11}$	.3636	$\frac{1}{11}$	.6364
$\frac{1}{2}$	.1429	$\frac{1}{64}$	.2222	$\frac{1}{8}$	.3333	$\frac{1}{12}$	.5833
$\frac{5}{8}$	.1250	$\frac{1}{16}$	.1818	$\frac{1}{4}$	.7143	$\frac{1}{5}$	.8889
$\frac{3}{16}$	.1111	$\frac{1}{32}$	.7500	$\frac{1}{2}$	.6250	$\frac{1}{11}$	.7273
$\frac{1}{10}$	.1000	$\frac{1}{64}$	.6000	$\frac{1}{8}$	.5556	$\frac{1}{10}$	.9000
$\frac{9}{11}$	.0909	$\frac{1}{16}$	.4286	$\frac{1}{11}$	.4545	$\frac{1}{11}$	.8182
$\frac{1}{12}$	.0833	$\frac{1}{8}$	.3750	$\frac{1}{12}$	.4167	$\frac{1}{11}$	.9091
$\frac{1}{16}$	.0625	$\frac{1}{10}$	.3000	$\frac{1}{7}$	.8571	$\frac{1}{12}$	.9167

Chemical Elements

Source: Professor Philip S. Chen, Atlantic Union College.

Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic weight 1947	Density gm/cc	Melting point °C.	Boiling point °C.	Valence*	Number of isotopes†	Discoverer	Date dis- covered
1	Hydrogen	H	1.0080	0.07†	-259.1 ₄	-252.7	1	2-3	Cavendish	1766
2	Helium	He	4.003	0.15†	< -272.2	-268.9	0	1	Ramsay	1895
3	Lithium	Li	6.940	0.534	186.	> 1200.	1	2	Arfvedson	1817
4	Beryllium (Glucium)	Be	9.02	1.84	1350.	1500.	2	1	Vauquelin	1798
5	Boron	B	10.82	2.535‡	2300.	2900.	3	2	Gay-Lussac and Thenard; Davy	1808
6	Carbon	C	12.010	2.25**	> 3500.	4000.	2, 3 or 4	2	Prehistoric	....
7	Nitrogen	N	14.008	0.810†	-209.8 ₄	-195.8	3 or 5	2	Rutherford	1772
8	Oxygen	O	16.0000	1.14†	-218.4	-183.00	2	3	Priestley	1774
9	Fluorine	F	19.00	1.14†	-22.	-187.	1	1	Moissan	1886
10	Neon	Ne	20.183	0.90035 (g/10°C. 750mm)	-248.67	-245.9	0	3	Ramsay and Travers	1898
11	Sodium	Na	22.997	0.9287†	97.5	880.	1	1	Davy	1807
12	Magnesium	Mg	24.32	1.741	651.	1110.	2	3	Davy	1808
13	Aluminum	Al	26.97	2.699†	660.0	1800.	3	1	Wohler	1827
14	Silicon	Si	28.06	2.42**	1410.	2600.	4	3	Berzelius	1824
15	Phosphorus	P	30.98	1.83 (white)	44.1	280.	3 or 5	1	Brand	1669
16	Sulfur	S	32.066	2.0-1	112.8	444.6	2, 4 or 6	3	Prehistoric	....
17	Chlorine	Cl	35.457	1.507†	-101.6	-34.6	1, 3, 5 or 7	2	Scheele	1774
18	Argon	A	39.944	1.4233†	-189.2	-185.7	0	3	Rayleigh and Ramsay	1894
19	Potassium	K	39.096	0.87	62.3	760.	1	3	Davy	1807
20	Calcium	Ca	40.08	1.54	810.	1170.	2	4	Davy	1808
21	Scandium	Sc	45.10	3.62(10°C.)	1200.	2400.	3	1	Nilson	1879
22	Titanium	Ti	47.90	4.5	1800.	> 3000.	3 or 4	5	Gregor	1791
23	Vanadium	V	50.95	5.69	1710.	3000.	2, 3, 4 or 5	1	Sefstrom	1830
24	Chromium	Cr	52.01	6.92	1615.	2200.	2, 3 or 6	4	Vauquelin	1798
25	Manganese	Mn	54.93	7.42	1260.	1900.	2, 3, 4, 6 or 7	1	Gahn	1774
26	Iron	Fe	55.85	7.85-88	1538.	3000.	2, 3 or 6	4	Prehistoric	....
27	Cobalt	Co	58.94	8.9	1480.	2900.	2 or 3	1	Brandt	1735
28	Nickel	Ni	58.69	8.60-90	1452.	2900.	2 or 3	5	Cronstedt	1751
29	Copper	Cu	63.54	8.30-95	1083.	2300.	1 or 2	2	Prehistoric	....
30	Zinc	Zn	65.38	7.04-16	419.4 ₄	907.	2	5	Marggraf	1746
31	Gallium	Ga	69.72	5.903	29.7 ₄	> 1600.	2 or 3	2	Boisbaudran	1875
32	Germanium	Ge	72.60	5.46	958 ₄	2700.	4	5	Winkler	1886
33	Arsenic	As	74.91	5.73	814 ₄ ^{seam.}	615.	3 or 5	1	Albertus Magnus	1250††
34	Selenium	Se	78.96	4.3-8	220.	688.	2, 4 or 6	6	Berzelius	1818
35	Bromine	Br	79.916	3.12†	-7.2	58.7 ₄	1, 3, 5 or 7	2	Balard	1826
36	Krypton	Kr	83.7	2.16†	-169.	-151.8	0	6	Ramsay and Travers	1898
37	Rubidium	Rb	85.48	1.532	38 ₄	700.	1	2	Bunsen and Kirchoff	1861
38	Strontium	Sr	87.63	2.50-58	800.	1150.	2	3	Davy	1808
39	Yttrium	Y	88.92	3.80	1490.	250.	3	1	Gadolin	1794
40	Zirconium	Zr	91.22	6.44	1700.	> 2000.	4	5	Klaproth	1789
41	Columbium	Cb	92.91	8.4	1900.	> 3000.	3 or 5	1	Hatchett	1801
42	Molybdenum	Mo	95.95	9.01	2620 ₄ ± 10	3700.	2, 3, 4, 5 or 6	6	Hjelm	1781
43	Technetium	Tc	98.	.....	2(300).	.....	2, 3, 4 or 6	..	Perrier and Segre	1937
44	Ruthenium	Ru	101.7	12.06	2400.	> 2700.	3, 4, 6 or 8	6-7	Klaus	1844
45	Rhodium	Rh	102.91	12.44	1955.	> 2000.	3	1	Wollaston	1803
46	Palladium	Pd	106.7	12.16 (20°C.)	1555.	2200.	2 or 4	..	Wollaston	1803
47	Silver	Ag	107.880	10.503††	960 ₄	1940.	1	2	Prehistoric	....
48	Cadmium	Cd	112.41	8.648	320.9	767.	2	8	Stromeyer	1817
49	Indium	In	114.76	7.28	155.	1400.	1 or 3	2	Reich and Richter	1863
50	Tin	Sn	118.70	7.29	231.8 ₄	2260.	2 or 4	10	Prehistoric	....
51	Antimony	Sb	121.76	6.618	630.5	1380.	3 or 5	2	Prehistoric	....
52	Tellurium	Te	127.61	6.25**	452.	1390.	2, 4, or 6	7-8	von Richenstein	1782
53	Iodine	I	126.92	4.94	113.5	184.3 ₄	1, 3, 5 or 7	1	Courtois	1811
54	Xenon	Xe	131.3	3.52†	-140.	-109.1	0	9	Ramsay and Travers	1898

Chemical Elements—(cont.)

Atomic number	Element	Symbol	Atomic weight 1947	Density gm/cc	Melting point °C.	Boiling point °C.	Valence*	Number of isotopes†	Discoverer	Date discovered
55	Cesium	Cs	132.91	1.873	26.	67 ₀ .	1	1	Bunsen and Kirchhoff	1860
56	Barium	Ba	137.36	3.78	850.	114 ₀ .	2	4	Davy	1808
57	Lanthanum	La	138.92	6.5	82 ₀ .	1400.	3	1	Mosander	1839
58	Cerium	Ce	140.13	6.9	640.	1400.	3 or 4	2	Klaproth; Berzelius and Hisinger	1803
59	Praseodymium	Pr	140.92	6.475	940.	.....	3, 4 or 5	1	Auer von Welsbach	1885
60	Neodymium	Nd	144.27	6.96	840.	.....	3	5	Auer von Welsbach	1885
61	Promethium	Pm	147.	.....	.....	.....	3	2	Coryell et al	1945
62	Samarium	Sm	150.43	7.7-8	1300.	.....	2 or 3	7	Boisbaudran	1879
63	Europium	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	.....	2 or 3	2	Demarcay	1901
64	Gadolinium	Gd	156.9	.....	.....	.....	3	5	Marignac	1880
65	Terbium	Tb	159.2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Mosander	1843
66	Dysprosium	Dy	162.46	.....	.....	.....	3	4	Boisbaudran	1886
67	Holmium	Ho	164.94	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Soret	1878
68	Erbium	Er	167.2	7.77 (?)	.....	.....	3	4	Mosander	1843
69	Thulium	Tm	169.4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	Cleve	1879
70	Ytterbium	Yb	173.04	.....	.....	.....	3	5	Marignac	1878
71	Lutecium	Lu	174.99	.....	.....	.....	3 or 4	1	Urbain	1907
72	Hafnium	Hf	178.6	13.3	1700.	3200.	4	5	Coster and von Hevesy	1923
73	Tantalum	Ta	180.88	16.6	2800.	4100.	3 or 5	1	Ekeberg	1802
74	Tungsten	W	182.92	18.6-19.1	3370.	5900.	2, 4, 5 or 6	4	d'Elhuyar	1783
75	Rhenium	Re	186.31	20.53 (20°C.)	3000.	.....	4	2	Noddack and Berg	1925
76	Osmium	Os	190.2	22.5	2700.	5300.	2, 3, 4 or 8	6	Tennant	1804
77	Iridium	Ir	193.1	22.42	2300.	4800.	3 or 4	2	Tennant	1804
78	Platinum	Pt	195.23	21.37	1755.	4300.	2 or 4	5	De Ulloa	1748
79	Gold	Au	197.2	19.3††	1063.0	2600.	1 or 3	1	Prehistoric	.....
80	Mercury	Hg	200.61	13.596†	-38.87	356.90	1 or 2	9	Prehistoric	.....
81	Thallium	Tl	104.39	11.86	303.4	1650.	1 or 3	2	Crookes	1861
82	Lead	Pb	207.21	11.347††	327.5	1620.	2 or 4	4-7	Prehistoric	.....
83	Bismuth	Bi	209.00	9.80	271.	1400.	3 or 5	1	Geoffroy	1753
84	Polonium	Po	210.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Curie	1898
85	Astatine	At	211.	.....	470.	.....	1, 3, 5 or 7	..	Corson et al	1940
86	Radon	Rn	222.	9.739†	-71.	-61.8	0	..	Dorn	1900
87	Francium	Fr	223.	.....	20.	.....	1	..	Perey	1939
88	Radium	Ra	226.05	(5)	900.	1100.	2	..	Curie	1898
89	Actinium	Ac	231.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Debierne	1899
90	Thorium	Th	232.12	11.13	1840.	3000.	4	1	Berzelius	1828
91	Protoactinium	Pa	231.	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Hahn and Meitner	1917
92	Uranium	U	238.07	18.7	1850.	.....	3, 4 or 6	4ck	Klaproth	1789
93	Neptunium	Np	237.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2ck	McMillan and Abelson	1940
94	Plutonium	Pu	238.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2ck	Seaborg et al	1940
95	Americium	Am	241.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seaborg et al	1944
96	Curium	Cm	242.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seaborg et al	1944

*VALENCE is a measure of the extent to which an atom is able to combine directly with others.

†ISOTOPES are one of two or more elements having same atomic number identical in chemical behavior. Because of their differences in mass, isotopes may be distinguished in the mass spectrophotograph and in band spectra. Now becoming increasingly important in chemical observations and discoveries of new elements and properties.

†Liquid. §Amorphous. ¶Graphite. **Crystalline. ††Compressed. ‡Cast. §§1939 atomic weight. ¶¶Exact date doubtful—born 1193 and died 1280. < Is less than. > Is greater than.

Figures in parentheses are tentative or theoretical.

Note that the number of isotopes of each element is increasing by discovery or by manufacture.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY: Josiah Willard Gibbs (1839-1903), Professor of Mathematical Physics at Yale, by his formulation of the "Phase Rule" and his "On the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances" founded physical chemistry.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY: Although others had experimented in organic chemistry, the origin of this branch may be ascribed to Friedrich Wöhler who synthesized urea, an organic compound, from ammonium cyanate, an inorganic, in 1828.

SCIENTIFIC INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN CHEMISTRY

- 1766—CAVENDISH. Discovery of "inflammable air" (hydrogen) as distinct substance and demonstration (1781) that it burned to form water.
- 1774—PRIESTLEY. Discovery of oxygen.
- 1783—LAVOISIER. First quantitative synthesis of water.
- 1803—DALTON. Atomic theory; laws of chemical combination.
- 1809—GAY-LUSSAC. Laws of gases.
- 1811—AVOGADRO. Molecular hypothesis.
- 1828—WÖHLER, LIEBIG. Synthesis of urea; foundation of organic chemistry.
- 1841—FARADAY. Induction of electric current.
- 1860—BUNSEN, KIRCHHOFF. Invention of the spectroscope.
- 1868—LOCKYER. Discovery of helium on the sun by use of spectroscope.
- 1869—MENDELEEV. Periodic table of elements, established families of elements.
- 1887—ARRHENIUS. Ionic theory of dissociation in solution.
- 1896—BECQUEREL. Radioactivity of uranium.
- 1899—CURIE. Discovery of radium.
- 1908—ONNES (Kamerlingh). Liquefaction of helium.
- 1912—LAUE, BRAGG. X-ray structures of crystals.
- 1913—MOSELEY. Atomic numbers.
- 1919—ASTON. Mass spectroscope for separation of isotopes.
- 1932—UREY. Discovery of deuterium.
- 1934—JOLIOT, CURIE. Artificial radioactivity.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY

- 1650—GLAUBER. Manufacture of hydrochloric acid.
- 1839—GOODYEAR. Process for vulcanizing rubber.
- 1846—SCHÖNBEIN. Invention of gun cotton.
- 1856—BESSEMER. Air blast converter for manufacture of steel.
- 1858—HOFMANN. Discovered aniline in coal tar; aniline dyes.
- 1861—SOLVAY. Manufacture of soda from salt.
- 1862—NOBEL. Invention of dynamite.
- 1873—LINDE. Introduced ammonia refrigeration.
- 1886—HALL. Manufacture of aluminum by electrolytic action.
- 1891—FRASCH. Method for mining sulphur.
- 1908—BAKELAND. Phenol-formaldehyde resins (bakelite).
- 1913—HABER. Synthesis of ammonia from nitrogen and hydrogen.
- 1915—LANGMUIR. Tungsten filaments.
- 1923—MIDGLEY. Tetraethyl lead gasoline.
- 1930—CAROTHERS. Nylon plastic.
- 1930—IPATIEFF. High-octane gasoline.
- 1930—CAROTHERS and COLLINS. Neoprene, synthetic rubber.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN ELECTRICITY

- 1745—VON KLEIST. Leyden jar condenser.
- 1752—FRANKLIN. Lightning rod and the nature of lightning.
- 1791—GALVANI. Theory of animal electricity.
- 1800—VOLTA. Current electricity and electric battery.
- 1826—OHM. Laws of electrical resistance.
- 1828—HENRY. Electromagnetism and induction.
- 1831—FARADAY. Electromagnetic induction.
- 1832—MORSE. Electric telegraph perfected.
- 1832—GAUSS. System of absolute electric measurements.
- 1838—PAGE. Induction coil.
- 1870—GRAMME. First industrial dynamo.
- 1876—BELL. Telephone.
- 1878—CROOKES. Discovery of cathode ray.
- 1878—EDISON. First electric incandescent lamp.
- 1855—STANLEY. Electric transformer.
- 1892—TESLA. Alternating current motor.
- 1892—STEINMETZ. Laws of alternating current.
- 1895—ROENTGEN. Discovery of X-rays.
- 1896—MARCONI. Practical wireless.
- 1897—THOMSON. Isolation of the electron.
- 1904—FLEMING. First diode radio tube.
- 1907—DE FOREST. Triode radio tube.
- 1914—COOLIDGE. Tungsten filament lamp.
- 1925—BAIRD. Televisor, precursor of television.

MECHANICAL INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

- 1769—WATT. Steam engine patented.
 1783—MONTGOLFIER. Hot-air balloon.
 1785—CARTWRIGHT. Power loom.
 1786—REED. Machine-cut nails.
 1787—FITCH. Steamboat.
 1793—WHITNEY. Cotton gin; mass production of interchangeable gun parts, 1798.
 1797—NEWBOLD. Cast-iron plow.
 1807—FULTON. First successful steamboat.
 1816—DAVY. Miner's safety lamp.
 1829—STEPHENSON. First successful steam railroad.
 1833—McCORMICK. Reaper.
 1835—COLT. Revolver.
 1837—ERICSSON. Screw propeller.
 1846—HOE. Rotary printing press.
 1846—HOWE. Sewing machine.
 1852—OTIS. Improved power elevator.
 1858—FIELD. Successful Atlantic cable.
 1861—GATLING. Machine gun.
 1868—SHOLES, GLIDDEN. Typewriter.
 1869—WESTINGHOUSE. Air brake for railroads.
 1877—EDISON. Phonograph.
 1888—DUNLOP. Pneumatic tire.
 1893—EDISON. Motion pictures.
 1897—DIESEL. First successful heavy oil engine.
 1903—WRIGHT BROTHERS. Airplane.
 1905—SPERRY. Gyrocompass.
 1909—BRÉGUET. Helicopter.

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS IN PHYSICS

- 1687—NEWTON. Law of gravity.
 1785—COULOMB. Fundamental laws of electrical attraction.
 1798—THOMPSON (Baron Rumford). Mechanical theory of heat.
 1815—FRESNEL. Diffraction of light.
 1840—JOULE. Measurements of electric current.
 1847—HELMHOLTZ. Law of conservation of energy.
 1873—MAXWELL. Electromagnetic theory of light.
 1896—BECQUEREL. Discovery of radioactivity.
 1897—WILSON. Development of cloud chamber to detect subatomic particles.
 1897—THOMSON. Discovery of electrons.
 1901—PLANCK. Quantum theory.
 1902—MICHELSON. Velocity of light.
 1905—EINSTEIN. Special theory of relativity.
 1911—RUTHERFORD. Theory of atomic nucleus.
 1913—BOHR. Electron theory.
 1924—DE BROGLIE. Wave nature of the electrons.
 1931—LAWRENCE. Invention of the cyclotron.
 1932—CHADWICK. Discovery of the neutron.
 1932—ANDERSON. Discovery of the positron.
 1934—FERMI. Use of slow neutrons in atom smashing.
 1938—HAHN. Discovery of uranium fission.
 1941—FERMI, *et al.* Atomic pile for generation of power.

DISCOVERIES IN PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

- 1628—HARVEY. Circulation of blood and function of the heart.
 1675—LEEUEWENHOEK. Observation of bacteria by microscope.
 1737—LINNAEUS. System for classifying plants and animals.
 1796—JENNER. Vaccination for smallpox.
 1842—LONG. First to use ether as anesthetic in surgery. (Jackson, Morton, and Long disputed first use of ether.)
 1859—DARWIN. Evolution and theory of natural selection.
 1865—MENDEL. Laws of heredity.
 1867—LISTER. Antiseptic surgery.
 1882—PASTEUR. Rabies preventive.
 1882—KOCH. Tuberculosis bacteria discovered.
 1894—ROUX. Perfection of diphtheria antitoxin.
 1901—TAKAMINE. Isolation of adrenaline, first hormone isolated.
 1905—BINET. Intelligence tests.
 1906—WASSERMANN, *et al.* Test for syphilis.
 1908—FREUD. Doctrine of psychoanalysis.
 1910—PAVLOV. Mechanism of the conditioned reflex.
 1913—SCHICK. Test of susceptibility to diphtheria.
 1913—McCOLLUM. Isolation of vitamin A.
 1922—BANTIN, MACLEOD. Insulin for treatment of diabetes.
 1932—DOMAGK. Sulfa drugs as bactericides.
 1946—DU VIGNEAUD. Synthetic penicillin.

Calories and Vitamins of Selected Foods

(per pound, as purchased)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Misc. Publication No. 572.

Food	Energy, calories	Vitamin A, Int. Units	Thiamine, mg.	Riboflavin, mg.	Niacin, mg.	Ascorbic acid, mg.
Apples	258	360	.15	.08	1.0	18
Bacon, medium fat, sliced	2,840	(0)	(1.91)	(.47)	(9.4)	0
Bananas	299	1,300	.27	.19	1.7	29
Beans, snap	172	2,560	.32	.41	2.5	79
Beef, roasting, boned	874	(0)	.53	.68	23.2	0
Beets	155	80	.11	.17	1.4	34
Bread, rye, light	1,194	(0)	.71	(.18)	(5.0)	0
Bread, white, enriched	1,186	(0)	(1.10)	(.70)	(10.0)	0
Bread, wholewheat	1,187	(0)	1.28	.70	16.1	0
Butter	3,327	15,000	.01	.05	.5	0
Buttermilk, cultured	161	(20)	(.16)	(.81)	(.5)	(6)
Cabbage	95	270	.23	.21	.9	173
Carrots	179	48,000	.27	.26	2.0	24
Cheese, cheddar type	1,784	7,920	.20	2.29	(.9)	(0)
Cheese, cottage	459	(150)	.08	1.32	(.5)	(0)
Chicken, roasters, dressed	538	trace	.31	.49	23.8	...
Chocolate, unsweetened	2,589	(0)	...	1.09	5.0	(0)
Cod steak	288	...	.19	.22	9.3	8
Corn, sweet, yellow	186	680	.27	.24	2.4	20
Crackers, graham	1,903	(0)	1.36	.54	6.8	0
Cream (20%)	943	(3,750)	(.14)	(.64)	(.4)	(5)
Eggs, whole, fresh	636	4,590	.47	1.35	.3	(0)
Flour, wheat, patent	1,611	(0)	.30	.15	3.5	0
Grapefruit	133	(70)	.11	.06	.6	121
Ham, smoked	1,514	(0)	3.08	.76	15.1	0
Hamburger	1,433	(0)	.45	.57	19.6	0
Heart, fresh	570	(0)	2.46	4.07	30.9	63
Honey	1,449	(0)	.02	.17	1.0	16
Lamb, leg roast	866	(0)	.80	1.00	22.4	0
Lemons	123	0	.13	.01	.4	127
Liver, fresh	597	87,000	1.23	12.73	73.0	140
Macaroni; spaghetti	1,636	(0)	.59	.36	9.5	0
Margarine (Vitamin A added)	3,327	(9,000)	(.00)	(.00)	(.0)	0
Milk, fresh whole	312	(720)	.16	.78	.5	6
Molasses, cane	1,090	(0)	.36	.72	12.9	(0)
Oatmeal	1,799	(0)	2.49	.63	5.2	0
Onions, mature	208	210	.15	.10	.6	38
Oranges	164	(620)	.25	.08	.8	162
Oysters, fresh	225	...	.84	1.04	5.7	...
Peaches	204	3,530	.08	.19	3.6	31
Peanut butter	2,808	0	.89	.72	73.5	(0)
Peanuts, roasted	1,961	0	.96	.52	53.0	(0)
Peas, green	206	1,390	.72	.37	4.2	54
Plums	242	1,510	.63	(.13)	2.4	20
Pork, loin	1,070	(0)	3.81	.75	16.3	0
Potatoes, sweet	488	30,030	.37	.23	2.8	86
Potatoes, white	325	70	.40	.15	4.4	64
Prunes, unsulfured	1,153	7,300	.38	.64	6.6	11
Raisins, unsulfured	1,355	230	.69	.37	2.2	trace
Rice, white	1,593	(0)	.24	.12	6.3	0
Round steak	789	(0)	.48	.61	21.0	0
Salmon, canned	766	370	.15	.80	29.6	0
Sardines, canned in oil	768	1,080	.21	.43	19.4	0
Sausage, pork	1,271	(0)	.86	.94	12.8	0
Spinach	92	35,040	.44	.90	2.6	219
Sugar, granulated or powdered	1,807	(0)	(.00)	(.00)	(.0)	0
Tomatoes	91	4,380	.24	.16	2.5	93
Turkey, medium fat, dressed	797	trace	.38	.58	24.0	...
Turnips	136	20	.26	.24	1.8	113
Veal cutlet, boneless	723	(0)	.80	1.25	29.2	0

NOTE: Parentheses are used to denote values imputed usually from some other form of the same food or from similar foods. The sign ... indicates that no reliable data are available.

The Races of Mankind

by Professor Wilton Marion Krogman, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania

Classification of Man into groups called "races" rests upon the basic fact that all peoples belong to the same genus and species, *Homo sapiens*. This is important to keep in mind, for it implies that all peoples are much more alike than different.

Scientists classify Man by using a number of physical traits, most of them based upon observation rather than upon precise measurement. Examples of these are stature and head-form (determined by a breadth/length ratio), skin color, hair color, form and texture, eye color, nose shape, mouth form, shape of face with special reference to cheek-bones. Other criteria, such as arm and leg proportions, are more specialized. Two things are noteworthy here: (1) most of the physical traits are external; (2) physical traits are so variable that a single trait has virtually no diagnostic value.

We may define a *race*, simply, as a subgroup of Mankind more or less set apart by a combination of physical traits.

There are three, possibly four, great aggregates of races, usually called *stocks*: Caucasoid, Mongoloid, Negroid, and Archaic Caucasoid (or Australoid). The first three are often referred to as "White," "Yellow," and "Black." This is not really correct; peoples of North-Central India are Caucasoids, yet their skin-color is brown to dark-brown; certain tribes of Northeast Africa are Negroids, yet their skin-color is light-brown to brown. Variability also may be seen in stature: the tallest people in the world are found in Denmark and the Scottish Highlands, in East Africa, and in southernmost South America—respectively Caucasoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid. It must be re-emphasized that not one or two traits, but an aggregate of traits, of genetic origin, provides the only valid method of setting up stock or racial classification.

Caucasoids are the peoples of Europe, the adjacent shores of North Africa, and of Asia Minor and the northern half of India. The following races belong to the Caucasoid stock: Nordic, or Northwest European, Alpine or Central European, Mediterranean or Southwest European, Baltic or Northeast European, Dinaric or Southeast European, Armenoid in western Asia Minor, and Indio (often called Hindu) in North-Central India. These races are not, of course, absolutely limited to those geographical areas. For example, the Mediterranean race is found also in North Africa, especially Egypt, and in Asia Minor, where it is represented by the Beduin Arabs of Arabia. Other Caucasoid peoples are the Magyars, the Finns, and the Lapps, who show traces of Mongoloid mixtures, especially the last.

The Negroids are the peoples of Africa and Oceania, termed respectively the African Negroids and the Oceanic Negroids. The following African Negroid races are commonly recognized: Forest or West African or "True" Negro in West Africa, Sudanic in Central Africa, Nilotic in East Africa, Hamitic in Northeast and North Africa, Bantu (better Bantu-speaking) in South Africa, and Bushman-Hottentot in the Kalahari Desert of South Africa. The Oceanic Negroids are commonly called Melanesian or Papuan, and are found chiefly in Borneo, New Caledonia, the Solomons, the Hebrides and Fiji.

Of special interest among Negroids are Pygmies, who average about four feet in stature. They are found in Africa in the Congo region, in the Ituri Forest, and in Oceania on the Andaman Islands, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines, and Borneo.

The Mongoloids are basically the peoples of Asia, but are also in the Western Hemisphere as the American Indians, and are represented in Malaysia and in Oceania. The Mongoloids are usually divided into the following races: Sinic of China and Japan, Palearctic of Siberia, Turkic and Tungic or Mongolic of Central Asia, and Malayan of Malaysia. In the Western Hemisphere they are found as Eskimos and the Indians of the Americas. In Polynesia, i.e., in Samoa, Tonga, Hawaii and west to Easter Island, the Mongoloid stock is a basic element, with some Caucasoid and some Negroid (Melanesian?) admixture.

The Archaic Caucasoids are found in Australia as the Australian aborigines and in Japan as the Ainu. They may possibly be an element in Melanesia and in Ceylon and South India, e.g., the Toda, the Veddha, and other tribes.

This is a brief survey of the "stocks" and "races" of the world. There is much inter-mixing and some over-lapping. This leads to two very important biological observations: 1) *there are no pure races*; 2) *there are no superior or inferior races*. We know from history that all peoples, upon contact, have crossed their genetically-based physical traits. We know from human anatomy that in fundamental structure all peoples are identical.

As far as biological Man is concerned, what he is is related to his cultural environment, rather than to any innate (or inherited) ability or aptitude. There is no "German race," only a German nationality; there is no "Jewish race," only a Jewish socio-religious community; there is no "Aryan race," only an Aryan language; there is no "master race," only a political bombast!

RELIGION



Principal Religions of the World

Source: Encyclopaedia Britannica.

Note: Statistics of the world's religions are at best rough approximations. The table which follows is based on the most reliable data of 1942 and 1943; it does not take into account the mass deaths and dislocations resulting from World War II and from Hitler's "Judenrein" policy. Aside from the latter religion, however (see footnote below table), the data are believed to be reasonably accurate as of 1947.

Religion	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Christian—Total.....	87,263,348	61,493,624	398,159,546	21,742,261	15,517,025	16,841,014	601,016,818
Roman Catholic.....	47,056,724	60,836,143	203,944,823	9,213,413	6,866,072	10,468,764	338,385,939
Eastern Orthodox....	1,208,157	.....	112,447,669	8,106,071	5,868,089	.....	127,629,986
Protestant.....	38,998,467	657,481	81,767,054	4,422,777	2,782,864	6,372,250	135,000,893
Jewish.....	4,409,712	226,958	9,372,666*	572,930	542,869	26,954	15,152,089*
Mohammedan.....	1,400	.....	5,672,225	138,299,144	55,538,211	21,467,868	220,978,848
Zoroastrian.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....	100,000
Shinto.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000,000	.....	.....	25,000,000
Taoist.....	50,000	.....	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	50,050,000
Confucianist.....	550,000	.....	.....	300,000,000	.....	.....	300,550,000
Buddhist.....	180,000	.....	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....	150,180,000
Hindu.....	150,000	.....	.....	230,000,000	.....	.....	230,150,000
Primitive.....	50,000	.....	.....	45,000,000	76,301,961	100,000	121,451,961
Others or none.....	78,040,577	22,134,607	137,981,585	156,507,018	.....	46,768,506	441,432,293
Grand Total.....	170,695,037	83,855,189	551,186,022	1,117,221,353	147,900,066	85,204,342	2,156,062,009

*The total number of Jews throughout the world at the beginning of 1947 was estimated between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000. Practically the entire loss was in Europe (about 3,000,000 in Poland alone). It is estimated that 1,000,000 Jews escaped Nazi-dominated Europe.

History of Leading Religious Groups in the United States

Source: Yearbook of American Churches and Christian Herald.

(The churches or religious bodies listed below are those with memberships of 50,000 or over—54 denominations out of more than 200. However, these 54 churches have over 80 percent of the total church membership. The memberships shown are the 1947 figures reported to the Christian Herald, New York, by official statisticians of the various religious groups.)

Baptist

American Baptist Association.—A group of independent Missionary Baptist churches in the Southwest, organized into an association in 1905. They adhere strictly to the apostolic order of church polity and cooperation. Members: 115,022.

Free Will Baptists.—This is a body of Arminian Baptists centering in North Carolina, where the first church of this group was organized in 1727. Members: 221,317.

National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.—The older and parent convention of Negro Baptists. This body is to be distinguished from the National Baptist Convention of America, usually referred to as the "unincorporated" body. The "incorporated" convention is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Members: 4,122,315.

National Baptist Convention of America.—This is a body usually referred to as the

"unincorporated" convention, not to be confused with the "incorporated" National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., from which this body withdrew. Organized in 1895. Members: 2,575,621.

National Baptist Evangelical Life and Soul Saving Assembly of U.S.A.—Organized in 1921 by A. A. Banks, Sr., as a charitable, educational, and evangelical organization. Members: 70,843.

Northern Baptist Convention.—The early historical local independency of Baptist churches in America tended to impede the formation of any general organization until in 1814 a General Missionary Convention was formed to permit Baptists to express themselves in terms of missionary activities. In 1845, the state conventions in the South withdrew to organize the Southern Baptist Convention. In 1907, the Northern Baptist Convention was organized, a delegated body under whose direction the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate. Members: 1,592,349.

Primitive Baptists.—A large group of Baptists, largely through the South, who are opposed to all centralization, to modern

missionary societies, and to Sunday schools. They are sometimes called "anti-missionary" Baptists. Members: 69,157.

Southern Baptist Convention.—In 1845, Southern Baptists withdrew from the General Missionary Convention over the question of slavery and other matters and formed the Southern Baptist Convention. Members: 6,079,305.

The United American Free Will Baptist Church.—A body which set up its organization in 1901. Though ecclesiastically distinct, they are in close relations with the Free Will Baptists. Members: 75,000.

Catholic and Orthodox

Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic).—Greek-speaking Orthodox Christians have had scattered parishes in the U. S. for the past seventy years. These were first under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of Athens and later under the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Political changes in Europe have been reflected in this country and have brought difficulties in all branches of the Orthodox Church. In 1931, a general convention held in New York City under the presidency of Archbishop Athenagoras brought a large measure of unity and order. Members: 275,000.

Polish National Catholic Church.—After a long period of dissatisfaction with Roman Catholic Administration in many Polish parishes, this group was organized in 1904. Members: 250,000.

The Roman Catholic Church.—The largest single group of Christians in the U. S., the Roman Catholic Church is under the spiritual leadership of Pope Pius XII. This group dates back to the priests who accompanied Columbus on his second voyage to the New World. A settlement, later discontinued, was made at St. Augustine, Fla. The continuous history of this Church in the colonies began at St. Mary's in 1634, in Maryland. Members: 24,402,124.

Russian Orthodox Church.—The Russian Orthodox Church entered Alaska in 1792 before its purchase by the United States. In 1872, its headquarters were moved to San Francisco and in 1905 to New York. Members: 300,000.

Lutheran

American Lutheran Church.—This Church is a constituent body of the American Lutheran Conference. It is itself the result of the merger in 1930 of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States (org. 1918), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States (org. 1854), and the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo (org. 1845). Members: 601,839.

Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.—This group, whose constituency originally was of Swedish extraction, is a member of the American Lutheran Conference and is also a participating body in the National Lutheran Council. Organized in 1860. Members: 396,999.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—In 1917 the United Norwegian Church, the Norwegian Synod and the Hauge Synod united under the name, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. In 1930 this group became a constituent part of the American Lutheran Conference. The new name, The Evangelical Lutheran Church, was adopted at its General Convention in 1946. Members: 661,355.

The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.—This group, a constituent part of the Synodical Conference, was organized in Wisconsin in 1850. Members: 259,097.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and Other States.—This group, the largest constituent part of the Synodical Conference, was organized in 1847, holds to an unwavering confessionalism and is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans. Members: 1,422,513.

United Lutheran Church in America.—This group dates back to the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, organized in 1748, and beyond that to early colonial days. It represents the union of the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South in 1918. Members: 1,748,183.

Methodist

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This group was formed in Philadelphia in 1816 and extended throughout the South after the Civil War. Members: 868,735.

American Zion Church.—Until recently known as The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. The group was organized in 1796, coming out of the John Street Methodist Church, New York. Members: 489,244.

Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1870, the General Conference of the M.E. Church, South, approved the request of its colored membership for the forma-

Growth of Church Membership, U. S., 1946-47

Source: *Christian Herald*, New York.

Religious group*	1946 membership	1947 membership	Growth
Protestant.....	42,100,271	43,635,058	1,534,787
Roman Catholic.....	23,963,671	24,402,124	438,453
Orthodox.....	4,641,200	4,641,000	—200
Other Catholic.....	575,000	575,000	.....
Spiritualist.....	250,000	250,000	.....
Buddhist.....	100,000	100,000	.....
Total.....	70,000	70,000	.....
Total.....	71,700,142	73,673,182	1,973,040

*This table is based only on statistics for the 54 denominations with greater than 50,000 members each. However, the above total represents well over 90 percent of the total U. S. church membership, the remainder of which is found in more than 200 smaller denominations. Many churches do not offer new figures each year.

tion of their conferences into a separate ecclesiastical body. Members: 381,000.

The Methodist Church.—In April, 1939, the Uniting Conference forming The Methodist Church was held by representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Church in the United States originated with the efforts of John and Charles Wesley, leaders of the revival movement in England in the eighteenth century. Methodist emigrants from Ireland planted Methodism in America about 1760. In 1771 Francis Asbury, one of Wesley's preachers, later a Bishop, landed in Philadelphia. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1784-85. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, dated from 1846, the separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church having taken place over the slavery issue. The Methodist Protestant Church dated from 1830, was organized over the issue of lay representation. Members: 8,430,146.

Presbyterian

Cumberland Presbyterian Church.—In 1806, a presbytery (Cumberland) of the Presbyterian Church was dissolved by the Synod of Kentucky on account of its attitude toward revivalism. Members of the presbytery organized as an independent body in 1810 and became the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. When this body attempted to reunite with the Presbyterian Church in 1906, a minority preferred to continue as an independent church as above. Members: 75,427.

Presbyterian Church in the U. S.—This group is the branch of the Presbyterian Church which separated from the main body at the time of the Civil War. It is often called the "Southern" Presbyterian Church. Members: 596,037.

Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.—This group, distinguished by its representative form of government and its Calvinistic theology, appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640, its first presbytery in 1706. Members: 2,174,530.

United Presbyterian Church of North America.—This group dates back to the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church (1643) and the Associate Presbyterian (Seceder) Church (1733), both of Scotland. These two groups appeared in America in 1774 and 1753 respectively. They united and became the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1782. A minority, however, continued as the Associate Presbyterian Church. In 1858 the two groups united and became the United Presbyterian Church. Members: 198,815.

Others

Assemblies of God.—Independent, pentecostal, evangelical, missionary churches

associated for cooperative effort in district and general councils. Organized in Arkansas in 1914. Members: 241,782.

Buddhist Churches of America.—Organized in 1914 as the Buddhist Mission of North America, this group was incorporated in 1942 under the present name and represents Buddhism in this country, the faith based on "the anatman doctrine, supplemented by the idea of karma, and nirvana the holy ease or a blissful mental state of absolute freedom from evil." Members: 70,000.

Christian Reformed Church.—A group of Dutch Calvinists which dissented from the Reformed Church in America in 1857 and which was strengthened by later accessions from the same source and by immigration. Members: 134,608.

Church of Christ, Scientist.—Founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1879. As defined by Mrs. Eddy, Christian Science is the scientific system of divine healing and the reinstatement of primitive Christianity. Number of churches and societies: 2,902.

Church of God.—This body, to be differentiated from the Church of God with headquarters at Anderson, Ind., is a holiness group and pentecostal. It began in 1886 in Tennessee, under the name of Christian Union, reorganized in 1902 as the Holiness Church. In 1907 it adopted the name above. Members: 77,926.

Church of God (Anderson, Ind.).—This group is one of the largest of the groups which have taken the name "Church of God." Its headquarters are at Anderson, Ind. It originated about 1880, now emphasizes Christian unity. Members: 95,325.

Church of God in Christ.—Organized in Arkansas in 1895, by C. P. Jones and C. H. Mason, who believed there was no salvation without holiness; incorporated 1897. Members: 300,000.

Church of the Brethren (Conservative Dunkers).—German pietists from Crefeld, Germany, under the leadership of Peter Becker, entered the colonies in 1719, and settled at Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. They were called Dunkers (baptizers) and were immersionists. The members are conservative as to attire, oaths or affirmations, resistance to force, temperance, and the like. Members: 182,497.

Church of the Nazarene.—One of the larger holiness bodies, organized in Chicago, Oct., 1907. It is in general accord with the early doctrines of Methodism and emphasizes entire sanctification. Members: 201,487.

Churches of Christ.—This body is made up of a large group of churches, formerly reported with the Disciples of Christ, but since the religious census of 1906, reported separately. They are strictly congregational and have no organization larger than the local congregation. Members: 309,551.

Congregational Christian Churches.*—Congregational churches date back to the Pilgrim Fathers and the early colonists of New England in 1620. The Christian churches date back to the Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the eighteenth century. These two groups of churches were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931. Members: 1,140,824.

Disciples of Christ.—In the revival period of the early nineteenth century, a movement under Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander, resulted in the establishment of a fellowship called Christians or Disciples, believing that sects are unscriptural, they were biblicalists and immersionists. Members: 1,889,066.

Evangelical and Reformed Church.*—This body was formed on June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio, by a union of the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church in the United States. The union was unique in that it left all details to be adjusted afterwards. The constitution was declared in effect at the General Synod which met at Lancaster, Pa., in June, 1940. The merged boards were organized and on February 1, 1941, took over the work of the two former denominations. Members: 695,029.

The Evangelical United Brethren Church.—This group had its origin in Johnstown, Pa., November 16, 1946, in the consummation of organic union between the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Both these former communions had their beginning in Pennsylvania in the evangelistic movement of the early 19th century. Jacob Albright was the founder of the Evangelical Church, and Dr. Philip William Otterbein was the founder of the United Brethren Church in 1800. In doctrine this Church is Arminian and in government Methodist. Members: 55,102.

Federated Churches.—Actually not a denomination but a group of local churches in various parts of the country, federated under the above name. Members: 88,411.

Friends, Religious Society of (Five Years Meeting).—In 1902, twelve of the fourteen early meetings of Friends entered into a loose confederation, forming the Five Years Meeting. Two of the original meetings (Kansas and Oregon) have withdrawn. Idaho and Philadelphia never joined. Together, however, these yearly meetings aside from Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, (N. C. St.) and the Five Years Meeting form what is known as the Orthodox group of Friends. Members: 113,465.

Independent Fundamental Churches of America.—Organized in 1930, at Cicero, Ill.,

A proposal of merger of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and the Congregational Christian churches will be voted on by the two organizations June, 1948. If the merger is completed, the new group will be known as the United Church of Christ.

by representatives of various independent churches. Members: 65,000.

Jewish Congregations.—Jews arrived in the colonies before 1650. The first congregation is recorded in 1656, in New York City, the Shearith Israel (Remnant of Israel). Members: 4,641,000.

Latter-Day Saints, Church of Jesus Christ of.—A group in which the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price are regarded as the word of God. The primitive church organization is sought and the same gifts of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healings and interpretation of tongues are continued. Members: 911,279.

Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of.—A division among the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) occurred on the death of Joseph Smith in 1844. His son, Joseph Smith, became presiding officer of this group, which has headquarters at Independence, Mo. Members: 116,888.

Mennonite Church.—The largest group of the Mennonites who began arriving in the U. S. in 1683, settling in Germantown, Pa. They derive their name from Menno Simons, their outstanding leader, born 1496. Members: 52,596.

The Protestant Episcopal Church.—This group entered the colonies with the earliest settlers as the Church of England. It became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Members: 2,155,514.

Reformed Church in America.—This group was established by the earliest Dutch settlers of New York as the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in 1628. It embraces many of the historic early colonial churches of New York and New Jersey and today has many strong churches in the middle and far west. Members: 176,244.

The Salvation Army.—An evangelistic organization, with a military government, first set up by General William Booth (1829-1912) in England and introduced into America in 1880. Members: 205,881.

Seventh Day Adventists.—This body developed out of the Adventist movement (1833-1844), which emphasized the imminent personal return of Jesus Christ. It emphasized the observance of the seventh-day Sabbath and in 1863 was numerous enough to organize a conference. At present it has twelve world divisions and carries on extensive publishing and medical work. Members: 208,030.

Spiritualists, International General Assembly of.—Organized in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1936 for the purpose of chartering Spiritualist churches. Members: 100,000.

Unitarian Association, American.—The Unitarian movement in Congregationalism, beginning in the eighteenth century, produced the American Unitarian Association in 1825. In 1865 a national conference was organized. Members: 74,789.

History of the Christian Church in England

- 304(?) St. Alban martyred.
 400(?) Ninian founds church in Scotland.
 432(?) St. Patrick begins conversion of Ireland.
 5th century Arrival in England of Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Church isolated from Rome.
 597 Augustine sent to convert Saxons.
 601 Augustine made Archbishop by Pope.
 1170 Murder of Archbishop Becket.
 1172 Becket is canonized.
 1534 Parliament passes Act of Supremacy, making king head of Church of England.
 1554 Church again united with Rome under reign of Mary.
 1558 Church restored to Crown at accession of Elizabeth.
 1611 King James Version published.
 1646 Puritan rebellion. Presbyterianism becomes state religion.
 1660 Restoration. Power of Church of England restored under Charles II.
 1673 Test Act passed by Parliament. Excludes nonconformists and Roman Catholics from public office.
 1701 Act of Succession. All future sovereigns must belong to Church of England.
 1739 John Wesley founds Methodism.
 1828 Repeal of Test Act
 1829 Catholic emancipation.
 1833-45 Oxford Movement attempts to bring Church of England closer to ideals of ancient Church. Movement largely destroyed by conversion of Newman and others to Roman Catholicism.

Archbishops of Canterbury

Sequence	Name	Year created	Sequence	Name	Year created
1	Augustine (consecrated Bishop 597)	601	43	Hubert Walter	1193
2	Laurentius	604	44	Stephen Langton	1207
3	Mellitus	619	45	Richard le Grant (of Wetharshed)	1229
4	Justus	624	46	Edmund Rich	1234
5	Honorius	627	47	Boniface of Savoy	1245
6	Deusdedit	655	48	Robert Kilwardby	1273
7	Theodorus	668	49	John Pecham (Peckham)	1279
8	Beorhtweald	693	50	Robert Winchelsey	1294
9	Tatwine	731	51	Walter Reynolds	1313
10	Nothelm	735	52	Simon Mepeham	1328
11	Cuthbeorht	740	53	John Stratford	1333
12	Breguwine	761	54	Thomas Bradwardine	1349
13	Jaenbeorht	765	55	Simon Islip	1349
14	Æthelheard	793	56	Simon Langham	1366
15	Wulfred	805	57	William Whittlesey	1368
16	Feologild	832	58	Simon Sudbury	1375
17	Ceolnoth	833	59	William Courtenay	1381
18	Æthelred	870	60	Thomas Arundel	1396
19	Plegmund	890	61	Roger Walden	1398
20	Æthelhelm	914	62	Thomas Arundel (restored)	1399
21	Wulfhelm	923	63	Henry Chichele	1414
22	Oda	942	64	John Stafford	1443
23	Ælfsige	959	65	John Kemp	1452
24	Beorhtelm	959	66	Thomas Bouchier	1454
25	Dunstan	960	67	John Morton	1486
26	Æthelgar	988	68	Henry Dean	1501
27	Sigeric Serio	990	69	William Warham	1503
28	Ælfric	995	70	Thomas Cranmer	1533
29	Ælfheah	1005	71	Reginald Pole	1556
30	Lyfing	1013	72	Matthew Parker	1559
31	Æthelnoth	1020	73	Edmund Grindal	1576
32	Eadsige	1038	74	John Whitgift	1583
33	Robert (Champart) of Jumièges	1051	75	Richard Bancroft	1604
34	Stigand	1052	76	George Abbot	1611
35	Lanfranc	1070	77	William Laud	1633
36	Anselm	1093	78	William Juxon	1660
37	Ralph d'Escures	1114	79	Gilbert Sheldon	1663
38	William de Corbeil	1123	80	William Sancroft	1678
39	Theobald	1139	81	John Tillotson	1691
40	Thomas Becket	1162	82	Thomas Tenison	1695
41	Richard (of Dover)	1174	83	William Wake	1716
42	Baldwin	1185	84	John Potter	1737

Sequence	Name	Year created	Sequence	Name	Year created
85	Thomas Herring	1747	93	Charles Thomas Longley	1862
86	Matthew Hutton	1757	94	Archibald Campbell Tait	1868
87	Thomas Secker	1758	95	Edward White Benson	1883
88	Frederick Cornwallis	1768	96	Frederick Temple	1896
89	John Moore	1783	97	Randall Thomas Davidson	1903
90	Charles Manners-Sutton	1805	98	Cosmo Gordon Lang	1928
91	William Howley	1828	99	William Temple	1942
92	John Bird Sumner	1848	100	Goeffrey Francis Fisher	1945

Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Source: Yearbook of American Churches.

(Note: MB—Missionary Bishop; CO—Coadjutor; S—Suffragan)

The Right Reverend Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, Presiding Bishop.

- Alabama: Charles C. J. Carpenter, 2015 Sixth Ave., N., Birmingham.
- Alaska: John Boyd Bentley, The Bishop's Lodge, Nenana, Alaska.
- Albany: George Ashton Oldham; Frederick L. Barry (CO); 29 Elk St., Albany, N. Y.
- Arkansas: Richard Bland Mitchell, 509 Scott St., Little Rock.
- Atlanta: John Moore Walker, 108 E. 17 St., Atlanta, Ga.
- Bethlehem: Frank William Sterrett, Bishop's House, Bethlehem, Pa.
- California: Karl Morgan Block, 1055 Taylor St., San Francisco.
- Chicago: Wallace E. Conkling; Edwin J. Randall (S); 65 E. Huron St., Chicago.
- Colorado: Fred Ingley, 1313 Clarkson St., Denver.
- Connecticut: Frederick Grandy Budlong; Walter Henry Gray (CO); 207 Farmington Ave., Hartford.
- Cuba: Alex Hugo Blankenship, Calle 18, No. 154, Vedado, Havana.
- Dallas: Charles A. Mason, 5100 Ross Ave., Dallas, Tex.
- Delaware: Arthur R. McKinstry, Bishopstead, Wilmington.
- Easton: William McClelland, Bishop's House, Easton, Md.
- Eau Claire: William W. Horstick, 510 S. Farwell St., Eau Claire, Wis.
- Erie: Harold E. Sawyer, 323 W. Sixth St., Erie, Pa.
- Florida: Frank Alex. Juhan, 324 Market St., Jacksonville, (South Florida); John Durham Wing, Bishopstead, Winter Park; Henry I. Loutitt (S), 130 N. Main St., Orlando.
- Fond du Lac: Harwood Sturtevant, 75 W. Division St., Fond du Lac, Wis.
- Georgia: Middleton Stuart Barnwell, Christ Church, Savannah.
- Harrisburg: J. Thomas Heistand, 321 N. Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.
- Honolulu: Harry S. Kennedy (MB), Queen Emma Square, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Iaho: Frank Archibald Rhea (MB), Box 985, Boise.
- Indiana (Northern): Reginald Mallett, 710 Lincoln Way, E. Mishawaka, Ind.
- Indianapolis: Richard A. Kirchhoffer, 1537 Central Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
- Iowa: Elwood L. Haines, Cathedral Close, Davenport.
- Kansas: Goodrich Robert Fenner, Bethany Grounds, Topeka.
- Kentucky: Charles Clingman, 421 S. Second St., Louisville.
- Lexington: William R. Moody, 436 W. Sixth St., Lexington, Ky.
- Long Island: James Pernet DeWolfe, The Cathedral House, Garden City, N. Y.
- Los Angeles: William Bertrand Stevens; Robert Burton Gooden (S); 615 S. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Louisiana: John Long Jackson, 509 International Bldg., New Orleans.
- Maine: Oliver Leland Loring, 143 State St., Portland.
- Maryland: Noble C. Powell, 105 W. Monument St., Baltimore.
- Massachusetts: Henry Knox Sherrill, 155 Beacon St., Boston; Raymond Adams Heron (S), 1 Joy St., Boston. (Western Massachusetts): William Appleton Lawrence, 37 Chestnut St., Springfield.
- Michigan: Frank Whittington Creighton; R. S. M. Emrich (S); 63 E. Hancock Ave., Detroit. (Northern Michigan): Herman R. Page, 503 E. Arch St., Marquette. (Western Michigan): Lewis Bliss Whittemore, 134 N. Division St., Grand Rapids.
- Milwaukee: Benjamin F. Price Ivins, 804 E. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Minnesota: Stephen Edwards Keeler; Benjamin T. Kemmerer (S); 1111 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.
- Mississippi: Duncan M. Gray, P. O. Box 953, Jackson.
- Missouri: William Scarlett, 1210 Locust St., St. Louis. (West Missouri): Robert N. Spencer, 415 W. 13th St., Kansas City.
- Montana: Henry H. Daniels, 9 Kohrs Block, Helena.
- Nebraska: Howard R. Brinker, 1111 City National Bank Bldg., Omaha.
- Nevada: William Fisher Lewis (MB), 505 Ridge St., Reno.
- Newark: Benjamin M. Washburn; Theodore R. Ludlow (S), 24 Rector St., Newark, N. J.

- New Hampshire: John Thomson Dallas, 63 Green St., Concord.
- New Jersey: Wallace J. Gardner; Alfred Banyard (S); 808 W. State St., Trenton.
- New Mexico: James Moss Stoney (MB), 318 W. Silver Ave., Albuquerque.
- New York: Charles Kendall Gilbert, Synod House, 110th St. & Amsterdam Ave., N. Y. (Central New York): Malcolm Endicott Peabody, 437 James St., Syracuse. (Western New York): Cameron Josiah Davis, 237 North St., Buffalo.
- North Carolina: Edwin Anderson Penick, Hillsboro and St. Mary's Sts., Raleigh. (East Carolina): Thomas H. Wright, 510 Orange St., Wilmington. (Western North Carolina): Robert Emmett Gribbin, 60 Ravenscroft Drive, Asheville.
- North Dakota: Douglass Henry Atwill (MB), 206 Eighth St., S. Fargo.
- Ohio: Beverley Dandridge Tucker, 2241 Prospect Ave., Cleveland. (Southern Ohio): Henry Wise Hobson, 412 Sycamore St., Cincinnati.
- Oklahoma: Thomas Casady, P. O. Box 1091, Oklahoma City.
- Olympia: Simeon Arthur Huston, 808 American Bank Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
- Oregon: Benjamin D. Dagwell, 541 Morgan Rd., Portland. (E. Oregon): Lane W. Barton (MB), 613 S.E. Byers St., Pendleton.
- Panama Canal Zone: Reginald G. Gooden, Jr., P. O. Box 3435, Ancon, Canal Zone.
- Pennsylvania: Oliver J. Hart; William P. Remington (S); 202 S. 19th St., Phila.
- Philippine Islands: Norman S. Binsted (MB), 567 Calle Isaac Peral, Manila; Robert Franklin Wilner (S), 555 Calle Isaac Peral, Manila.
- Pittsburgh: Austin Pardue, 325 Oliver Ave.
- Puerto Rico: Charles Blayne Colmore (MB); Charles F. Boynton (CO); Box 1729, San Juan, P. R.
- Quincy: William Leopold Essex, 601 Main St., Peoria, Ill.
- Rhode Island: Granville G. Bennett, 101 Benefit St., Providence.
- Rochester: Bartel H. Reinheimer, 210 Hiram Sibley Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
- Sacramento: Archie W. N. Porter, 2600 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, Calif.
- Salina: Shirley H. Nichols, P. O. Box 345, Salina, Kans.
- San Joaquin: Francis D. Walters (MB), 1209 N St., Fresno, Calif.
- South Carolina: Thomas N. Carruthers, 142 Church St., Charleston. (Upper South Carolina): John James Gravatt, Trinity Parish House, Columbia.
- South Dakota: William Blair Roberts (MB); Conrad H. Gesner (CO); 300 W. 18th St., Sioux Falls.
- Spokane: Edward Makin Cross, 2303 First Ave., Spokane, Wash.
- Springfield: John Chanler White, 821 S. Second St., Springfield, Ill.
- Tennessee: Edmund P. Dandridge, 2307 Elliston Pl., Nashville.
- Texas: Clinton Simon Quin, 1117 Texas Ave., Houston; John E. Hines (CO), 2904 Bowman St., Austin. (North Texas): George H. Quarterman (MB), St. Andrew's Church, Amarillo. (West Texas): Everett H. Jones, 108 W. French Pl., San Antonio.
- Utah: Stephen G. Clark (MB), 444 E. First South St., Salt Lake City.
- Vermont: Vedder Van Dyck, Bishop's House, Burlington.
- Virginia: Fred Deane Goodwin, 110 W. Franklin St., Richmond; W. Roy Mason (S), Charlottesville. (Southern Virginia): William Ambrose Brown, 618 Stockley Gardens, Norfolk. (Southwestern Virginia): Henry Disbrow Phillips, 18 Elm Ave., S.W., Roanoke.
- Washington, D.C.: Angus Dun, Cathedral Close, Mt. St. Alban, Washington, D.C.
- West Virginia: Robt. E. L. Strider, 28 Maple Ave., Woodlawn, Wheeling.
- Wyoming: Winifred Hamlin Ziegler (MB), Box 17, Laramie.
- Liberia: Bravid Washington Harris, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Methodist Bishops

Source: Yearbook of American Churches.

In Service in United States

- James C. Baker, 125 East Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
- Bruce R. Baxter, First Methodist Church, 1219 S. W. Taylor St., Portland 5, Oreg.
- Charles W. Brashares, 3520 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
- Robert N. Brooks, 631 Baronne St., New Orleans 13, La.
- Fred Pierce Corson, 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
- Ralph S. Cushman, 1987 Summit Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
- U. V. W. Darlington, 524 Tenth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
- Charles W. Flint, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.
- Wilbur E. Hammaker, 317 Trinity Bldg., Denver, Colo.
- Costen J. Harrell, 516 N. 22d St., Birmingham, Ala.
- Lewis O. Hartman, 531 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.
- Ivan Lee Holt, 506 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
- Edward W. Kelly, 2731 Pine St., St. Louis 8.
- Paul B. Kern, 810 Broadway, Nashville 2, Tenn.
- W. Earl Ledden, 317 East Jefferson St., Syracuse 2, N. Y.
- Titus Lowe, 305 Underwriters Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
- J. Ralph Magee, 77 W. Washington, Chicago 2, Ill.
- Paul E. Martin, 723 Center St., Little Rock, Ark.

William C. Martin, 810 National Bank of Topeka Bldg., Topeka, Kans.

Thur J. Moore, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.

Bromley Oxnam, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

William Walter Peele, Hotel Jefferson, Richmond 16, Va.

Are Purcell, 2020 Roswell Ave., Charlotte 1, N. C.

G. Richardson, First National Bank Bldg., Madison 1, Wis.

Charles C. Selecman, 6001 Hillcrest, Dallas, Tex.

Alexander P. Shaw, 1206 Etting St., Baltimore 17, Md.

Frank Smith, 2308 Southmore Blvd., Houston, Tex.

Lester Smith, 44 East Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio.

Angie Smith, 224 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Jones H. Straughn, Methodist Center, Smithfield St. at Seventh Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Raymond J. Wade, 1205 Kales Bldg., 76 W. Adams Ave., Detroit 26, Mich.

William T. Watkins, 1115 Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

In Service Abroad

Well S. Booth, B.P. 522, Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, Africa.

Paul N. Garber, Route de Malignou 17, Geneva, Switzerland.

Willis J. King, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

Edwin F. Lee, 5 Mt. Sophia, Singapore, S. S., Malaya.

Central Conference Bishops

D. D. Alejandro, Methodist Mission, Manila, Philippine Islands.

Theodore Arvidson, Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm, Sweden.

Enrique C. Balloch, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.

W. Y. Chen, 10 Dai Chia Hang, Chungking, Axc., China.

Z. T. Kaung, Methodist Mission, Chungking, Sze., China.

Carleton Lacy, The Methodist Church, Foochow, Fukien, China.

Shot K. Mondol, Methodist Church, Hyderabad, India.

J. Waskom Pickett, 12 Boulevard Road, Delhi, India.

Clement D. Rockey, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.

J. W. Ernst Sommer, 80 Ginnheimer Landstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, Ginnheina, Germany.

John A. Subhan, Robinson Memorial, Byculla, Bombay, India.

Ralph A. Ward, 150 5th Ave., New York 11.

Arthur F. Wesley, Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Roman Catholic Pontiffs

Source: National Catholic Almanac.

Authorities differ concerning the correct list of the Popes. The following is the official list printed in *Annuario Pontificio* and taken from a series of portraits in the Basilica of St. Paul near Rome. On January 18, 1947, Monsignor Mercati presented Pope Pius XII with the only copy thus far dated of a new official Directory. This drops six Popes, places two in doubt, and adds two. Information is changed on 74 Popes, ranging from corrections in dates to the assertion that Pope Domnus II never existed. Designation of sainthood is removed from four Popes, and thirty-seven anti-Popes are added.

Name	Birthplace	Accession	Death	Name	Birthplace	Accession	Death
St. Peter	Galilee	33	67	25. St. Sixtus II	Greece	260	261
St. Linus	Volterra	67	78	26. St. Dionysius	Greece	261	272
St. Cletus	Rome	78	90	27. St. Felix I	Rome	272	275
St. Clement I	Rome	90	100	28. St. Eutychian	Luni	275	283
St. Anacletus	Athens	100	112	29. St. Caius	Dalmatia	283	296
St. Evaristus	Bethlehem	112	121	30. St. Marcellinus	Rome	296	304
St. Alexander I	Rome	121	132	31. St. Marcellus I	Rome	304	309
St. Sixtus I	Rome	132	142	32. St. Eusebius	Greece	309	311
St. Telesphorus	Greece	142	154	33. St. Melchisedes	Africa	311	313
St. Hyginus	Greece	154	158	34. St. Sylvester I	Rome	314	337
St. Pius I	Aquileia	158	167	35. St. Marcus	Rome	337	340
St. Anicetus	Emesa	167	175	36. St. Julius I	Rome	341	352
St. Soter	Campania	175	182	37. St. Liberius	Rome	352	366
St. Eleutherius	Epirus	182	193	38. St. Felix II	Rome	363	365
St. Victor I	Africa	193	203	39. St. Damasus I	Spain	367	384
St. Zephyrinus	Rome	203	221	40. St. Siricius	Rome	384	398
St. Calixtus	Rome	221	227	41. St. Anastasius I	Rome	399	402
St. Urban I	Rome	227	233	42. St. Innocent I	Alvano	402	417
St. Pontian	Rome	233	238	43. St. Zozimus	Greece	417	418
St. Anterus	Greece	238	239	44. St. Boniface I	Rome	418	423
St. Fabian	Rome	239	253	45. St. Celestine I	Rome	423	432
St. Cornelius	Rome	253	255	46. St. Sixtus III	Rome	432	440
St. Lucius I	Rome	255	257	47. St. Leo I (the Great)	Tuscany	440	461
St. Stephen I	Rome	257	260	48. St. Hilary	Cagliari	461	468

	Name	Birthplace	Access.	Death		Name	Birthplace	Access.	Death
49.	St. Simplicius	Tivoli	468	483	118.	John IX	Tivoli	898	900
50.	St. Felix III	Rome	483	492	119.	Benedict IV	Rome	900	903
51.	St. Gelasius I	Africa	492	496	120.	Leo V	Ardea	903	903
52.	St. Anastasius II	Rome	496	498	121.	Christophorus	Rome	903	904
53.	St. Symmachus	Sardinia	498	514	122.	Sergius III	Rome	904	911
54.	St. Hormisdas	Frosinone	514	523	123.	Anastasius III	Rome	911	913
55.	St. John I	Tuscany	523	526	124.	Landus	Sabino	913	914
56.	St. Felix IV	Sannio	526	530	125.	John X	Ravenna	915	928
57.	Boniface II	Rome	530	532	126.	Leo VI	Rome	928	929
58.	John II	Rome	532	535	127.	Stephen VIII	Rome	929	931
59.	St. Agapitus	Rome	535	536	128.	John XI	Rome	931	936
60.	St. Silverius	Campania	536	538	129.	Leo VII	Rome	936	939
61.	Vigilius	Rome	538	555	130.	Stephen IX	Germany	939	942
62.	Pelagius I	Rome	555	560	131.	Marinus II	Rome	942	946
63.	John III	Rome	560	573		(Martin III)			
64.	Benedict I	Rome	574	578	132.	Agapitus II	Rome	946	956
65.	Pelagius II	Rome	578	590	133.	John XII	Rome	956	964
66.	St. Gregory I (the Great)	Rome	590	604	134.	Benedict V	Rome	964	965
67.	Sabinianus	Bieda	604	606	135.	John XIII	Rome	965	972
68.	Boniface III	Rome	607	607	136.	Benedict VI	Rome	972	973
69.	St. Boniface IV	Valeria	608	615	137.	Domnus II	Rome	973	973
70.	St. Adeodatus I (Deusdedit)	Rome	615	619	138.	Benedict VII	Rome	975	984
71.	Boniface V	Naples	619	625	139.	John XIV	Pavia	984	985
72.	Honorius I	Campania	625	638	140.	John XV	Rome	985	996
73.	Ceverinus	Rome	640	640	141.	Gregory V	Saxony	996	999
74.	John IV	Dalmatia	640	642	142.	Sylvester II	France	999	1003
75.	Theodore I	Greece	642	649	143.	John XVI or XVII	Rome	1003	1003
76.	St. Martin I	Todi	649	655	144.	John XVII or XVIII	Rome	1003	1009
77.	St. Eugenius I	Rome	655	657	145.	Sergius IV	Rome	1009	1012
78.	St. Vitalian	Segni	657	672	146.	Benedict VIII	Rome	1012	1024
79.	Adeodatus II	Rome	672	676	147.	John XVIII,	Rome	1024	1033
80.	Domnus I	Rome	676	678		XIX, or XX			
81.	St. Agatho	Palermo	678	682	148.	Benedict IX	Rome	1033	1044
82.	St. Leo II	Sicily	682	683		(res. 1044)			
83.	St. Benedict II	Rome	684	685	149.	Gregory VI	Rome	1044	1046
84.	John V	Antioch	685	686		(abd. 1046)			
85.	Conon	Thrace	686	687	150.	Clement II	Saxony	1046	1047
86.	St. Sergius I	Palermo	687	701	151.	Damasus II	Germany	1048	1048
87.	John VI	Greece	701	705	152.	St. Leo IX	Germany	1049	1054
88.	John VII	Rossano	705	707	153.	Victor II	Bavaria	1055	1057
89.	Sisinnius	Syria	708	708	154.	Stephen X	Germany	1057	1058
90.	Constantine	Syria	708	715	155.	Nicolas II	Burgundy	1059	1061
91.	St. Gregory II	Rome	715	731	156.	Alexander II	Milan	1061	1073
92.	St. Gregory III	Syria	731	741	157.	St. Gregory VII	Sovana	1073	1085
93.	St. Zachary	Greece	741	752	158.	Bl. Victor III	Benevento	1087	1087
94.	Stephen II	Rome	752	752	159.	Bl. Urban II	Reims	1088	1099
95.	St. Stephen III	Rome	752	757	160.	Paschal II	Bleda	1099	1118
96.	St. Paul I	Rome	757	767	161.	Gelasius II	Gaeta	1118	1119
97.	Stephen IV	Syracuse	768	771	162.	Callistus II	Burgundy	1119	1124
98.	Adrian I	Rome	771	795	163.	Honorius II	Bologna	1124	1130
99.	St. Leo III	Rome	795	816	164.	Innocent II	Rome	1130	1143
100.	St. Stephen V	Rome	816	817	165.	Celestine II	Tuscany	1143	1144
101.	St. Paschal I	Rome	817	824	166.	Lucius II	Bologna	1144	1145
102.	Eugenius II	Rome	824	827	167.	Bl. Eugene III	Pisa	1145	1153
103.	Valentine	Rome	827	827	168.	Anastasius IV	Rome	1153	1154
104.	Gregory IV	Rome	827	844	169.	Adrian IV	England	1154	1159
105.	Sergius II	Rome	844	847	170.	Alexander III	Siena	1159	1181
106.	St. Leo IV	Rome	847	855	171.	Lucius III	Lucca	1181	1185
107.	Benedict III	Rome	855	858	172.	Urban III	Milan	1185	1187
108.	St. Nicholas I (the Great)	Rome	858	867	173.	Gregory VIII	Benevento	1187	1187
109.	Adrian II	Rome	867	872	174.	Clement III	Rome	1187	1191
110.	John VIII	Rome	872	882	175.	Celestine III	Rome	1191	1198
111.	Marinus I (Martin II)	Galicia	882	884	176.	Innocent III	Anagni	1198	1216
112.	St. Adrian III	Rome	884	885	177.	Honorius III	Rome	1216	1227
113.	Stephen VI	Rome	885	891	178.	Gregory IX	Anagni	1227	1241
114.	Formosus	Ostia	891	896	179.	Celestine IV	Milan	1241	1241
115.	Stephen VII	Rome	896	897	180.	Innocent IV	Genoa	1243	1254
116.	Romanus	Gaul	897	898	181.	Alexander IV	Anagni	1254	1261
117.	Theodore II	Rome	898	898	182.	Urban IV	Troyes	1261	1264
					183.	Clement IV	Saint-Gilles	1265	1268
					184.	Bl. Gregory X	Piacenza	1271	1276
					185.	Bl. Innocent V	Savoy	1276	1276
					186.	Adrian V	Genoa	1276	1276

Name	Birthplace	Accession	Death	Name	Birthplace	Accession	Death
187. John XIX, XX, or XXI	Lisbon	1276	1277	221. Clement VII	Florence	1523	1534
188. Nicholas III	Rome	1277	1280	222. Paul III	Rome	1534	1549
189. Martin IV (or II)	Brie	1281	1285	223. Julius III	Monte San Savino	1550	1555
190. Honorius IV	Rome	1285	1287	224. Marcellus II	Montepulciano	1555	1555
191. Nicholas IV	Ascoli	1288	1292	225. Paul IV	Naples	1555	1559
192. St. Celestine V (abd. 1294)	Isernia	1294	1296	226. Pius IV	Milan	1559	1565
193. Boniface VIII	Anagni	1294	1303	227. St. Pius V	Bosco	1566	1572
194. Bl. Benedict X or XI	Treviso	1303	1304	228. Gregory XIII	Bologna	1572	1585
195. Clement V (to Avignon)	Guascogna	1305	1314	229. Sixtus V	Grottammare	1585	1590
196. John XX, XXI, or XXII	Cahors	1316	1334	230. Urban VII	Rome	1590	1590
197. Benedict XI or XII	Tolosa	1334	1342	231. Gregory XIV	Cremona	1590	1591
198. Clement VI	Limoges	1342	1352	232. Innocent IX	Bologna	1591	1591
199. Innocent VI	Limoges	1352	1362	233. Clement VIII	Florence	1592	1605
200. Bl. Urban V	Mende	1362	1370	234. Leo XI	Florence	1605	1605
201. Gregory XI (retd. to Rome)	Limoges	1370	1378	235. Paul V	Rome	1605	1621
202. Urban VI	Naples	1378	1389	236. Gregory XV	Bologna	1621	1623
203. Boniface IX	Naples	1389	1404	237. Urban VIII	Florence	1623	1644
204. Innocent VII	Sulmona	1404	1406	238. Innocent X	Rome	1644	1655
205. Gregory XII (res. 1409)	Venice	1406	1417	239. Alexander VII	Siena	1655	1667
206. Alexander V	Island of Candia	1409	1410	240. Clement IX	Pistoia	1667	1669
207. John XXII, XXIII, or XXIV (res. 1415)	Naples	1410	1419	241. Clement X	Rome	1670	1676
208. Martin V (or III)	Rome	1417	1431	242. Innocent XI	Como	1676	1689
209. Eugene IV	Venice	1431	1447	243. Alexander VIII	Venice	1689	1691
210. Nicholas V	Sarzana	1447	1455	244. Innocent XII	Naples	1691	1700
211. Callistus III	Valencia	1455	1458	245. Clement XI	Urbino	1700	1721
212. Pius II	Siena	1458	1464	246. Innocent XIII	Rome	1721	1724
213. Paul II	Venice	1464	1471	247. Benedict XIII	Naples	1724	1730
214. Sixtus IV	Savona	1471	1484	248. Clement XII	Florence	1730	1740
215. Innocent VIII	Genoa	1484	1492	249. Benedict XIV	Bologna	1740	1758
216. Alexander VI	Valencia	1492	1503	250. Clement XIII	Venice	1758	1769
217. Pius III	Siena	1503	1503	251. Clement XIV	Sant'Arcangelo	1769	1774
218. Julius II	Savona	1503	1513	252. Pius VI	Cesena	1775	1799
219. Leo X	Florence	1513	1521	253. Pius VII	Cesena	1800	1823
220. Adrian VI	Utrecht	1522	1523	254. Leo XII	Spoleto	1823	1829
				255. Pius VIII	Cingoli	1829	1830
				256. Gregory XVI	Belluno	1831	1846
				257. Pius IX	Senigallia	1846	1878
				258. Leo XIII	Carpineto	1878	1903
				259. Pius X	Riese	1903	1914
				260. Benedict XV	Genoa	1914	1922
				261. Pius XI	Desio	1922	1939
				262. Pius XII	Rome	1939	

The College of Cardinals

Source: *The National Catholic Almanac.*

Cardinal-Bishops

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
911	Gennaro Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte	Bishop of Ostia and Albano; Dean of the College of Cardinals; Pre- fect of the Congregation of Cere- monies	Italian
930	Francesco Marchetti- Selvagglani	Bishop of Frascati; Vicar General of His Holiness; Archpriest of the Patriarchal Basilica of the Lateran; Secretary of the Congre- gation of the Holy Office	Italian
935	Enrico Sibilia	Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto	Italian
936	Eugene Tisserant	Secretary of the Congregation for the Oriental Church	French
946	Clemente Micara	Bishop of Velletri; Dean of Apostolic Nuncios	Italian

Cardinal-Priests

18	Alessio Ascalesi	Archbishop of Naples	Italian
21	Michael von Faulhaber	Archbishop of Munich and Freising	German

The College of Cardinals—(cont.)

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
1921	Dennis J. Dougherty	Archbishop of Philadelphia	American
1923	Giovanni B. Nasalli-Rocca di Cornigliano	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian
1925	Alessandro Verde	Archpriest of Liberian Patriar- chal Basilica of St. Mary Major	Italian
1927	Joseph Ernest Van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian
1927	Augustus Hlond, S. S.	Archbishop of Gniezno, Poznan and Warsaw, and Primate of Po- land	Polish
1927	Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish
1929	Ildefonso Schuster, O. S. B.	Archbishop of Milan	Italian
1929	Manuel Goncalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese
1929	Luigi Lavitrano	Prefect of the Congregation of Religious	Italian
1930	Raffaello Carlo Rossi, O. C. D.	Secretary of the Consistorial Con- gregation	Italian
1930	Achilles Lienart	Bishop of Lille	French
1933	Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi	Prefect of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	Italian
1933	Federico Tedeschini	Archpriest of Vatican Basilica; Prefect of the Congregation of the Basilica of St. Peter; Apostolic Datary; Camerlengo of the Col- lege of Cardinals	Italian
1933	Maurillo Fossati	Archbishop of Turin	Italian
1933	Elia dalla Costa	Archbishop of Florence	Italian
1933	Theodore Innitzer	Archbishop of Vienna	Austrian
1935	Ignatius Tappouni	Syrian Patriarch of Antioch	Iraqian
1935	Francesco Marmaggl	Prefect of the Congregation of the Council	Italian
1935	Emmanuel Suhard	Archbishop of Paris	French
1935	Diego Copello	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentine
1935	Domenico Jorio	Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian
1935	Massimo Massimi	Prefect of the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signature; Presi- dent of the Commission on the Authentic Interpretation of the Code of Canon Law	Italian
1937	Adeodato Giovanni Piazzl, O. C. D.	Patriarch of Venice	Italian
1937	Giuseppe Pizzardo	Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities	Italian
1937	Pierre Marie Gerlier	Archbishop of Lyons	French
1946	Gregory Peter XV Agagianian	Patriarch of Cilicia in Armenia	Trans- caucasian
1946	Benedetto Aloisi Masella	Member of the Congregations of the Consistory, of the Sacra- ments, of Religious, for the Propagation of the Faith, of Rites, and of Extraordinary Ec- clesiastical Affairs	Italian
1946	Adam Stephen Sapieha	Archbishop of Cracow	Polish
1946	Edward Mooney	Archbishop of Detroit	American
1946	Jules Saliege	Archbishop of Toulouse	French
1946	James McGuigan	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian
1946	Samuel Alphonsus Stritch	Archbishop of Chicago	American
1946	Emile Roques	Archbishop of Rennes	French
1946	Jon De Jong	Archbishop of Utrecht	Dutch
1946	Carlo Carmelo de Vasconcellos Motta	Archbishop of Sao Paulo	Brazilian
1946	Pierre Petit De Julleville	Archbishop of Rouen	French
1946	Norman Gilroy	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian
1946	Francis J. Spellman	Archbishop of New York	American
1946	Jose Maria Caro Rodriguez	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean

Year of creation	Name	Office or dignity	Nationality
1946	Teodosio Clemente de Gouveia	Archbishop of Lourenço Marques, Mozambique	Portuguese
1946	Jaime de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian
1946	Enrique Pla y Deniel	Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain	Spanish
1946	Manuel Arteaga y Betancourt	Archbishop of Havana	Cuban
1946	Joseph Frings	Archbishop of Cologne	German
1946	Juan Gualberto Guevara	Archbishop of Lima	Peruvian
1946	Bernard Griffin	Archbishop of Westminster	English
1946	Manuel Arce y Ochotorena	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish
1946	Josef Mindszenty	Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary	Hungarian
1946	Ernesto Ruffini	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian
1946	Konrad von Preysing	Bishop of Berlin	German
1946	Antonio Caggiano	Bishop of Rosario	Argentine
1946	Thomas Tien	Archbishop of Peking	Chinese

Cardinal-Deacons

1935	Nicola Canali	Grand Penitentiary; President of the Commission charged with Administration of Vatican City	Italian
1936	Giovanni Mercati	Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church	Italian
1946	Giuseppe Bruno	Secretary of the Commission on the Authentic Interpretation of the Code of Canon Law	Italian

Archdioceses of the United States

Source: *The National Catholic Almanac.*

See	Formed	Archbishop	Consecrated
Baltimore, Md.	1789	Michael J. Curley	1914
Boston, Mass.	1808	Richard J. Cushing	1939
Chicago, Ill.	1843	Samuel Cardinal Stritch	1921
Cincinnati, Ohio	1821	John T. McNicholas, O.P.	1918
Denver, Colo.	1887	Urban J. Vehr	1931
Detroit, Mich.	1833	Edward Cardinal Mooney	1926
Dubuque, Iowa	1837	Henry P. Rohlfman	1927
Indianapolis, Ind.	1834	Paul C. Schulte	1937
Los Angeles, Calif.	1840	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky.	1808	John A. Floersch	1923
Milwaukee, Wis.	1843	Moses E. Kiley	1934
Newark, N. J.	1853	Thomas J. Walsh	1918
New Orleans, La.	1793	Joseph F. Rummel	1928
New York, N. Y.	1808	Francis Cardinal Spellman	1932
Omaha, Nebr.	1885	James H. Ryan	1933
Philadelphia, Pa.	1808	Dennis Cardinal Dougherty	1903
Portland, Oreg.	1846	Edward D. Howard	1924
St. Louis, Mo.	1826	Joseph E. Ritter	1933
St. Paul, Minn.	1850	John G. Murray	1920
San Antonio, Tex.	1874	Robert E. Lucey	1934
San Francisco, Calif.	1853	John J. Mitty	1926
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1850	Edwin V. Byrne	1925
Washington, D. C.	1939	Michael J. Curley	1914

Jewish Congregational and Rabbinical Organizations

Source: *Yearbook of American Churches.*

Union of American Hebrew Congregations: Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; Pres., Maurice N. Eisendrath.	United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Pres., Samuel Rothstein; Exec. Dir., Albert I. Gordon.
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: 305 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Pres., Samuel Nirenstein; Exec. Dir., Leo S. Hilsenrad.	Central Conference of American Rabbis: 204 Buford Pl., Macon, Ga.; Pres., Abba Hillel Silver; Adm. Sec., Isaac E. Marcuson.

772 INFORMATION Please Announcements

Rabbinical Assembly of America: 3080 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Pres., Israel M. Goldman; Corr. Sec., Ira Eisenstein. Rabbinical Council of America: 331 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.; Pres., Uri Miller; Sec., Morris H. Finer.

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada: 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., L. Seltzer.

Synagogue Council of America: 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Represents several of the organizations listed above.); Pres., William F. Rosenblum; Asst. to Pres., Ahron Opher; Sec., William Weiss.

Religious and Secular Holidays, 1948

NEW YEAR'S DAY—Thursday, Jan. 1—A legal holiday in all states and the District of Columbia, New Year's Day has its origin in Roman times, when sacrifices were offered to Janus, the two-faced Roman deity who looked back on the past and forward to the future.

EPIPHANY—Tuesday, Jan. 6—The Feast of the Epiphany, falling on the twelfth day after Christmas, is observed by all branches of the Christian Church as the anniversary of the baptism of Jesus and His manifestation as the Son of God. This day is also the end of the Advent season and as "Twelfth Night" marks the beginning of the carnival season preceding Lent.

SHROVE TUESDAY—Feb. 10—Falls on the Tuesday before Ash Wednesday. The word derives from the Anglo-Saxon, *scrifan*, meaning to "shrive" or to be confessed. The day is sometimes familiarly referred to as "Pancake Tuesday" by the English and was suggested by the need of using up the eggs and fat which were prohibited articles of diet during the 40 days of Lent. The day is occasioned by a carnival spirit (Mardi Gras, in France). In the United States, the celebration, marking the end of the carnival season, which began at the end of Advent, reached its highest popularity in New Orleans.

ASH WEDNESDAY—Feb. 11—The Wednesday after Quinquagesima Sunday upon which begins the fast of the Lenten season. The name, from *dies cinerum*, meaning "day of ashes" is found in the earliest copies of the Gregorian Sacramentary and probably dates from at least the 8th century. The ceremony is featured by marking a cross on the foreheads of Roman Catholic worshippers by a priest who dips his thumb in ashes of burned remains of the palms used in the Palm Sunday the year before. The Protestant Church also observes the holiday but, for the most part, does not include the use of ashes.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY—Thursday, Feb. 12—Observed as a legal holiday in Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. In Massachusetts, the Governor issues a proclamation.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY—Saturday, Feb. 14—A day long held sacred to lovers, St. Valentine's Day may have come from the belief that on February 14, birds begin to mate, although this theory has no more validity than others that have been advanced. It is notable nowadays for the sending of a valentine, generally a card embossed with a heart, to a loved one.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY—Sunday, Feb. 22—The birthday of George Washington is celebrated as a legal holiday in every state of the Union, the District of Columbia and all territories. The observance began in 1796, three years before Washington's death.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY—Wednesday, March 17—St. Patrick, patron saint of Ireland, who died 493 A.D. at the venerable age of 106, has been honored in America since the first days of the nation. There are many dinners and meetings and perhaps the most notable part of the observance is the annual St. Patrick's Day parade on Fifth Avenue in New York City.

PALM SUNDAY—March 21—Is observed the Sunday before Easter to commemorate the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem. The procession and the ceremonies introducing the benediction of palms probably had their origin in Jerusalem. It seems certain that the bearing of the palms during services was the earlier practice, then came the procession, and later the benediction of the palms.

GOOD FRIDAY—March 26—The Friday before Easter Sunday, observed by all branches of the Christian Church in commemoration of the Crucifixion, which is retold during services from the Gospel of St. John. It is the only day of the year upon which Mass may not be said and only those who are in danger of death may receive Holy Communion. The eating of hot cross buns on this holiday is said to have originated in England.

EASTER SUNDAY—March 28—Observed in all Christian churches, Easter is the principal feast of the ecclesiastical year, and commemorates the Resurrection of Jesus. It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon which occurs on or next after March 21 and is therefore celebrated between March 22 and April 25 inclusive. This date was fixed by the Council of Nicaea in 325. The Venerable Bede, the

English monk and ecclesiastical historian, claimed the word to have originated from the Anglo-Saxon *Eostre*, old Teutonic goddess of spring.

FIRST DAY OF PASSOVER (Pesach)—Saturday, April 24—The Feast of the Passover, also called the Feast of Unleavened Bread, observed for eight days of which only the first and last days are holy days, commemorates the escape of the first-born of the Jews from the Angel of Death, who took from the Egyptians their first-born, thus fulfilling the prophecy of Moses. As they fled Egypt, the Jews ate unleavened bread and from that time the Jews have allowed no leavening in the home during Passover, the bread being replaced by matzoth.

ASCENSION DAY—Thursday, May 6—Took place in the presence of His apostles 40 days after the Resurrection of Jesus. It is traditionally held to have occurred on Mount Olivet in Bethany.

PENTECOST (Whitsunday)—May 16—This day commemorates the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the Apostles fifty days after the resurrection. The sermon by the Apostle Peter, which led to the baptism of 3000 who professed belief, originated the ceremonies that have since been followed. "Whitsunday" is believed to have come from "white Sunday" when, among the English, white robes were worn by those baptised on the day.

MEMORIAL DAY—Sunday, May 30—Also known as Decoration Day, Memorial Day is a legal holiday in all the northern states and in the territories, and is also observed by the armed forces. In 1868, General John A. Logan, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order designating the day as one in which the graves of soldiers would be decorated. The holiday was originally devoted to honoring the memory of those who fell in the war between the states, but is now so dedicated to the memory of the dead in all wars.

HEBREW PENTECOST (Shabuoth)—Sunday, June 13—The Feast of Harvest, in olden times observed at the end of the wheat harvest. The holiday is sometimes celebrated by decorating houses and synagogues with branches of trees, flowers and various plants. The word originates from the Greek, meaning fifty, and the day comes fifty days after Passover.

FLAG DAY—Monday, June 14—Flag Day is not a legal holiday but is universally observed throughout the country, particularly in schools. The date originates in the resolution adopted on June 14, 1777.

INDEPENDENCE DAY—Sunday, July 4—The day of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, celebrated in all states and territories. The observance began in the next year in Philadelphia.

LABOR DAY—Monday, Sept. 6—Observed the first Monday in September in all states and territories, Labor Day was first celebrated in New York in 1882 under the sponsorship of the Central Labor Union, following the suggestion made earlier in the year by Peter J. McGuire, of the Knights of Labor, that the day be set aside in honor of labor.

JEWISH NEW YEAR (Rosh Hashanah)—Monday, Oct. 4—Based on the lunar calendar, Rosh Hashanah is the first of ten penitential days ending in the Day of Atonement.

COLUMBUS DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 12—A legal holiday in thirty-four states, commemorating the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492. Quite likely the first celebration of Columbus Day was that organized in 1792 by the Society of St. Tammany, or Columbian Order, more widely known as Tammany Hall. In 1892, a statue of Columbus was erected at the entrance to Central Park, just above Fifty-ninth Street, New York, and the plaza there was renamed Columbus Circle.

DAY OF ATONEMENT (Yom Kippur)—Wednesday, Oct. 13—The holiest day of the Jewish year, observed over the centuries since the day was set aside by Moses, according to Biblical belief. All Jews refrain from daily pursuits and since the holiday begins at sundown of the preceding evening, fasting and services in the synagogues begin then and continue to the sundown of the following evening.

FEAST OF THE TABERNACLES (Suk-koth)—Monday, Oct. 18—The name comes from the booths or tabernacles, in which Jewish families lived while they gathered the harvest. One of the ancient customs still preserved in connection with this festival, which lasts eight days, is the hanging of fruits in synagogues to signify the harvest. Orthodox Jews still continue to build small huts in their back yards or on the roofs of houses.

ELECTION DAY (in certain states)—Tuesday, Nov. 2—Since 1845, by Act of Congress, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November is the date for choosing Presidential electors. State elections are also generally held on this day.

ARMISTICE DAY—Thursday, Nov. 11—Commemorates the signing of the Armistice ending World War I in 1918. A Congressional resolution in 1926 directed the President to issue a proclamation annually for observance of the day. It is a legal holiday in many states and in others observance is asked by proclamation of the governors. As part of the day's observance, two minutes of silence are included in the ceremonies honoring the memories of the war dead. The most notable observance is at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery, in Arlington, Va.

THANKSGIVING—Thursday, Nov. 25—Observed nationally on the fourth Thursday in November by Act of Congress (1941), the first such national proclamation having been issued by President Lincoln in 1863, on the urging of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, editor of "Godey's Lady's Book" who long had pressed for a national day of thanksgiving. Most Americans believe that the holiday dates back to the day of thanks ordered by Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony in New England in 1621 but scholars point out that days of thanks stem from ancient times.

FIRST SUNDAY IN ADVENT—Nov. 28—Advent is the season in which the faithful must prepare themselves for the advent of the Savior on Christmas. The four Sundays before Christmas are marked by special church services.

CHRISTMAS (Feast of the Nativity)—Saturday, Dec. 25—The most important and the most widely celebrated holiday of the Christian year, it is observed as the anniversary of the birth of Jesus. Christ-

mas customs are centuries old. The mistletoe, for example, comes from the Druids, who, in hanging the mistletoe, hoped for peace and good fortune. Use of such plants as holly comes from the ancient belief that such plants blossomed at Christmas. Comparatively recent is the Christmas tree, first set up in Germany in the 17th century, and the use of candles on trees developed from the belief that candles appeared by miracle on the trees at Christmas. The Germans also gave us the legend of Santa Claus, corrupted from St. Nicholas.

HANUKKAH (Festival of Lights)—Monday, Dec. 27—An eight-day festival, Hanukkah commemorates the purification of the Temple of Jerusalem after it had been desecrated by Antiochus Epiphanes, who set up a pagan altar there in 168 B.C. Eight lamps illuminated the temple and these have been memorialized in the Hanukkah lights, one for each night of the festival, which are lighted in Jewish homes and special prayers said.

Movable Holidays, 1948 to 1957

CHRISTIAN AND SECULAR

Year	Ash. Wed.	Easter	Pentecost	Labor Day	Election Day	Thanksgiving	1st Sun. Advent
1948	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	May 16	Sept. 6	Nov. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 28
1949	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	June 5	Sept. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
1950	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	May 28	Sept. 4	Nov. 7	Nov. 23	Dec. 3
1951	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	May 13	Sept. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
1952	Feb. 27	Apr. 15	June 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 27	Nov. 30
1953	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	May 24	Sept. 7	Nov. 3	Nov. 26	Nov. 29
1954	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	June 6	Sept. 6	Nov. 2	Nov. 25	Nov. 28
1955	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	May 29	Sept. 5	Nov. 8	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
1956	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	May 20	Sept. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 22	Dec. 2
1957	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	June 9	Sept. 2	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 1

Shrove Tuesday: 1 day before Ash Wednesday.

Palm Sunday: 7 days before Easter.

Maundy Thursday: 3 days before Easter.

Good Friday: 2 days before Easter.

Holy Saturday: 1 day before Easter.

Ascension Day: 10 days before Pentecost.

Trinity Sunday: 7 days after Pentecost.

Corpus Christi: 11 days after Pentecost.

JEWISH

Year	Purim	1st Day Passover	Shabuoth	Rosh Hashanah	Yom Kippur	1st Day Sukkoth	Simchath Torah	1st Day Hanukkah
1948	Mar. 25	Apr. 24	June 13	Oct. 4	Oct. 13	Oct. 18	Oct. 26	Dec. 27
1949	Mar. 15	Apr. 14	June 3	Sept. 24	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	Oct. 16	Dec. 16
1950	Mar. 3	Apr. 2	May 22	Sept. 12	Sept. 21	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	Dec. 4
1951	Mar. 22	Apr. 21	June 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 15	Oct. 23	Dec. 24
1952	Mar. 11	Apr. 10	May 30	Sept. 20	Sept. 29	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	Dec. 13
1953	Mar. 1	Mar. 31	May 20	Sept. 10	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	Oct. 2	Dec. 2
1954	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	June 7	Sept. 28	Oct. 7	Oct. 12	Oct. 20	Dec. 20
1955	Mar. 8	Apr. 7	May 27	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 1	Oct. 9	Dec. 10
1956	Feb. 26	Mar. 27	May 16	Sept. 6	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Sept. 28	Nov. 29
1957	Mar. 17	Apr. 16	June 5	Sept. 26	Oct. 5	Oct. 10	Oct. 18	Dec. 18

All holidays begin at sundown on the evening before the date given.

U. S. Postal Regulations

First Class (limit 70 pounds):

Letters and written and sealed matter, 3 cents for each ounce, local and non-local, except that drop letters are subject to 1 cent for each ounce when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers.

Government postal cards, 1 cent.

Private mailing or post cards, 1 cent.

Air Mail (limit 70 pounds):

Five cents for each ounce or fraction thereof within the continental United States, within any Territory or possession of the United States, within any geographical area which is a protectorate of the United States, or between any of the foregoing. This includes air mail to or from Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Canton Island, Canal Zone, Guam and any other place where the United States mail service is in operation.

Second Class (no limit of weight):

Newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals containing notice of second-class entry, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, or the fourth-class rate, whichever is lower.

Third Class (limit 8 ounces):

Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter, also merchandise, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each 2 ounces.

Books (including catalogues) of 24 pages or more, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, sections and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces.

Identical pieces of third-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 pounds or 200 pieces, at the rate of 12 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in case of circulars, miscellaneous printed matter and merchandise, and 8 cents a pound, or fraction thereof, in the case of books or catalogues having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., with a minimum charge of 1 cent a piece in either case. Apply to postmaster for permit.

For conditions and restrictions governing mail to our armed forces overseas, consult postmaster.

Fourth Class (over 8 ounces):

Limit of size, 100 inches length and girth combined. Limit of weight, 70 pounds.

Merchandise, books, printed matter and all other mailable matter not in first or second class.

Special Rates For Books:

Books (containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of

books) all zones: 3 cents a pound plus 1 cent up to and including 16 pounds; 17 to 27 pounds, 3 cents a pound plus 2 cents; 28 to 38 pounds, 3 cents a pound plus 3 cents; 39 to 49 pounds, 3 cents a pound plus 4 cents; 50 to 61 pounds, 3 cents a pound plus 5 cents; 62 to 70 pounds, 3 cents a pound plus 6 cents.

Library Books:

Books sent by authorized libraries to readers and when returned by such readers, for delivery within the first three zones or the State in which mailed: 4 cents for the first pound and 1 cent for each additional pound up to and including 47 pounds; 52 cents for 48 pounds and 1 cent for each additional pound up to and including 70 pounds.

Special Delivery and Special Handling Fees:

The prepayment of the special-delivery fee on second-, third- or fourth-class mail entitles it to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, and also entitles it to special delivery at the office of address.

Parcels of fourth-class matter endorsed "Special Handling" will be given the most expeditious handling, transportation and delivery practicable (but not special delivery) upon payment in addition to the regular postage of the following charge:

Weight	Special delivery		Special handling
	First class	Second, third or fourth class	(Fourth class only)
Up to 2 pounds . . .	13¢	17¢	10¢
Over 2 pounds up to 10 pounds . . .	20¢	25¢	15¢
Over 10 pounds . . .	25¢	35¢	20¢

Registered, Insured and C. O. D. Mail:

The sending of registered or insured mail to Army and Navy personnel overseas is restricted. Consult postmasters for details. C. O. D. mail cannot be sent to Navy personnel on board ships or at overseas shore stations.

Registered Mail:

Fees for indemnity limited to:

\$ 5	\$.20	\$ 500	\$.95
50 . . . . .	.25	600	1.05
75 . . . . .	.35	700	1.15
100 . . . . .	.40	800	1.20
200 . . . . .	.55	900	1.25
300 . . . . .	.65	1,000	1.35
400 . . . . .	.80		

Domestic registered mail is subject to surcharges in addition to regular registry fees as follows: When declared value exceeds maximum indemnity covered by registry fee paid by not more than \$50, 2

cents; over \$50, not over \$100, 3 cents; over \$100, not over \$200, 4 cents; over \$200, not over \$400, 6 cents; over \$400, not over \$600, 7 cents; over \$600, not over \$800, 8 cents; over \$800 but less than \$1,000, 10 cents. If excess of declared value over maximum indemnity covered by registry fee paid is \$1,000 or more, additional fees for each \$1,000 or part of \$1,000 are: For local delivery or delivery in 1st zone, 11 cents; 2d zone, 12 cents; 3d zone, 14 cents; 4th zone, 15 cents; 5th or 6th zone, 16 cents; 7th or 8th zone, 18 cents. In the case of nonnegotiable securities, surcharge is based on known or estimated cost of duplication.

Registration fee for mail without intrinsic value for which no indemnity is paid, 20 cents.

Insured Mail (third and fourth classes):

Fees for indemnity limited to:

\$ 5	\$.03	\$ 50	\$.15
\$25 .....	.10	200 .....	.25

C. O. D. Mail:

Unregistered (third and fourth classes and sealed matter of any class bearing postage at the first-class rate). Fees for collections and indemnity limited to:

\$ 2.50	\$.15	\$100	\$.50
5 .....	.20	150 .....	.55
25 .....	.30	200 .....	.60
50 .....	.40		

Domestic mail of any class sealed against inspection and bearing postage at the first-class rate may be sent as registered collect-on-delivery mail. The maximum amount collectible is \$200; maximum indemnity, \$1,000. For further details, consult postmaster.

A demurrage charge of 5 cents a day is collected on each C. O. D. article which the addressee fails to accept within 20 days after the first attempt to deliver or the first notice of arrival at the office of address is given.

Fee of 5 cents is charged for notifying sender of nondelivery of C. O. D. mail.

Return receipts for registered or insured mail: fee, if requested at time of mailing, 4 cents; after mailing, 7 cents; at time of mailing to show address of delivery, 31 cents.

An additional charge of 20 cents is made when registered, insured or C. O. D. mail is restricted in delivery to addressee only, or to the addressee or order.

Certificates of mailing for ordinary mail of any class and additional certificates for ordinary, registered, insured and C. O. D.

mail, 1 cent for each article described thereon.

Foreign Regular Mail

South and Central America (except European possessions), Canada, Newfoundland, Labrador, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Andorra, and Spain: Letters, 3 cents an ounce or fraction; Post cards, 2 cents single, 4 cents reply-paid.

Other countries: Letters, 5 cents first ounce, 3 cents each additional ounce. Post cards, 3 cents single, 6 cents reply-paid.

Air Mail Postage Rates

Domestic (includes Alaska, Canal Zone, Canton Island, Guam, Hawaii, Midway Island, Puerto Rico, U. S. Virgin Islands, Wake Island), Canada and Mexico: FIVE cents (\$.05) per ounce.

Air mail addressed for delivery to APO's or Fleet Post Offices outside the continental United States care of Postmaster—FIVE cents (\$.05) per ounce—limit EIGHT ounces.

By air to U. S. Coast, or border, exchange offices and thence by ordinary means to destination, SEVEN cents (\$.07) per ounce or fraction. This rate includes air service in the United States and surface transportation onward to destination.

Foreign Air Mail Rates per half ounce in cents from the U. S. to destination

Aden	25
Afghanistan	25
Albania	15
Algeria	15
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	25
Angola (Portuguese West Africa)	25
Argentina	10
Australla	25
Austria	15
Azores	15
Bahamas	10
Bahrein Islands	25
Barbados	10
Belgian Congo	25
Belgium	15
Bermuda	10
Bolivia	10
Brazil	10
British Cameroons	25
British Guiana	10
British Honduras	10
British Somaliland	25
Brunei	25
Bulgaria	15
Burma	25
Cameroun	25
Canada (per ounce)	05

(Continued on page 778)

EXCEPTIONS (See Chart on opposite page)

In the first or second zone, where the distance by the shortest regular practicable mail route is 300 miles or more, the rate is the same as for the third zone. On parcels collected on rural routes, the postage is 2 cents less per parcel than at rates in table when for local delivery and 3 cents less per parcel when for other than local delivery. Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds, but exceeding 84 inches in length and girth combined, are subject to 10-pound rate. For special rates on catalogues, and other similar printed advertising matter, consult postmaster.

Parcel Post

Weight	Local	Zones (in miles)						
		1-2 Up to 150	3 150 to 300	4 300 to 600	5 600 to 1,000	6 1,000 to 1,400	7 1,400 to 1,800	8 Over 1,800 miles
1	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.15	\$0.16
2	.09	.11	.12	.15	.18	.20	.24	.27
3	.09	.12	.14	.18	.23	.27	.33	.38
4	.10	.13	.16	.22	.28	.34	.42	.49
5	.10	.14	.18	.25	.34	.41	.52	.61
6	.11	.15	.20	.29	.39	.48	.61	.72
7	.11	.16	.22	.32	.44	.56	.70	.83
8	.12	.17	.24	.36	.50	.63	.79	.95
9	.12	.18	.26	.39	.56	.70	.89	1.06
10	.13	.19	.28	.43	.61	.77	.98	1.17
11	.13	.20	.30	.46	.66	.84	1.07	1.29
12	.14	.22	.32	.50	.72	.92	1.16	1.40
13	.14	.23	.34	.54	.77	.99	1.26	1.51
14	.15	.24	.36	.58	.82	1.06	1.35	1.63
15	.15	.25	.38	.61	.89	1.13	1.44	1.74
16	.16	.26	.40	.65	.94	1.21	1.53	1.85
17	.16	.27	.42	.68	.99	1.28	1.63	1.97
18	.17	.28	.44	.72	1.05	1.35	1.72	2.08
19	.17	.29	.46	.75	1.10	1.42	1.81	2.19
20	.18	.30	.48	.79	1.15	1.49	1.91	2.31
21	.18	.31	.50	.82	1.21	1.57	2.00	2.42
22	.19	.33	.53	.87	1.27	1.64	2.09	2.53
23	.19	.34	.55	.90	1.32	1.71	2.18	2.65
24	.20	.35	.57	.94	1.37	1.78	2.28	2.76
25	.20	.36	.59	.97	1.43	1.85	2.37	2.87
26	.21	.37	.61	1.01	1.48	1.93	2.46	2.99
27	.21	.38	.63	1.04	1.53	2.00	2.55	3.10
28	.22	.39	.65	1.08	1.60	2.07	2.65	3.21
29	.22	.40	.67	1.11	1.65	2.14	2.74	3.33
30	.23	.41	.69	1.15	1.70	2.21	2.83	3.44
31	.23	.42	.71	1.18	1.75	2.29	2.93	3.55
32	.24	.44	.73	1.23	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67
33	.24	.45	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78
34	.25	.46	.77	1.30	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89
35	.25	.47	.79	1.33	1.98	2.58	3.30	4.01

Weight	Local	Zones (in miles)						
		1-2 Up to 150	3 150 to 300	4 300 to 600	5 600 to 1,000	6 1,000 to 1,400	7 1,400 to 1,800	8 Over 1,800 miles
36	\$0.26	\$0.48	\$0.81	\$1.37	\$2.03	\$2.65	\$3.39	\$4.12
37	.26	.49	.83	1.40	2.08	2.72	3.48	4.23
38	.27	.50	.85	1.44	2.14	2.79	3.57	4.35
39	.27	.52	.88	1.47	2.19	2.86	3.67	4.46
40	.28	.53	.90	1.51	2.25	2.94	3.76	4.57
41	.28	.54	.92	1.55	2.30	3.01	3.85	4.69
42	.29	.56	.94	1.59	2.36	3.08	3.94	4.80
43	.29	.57	.96	1.62	2.41	3.15	4.04	4.91
44	.30	.58	.98	1.66	2.46	3.22	4.13	5.03
45	.30	.59	1.00	1.69	2.52	3.30	4.22	5.14
46	.31	.60	1.02	1.73	2.58	3.37	4.32	5.25
47	.31	.61	1.04	1.76	2.63	3.44	4.41	5.37
48	.32	.62	1.06	1.80	2.69	3.51	4.50	5.48
49	.32	.63	1.08	1.83	2.74	3.58	4.59	5.59
50	.33	.64	1.10	1.87	2.79	3.66	4.69	5.71
51	.33	.65	1.12	1.91	2.84	3.73	4.78	5.82
52	.34	.67	1.14	1.95	2.90	3.80	4.87	5.93
53	.34	.68	1.16	1.98	2.96	3.87	4.96	6.05
54	.35	.69	1.18	2.02	3.01	3.94	5.06	6.16
55	.35	.70	1.21	2.05	3.07	4.02	5.15	6.27
56	.36	.71	1.23	2.09	3.12	4.09	5.24	6.39
57	.36	.72	1.25	2.12	3.17	4.16	5.34	6.50
58	.37	.73	1.27	2.16	3.23	4.23	5.43	6.61
59	.37	.74	1.29	2.19	3.29	4.31	5.52	6.73
60	.38	.75	1.31	2.24	3.34	4.38	5.61	6.84
61	.38	.76	1.33	2.27	3.39	4.45	5.71	6.95
62	.39	.78	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.52	5.80	7.07
63	.39	.79	1.37	2.34	3.50	4.59	5.89	7.18
64	.40	.80	1.39	2.38	3.55	4.67	5.98	7.29
65	.40	.81	1.41	2.41	3.62	4.74	6.08	7.41
66	.41	.82	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52
67	.41	.83	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63
68	.42	.84	1.47	2.52	3.78	4.95	6.36	7.75
69	.42	.85	1.49	2.55	3.83	5.03	6.45	7.86
70	.43	.87	1.51	2.60	3.88	5.10	6.54	7.97

(Continued from page 776)

Canary Islands	25	Madeira	15
Cape Verde Islands	25	Malayan Union	25
Ceylon	25	Malta	15
Chile	10	Manchuria	25
China	25	Martinique	10
Colombia	10	Mauritania	25
Corsica	15	Mauritius	25
Costa Rica	10	Mexico (per ounce)	05
Cuba	08	Morocco (British, French, Spanish)	15
Curaçao	10	Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa)	25
Cyprus	25	Netherlands	15
Czechoslovakia	15	Netherlands Indies	25
Dahomey	25	New Caledonia	25
Denmark	15	Newfoundland† (incl. Labrador)	10
Dominican Republic	10	New Zealand	25
Ecuador	10	Nicaragua	10
Egypt	15	Niger	25
Eire	15	Nigeria	25
Eritrea	25	North Borneo, State of	25
Estonian S.S.R.	15	Norway	15
Ethiopia	25	Nyasaland	25
Falkland Islands	10	Pakistan	25
Faeroe Islands	15	Palestine	25
Fiji Islands	25	Panama	10
Finland	15	Paraguay	10
France	15	Peru	10
French Cameroons (Cameroun)	25	Philippines	25
French Equatorial Africa	25	Poland	15
French Guiana	10	Portugal	15
French Guinea	25	Portuguese Guinea	25
French India	25	Portuguese India	25
French Somaliland	25	Réunion	25
French Sudan	25	Rhodesia, Northern and Southern	25
Gambia	25	Rumania	15
Germany*	15	Salvador, El	10
Gibraltar	15	Sarawak	25
Gold Coast	25	Saudi Arabia	25
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15	Sénégal	25
Greece	15	Siam	25
Guadeloupe	10	Sierra Leone	25
Guatemala	10	Singapore	25
Haiti	10	South West Africa	25
Honduras (Republic of)	10	Spain	15
Hong Kong	25	Spanish Guinea	25
Hungary	15	Surinam	10
Iceland	15	Sweden	15
India	25	Switzerland	15
Indo-Chinese Union†	25	Syria	25
Iran	25	Tanganyika Territory	25
Iraq	25	Togo	25
Italian Somaliland	25	Trans-Jordan	25
Italy (continental only)	15	Trinidad	10
Ivory Coast	25	Tunisia	15
Jamalca	10	Turkey	15
Kenya	25	Uganda	25
Latvian S.S.R.	15	Union of South Africa	25
Lebanon	25	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	15
Leeward Islands: Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, British Virgin Islands	10	Uruguay	10
Liberia	25	Vatican City State	15
Libya	15	Venezuela	10
Lithuanian S.S.R.	15	Windward Islands: Grenada, Grena- dines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent	10
Luxemburg	15	Yemen	25
Macao	25	Yugoslavia	15
Madagascar	25	Zanzibar (incl. Pemba)	25

*Articles limited to 1 pound in weight.

†Articles limited to 2 ounces in weight.

‡Articles limited to 60 pounds in weight.

All other places limited to 4 pounds 6 ounces.

SPORTS



Edited by

GRANTLAND RICE

Famous Sports Columnist

Dean of American Sports Writers

Associate Editor

PETER BRANDWEIN

The Record

By Grantland Rice

*When the game is done and the players creep
One by one to the League of Sleep,
Deep in the night they may not know
The way of the fight, the fate of the foe.
The cheer that passed, and applauding hands,
Are stilled at last—but the Record stands.*

*The errors made, and the base hits wrought;
Here the race was run! There the fight was fought!
Yet the game is done when the sun sinks low
And one by one from the field they go;
Their day has passed through the Twilight Gates,
But the Scroll is cast—and the Record waits.*

*So take, my lad, what the Great Game gives,
For all men die—but the Record lives.*

PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL LEAGUE—AMERICAN LEAGUE—NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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Walter W. Mulbry, Secretary-Treasurer

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BASEBALL

THE POPULAR TRADITION that baseball was invented by Abner Doubleday at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839, has been enshrined in the Hall of Fame and National Museum of Baseball erected in that town, but research has proved that a game called "Base Ball" was played in this country and England before 1839. However, the first team baseball as we know it was played at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., on June 19, 1846, between the Knickerbockers and the New York Nine. There was a gradual growth of baseball and an improvement of equipment and playing skill in the next fifty years. Soldiers returning home from the Civil War spread over the country the game they had learned to play in their camps.

Historians have it that the first pitcher to throw a curve was William A. (Candy) Cummings in 1867. The Cincinnati Red Stockings were the first all-professional

team and in 1869 they played 64 games without a loss. The standard ball of the same size and weight, still the rule, was adopted in 1872. The first catcher's mask was worn in 1875. The National League was organized in 1876. The first chest protector was donned in 1885. The three-strike rule was put on the books in 1887 and the four-ball ticket to first base came in 1889. The pitching distance, formerly shorter, was lengthened to 60 feet 6 inches in 1893 and the rules have been only slightly modified since that time.

The American League, under the vigorous leadership of B. B. Johnson, blossomed forth as a major league in 1901. Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, by action of the two major leagues, became Commissioner of Baseball in 1921 and, upon his death (1944), Albert B. Chandler, former United States Senator from Kentucky, was elected to that office (1945).

Baseball Statistics

Source: The Elias Baseball Bureau, New York City.

Record of World Series Games

Figures in parentheses indicate number of victories for each club. Pitchers named are winner and loser, respectively.

1903—BOSTON A. L. (5) vs. PITTSBURGH N. L. (3)

(Not under Brush rules)

Managers—J. J. Collins, Boston; F. C. Clarke, Pittsburgh.

Oct. 1—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	7	Boston (Young).....	3	At Boston
Oct. 2—Boston (Dinneen).....	3	Pittsburgh (Leever).....	0	At Boston
Oct. 3—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	4	Boston (Hughes).....	2	At Boston
Oct. 6—Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	5	Boston (Dinneen).....	4	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 7—Boston (Young).....	11	Pittsburgh (Kennedy).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 8—Boston (Dinneen).....	6	Pittsburgh (Leever).....	3	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 10—Boston (Young).....	7	Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	3	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 13—Boston (Dinneen).....	3	Pittsburgh (Phillippe).....	0	At Boston

1904—NO SERIES

1905—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (1)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

Oct. 9—New York (Mathewson).....	3	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 10—Philadelphia (Bender).....	3	New York (McGinnity).....	0	At New York
Oct. 12—New York (Mathewson).....	9	Philadelphia (Coakley).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 13—New York (McGinnity).....	1	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At New York
Oct. 14—New York (Mathewson).....	2	Philadelphia (Bender).....	0	At New York

1906—CHICAGO A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—Fielder Jones, Chicago A. L.; Frank L. Chance, Chicago N. L.

Oct. 9—Chicago A (Altrock).....	2	Chicago N (Brown).....	1	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
Oct. 10—Chicago N (Reulbach).....	7	Chicago A (White).....	1	At Chicago Am. Pk.
Oct. 11—Chicago A (Walsh).....	3	Chicago N (Pfister).....	0	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
Oct. 12—Chicago N (Brown).....	1	Chicago A (Altrock).....	0	At Chicago Am. Pk.
Oct. 13—Chicago A (Walsh).....	8	Chicago N (Pfister).....	6	At Chicago Nat. Pk.
Oct. 14—Chicago A (White).....	8	Chicago N (Brown).....	3	At Chicago Am. Pk.

1907—CHICAGO N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (0)

Managers—Frank L. Chance, Chicago; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

Oct. 8—Chicago (tie).....	3	Detroit (tie).....	3	At Chicago (12 inn.)
Oct. 9—Chicago (Pfister).....	3	Detroit (Mullin).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 10—Chicago (Reulbach).....	5	Detroit (Siever).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 11—Chicago (Overall).....	6	Detroit (Donovan).....	1	At Detroit
Oct. 12—Chicago (Brown).....	2	Detroit (Mullin).....	0	At Detroit

1908—CHICAGO N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (1)

Managers—Frank L. Chance, Chicago; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

Oct. 10—Chicago (Brown).....	10	Detroit (Summers).....	6	At Detroit
Oct. 11—Chicago (Overall).....	6	Detroit (Donovan).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 12—Detroit (Mullin).....	8	Chicago (Pfister).....	3	At Chicago
Oct. 13—Chicago (Brown).....	3	Detroit (Summers).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 14—Chicago (Overall).....	2	Detroit (Donovan).....	0	At Detroit

1909—PITTSBURGH N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—Fred C. Clarke, Pittsburgh; Hugh Jennings, Detroit.

Oct. 8—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	4	Detroit (Mullin).....	1	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 9—Detroit (Donovan).....	7	Pittsburgh (Camnitz).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 11—Pittsburgh (Maddox).....	8	Detroit (Summers).....	6	At Detroit
Oct. 12—Detroit (Mullin).....	5	Pittsburgh (Leifield).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 13—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	8	Detroit (Summers).....	4	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 14—Detroit (Mullin).....	5	Pittsburgh (Willis).....	4	At Detroit
Oct. 16—Pittsburgh (Adams).....	8	Detroit (Donovan).....	0	At Detroit

1910—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Frank L. Chance, Chicago.

Oct. 17—Philadelphia (Bender).....	4	Chicago (Overall).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 18—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	9	Chicago (Brown).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 20—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	12	Chicago (McIntire).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 22—Chicago (Brown).....	4	Philadelphia (Bender).....	3	At Chicago (10 inn.)
Oct. 23—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	7	Chicago (Brown).....	2	At Chicago

1911—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 14—New York (Mathewson).....	2	Philadelphia (Bender).....	1	At New York
Oct. 16—Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	New York (Marquard).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 17—Philadelphia (Coombs).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At New York (11 inn.)
Oct. 24—Philadelphia (Bender).....	4	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 25—New York (Crandall).....	4	Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	At New York (10 inn.)
Oct. 26—Philadelphia (Bender).....	13	New York (Ames).....	2	At Philadelphia

1912—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (3)

Managers—J. Garland Stahl, Boston; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 8—Boston (Wood).....	4	New York (Tesreau).....	3	At New York
Oct. 9—Boston (tie).....	6	New York (tie).....	6	At Boston (11 inn.)
Oct. 10—New York (Marquard).....	2	Boston (O'Brien).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 11—Boston (Wood).....	3	New York (Tesreau).....	1	At New York
Oct. 12—Boston (Bedient).....	2	New York (Mathewson).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 14—New York (Marquard).....	5	Boston (O'Brien).....	2	At New York
Oct. 15—New York (Tesreau).....	11	Boston (Wood).....	4	At Boston
Oct. 16—Boston (Wood).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	2	At Boston (10 inn.)

1913—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 7—Philadelphia (Bender).....	6	New York (Marquard).....	4	At New York
Oct. 8—New York (Mathewson).....	3	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia (10 inn.)
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Bush).....	8	New York (Tesreau).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—Philadelphia (Bender).....	6	New York (Demaree).....	5	At Philadelphia
Oct. 11—Philadelphia (Plank).....	3	New York (Mathewson).....	1	At New York

1914—BOSTON N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (0)

Managers—George T. Stallings, Boston; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

Oct. 9—Boston (Rudolph).....	7	Philadelphia (Bender).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 10—Boston (James).....	1	Philadelphia (Plank).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 12—Boston (James).....	5	Philadelphia (Bush).....	4	At Boston (12 inn.)
Oct. 13—Boston (Rudolph).....	3	Philadelphia (Shawkey).....	1	At Boston

1915—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA N. L. (1)

Managers—William Carrigan, Boston; Patrick J. Moran, Philadelphia.

Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Alexander).....	3	Boston (Shore).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 9—Boston (Foster).....	2	Philadelphia (Mayer).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 11—Boston (Leonard).....	2	Philadelphia (Alexander).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 12—Boston (Shore).....	2	Philadelphia (Chalmers).....	1	At Boston
Oct. 13—Boston (Foster).....	5	Philadelphia (Rixey).....	4	At Philadelphia

1916—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (1)

Managers—William Carrigan, Boston; Wilbert J. Robinson, Brooklyn.

Oct. 7—Boston (Shore).....	6	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	5	At Boston
Oct. 9—Boston (Ruth).....	2	Brooklyn (Smith).....	1	At Boston (14 inn.)
Oct. 10—Brooklyn (Coombs).....	4	Boston (Mays).....	3	At Brooklyn
Oct. 11—Boston (Leonard).....	6	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	2	At Brooklyn
Oct. 12—Boston (Shore).....	4	Brooklyn (Pfeffer).....	1	At Boston

1917—CHICAGO A. L. (4) NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Clarence H. Rowland, Chicago; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 6—Chicago (Cicotte).....	2	New York (Sallee).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Chicago (Faber).....	7	New York (Anderson).....	2	At Chicago
Oct. 10—New York (Benton).....	2	Chicago (Cicotte).....	0	At New York
Oct. 11—New York (Schupp).....	5	Chicago (Faber).....	0	At New York
Oct. 13—Chicago (Faber).....	8	New York (Sallee).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 15—Chicago (Faber).....	4	New York (Benton).....	2	At New York

1918—BOSTON A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—E. G. Barrow, Boston; Fred L. Mitchell, Chicago.

Sept. 5—Boston (Ruth).....	1	Chicago (Vaughn).....	0	At Chicago
Sept. 6—Chicago (Tyler).....	3	Boston (Bush).....	1	At Chicago
Sept. 7—Boston (Mays).....	2	Chicago (Vaughn).....	1	At Chicago
Sept. 9—Boston (Ruth).....	3	Chicago (Douglas).....	2	At Boston
Sept. 10—Chicago (Vaughn).....	3	Boston (Jones).....	0	At Boston
Sept. 11—Boston (Mays).....	2	Chicago (Tyler).....	1	At Boston

1919—CINCINNATI N. L. (5) vs. CHICAGO A. L. (3)

Managers—Patrick J. Moran, Cincinnati; William Gleason, Chicago.

Oct. 1—Cincinnati (Ruether).....	9	Chicago (Cicotte).....	1	At Cincinnati
Oct. 2—Cincinnati (Sallee).....	4	Chicago (Williams).....	2	At Cincinnati
Oct. 3—Chicago (Kerr).....	3	Cincinnati (Fisher).....	0	At Chicago
Oct. 4—Cincinnati (Ring).....	2	Chicago (Cicotte).....	0	At Chicago
Oct. 6—Cincinnati (Eller).....	5	Chicago (Williams).....	0	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Chicago (Kerr).....	5	Cincinnati (Ring).....	4	At Cincinnati
Oct. 8—Chicago (Cicotte).....	4	Cincinnati (Sallee).....	1	At Cincinnati
Oct. 9—Cincinnati (Eller).....	10	Chicago (Williams).....	5	At Chicago (10 inn.)

1920—CLEVELAND A. L. (5) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (2)

Managers—Tris Speaker, Cleveland; Wilbert J. Robinson, Brooklyn.

Oct. 5—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	3	Brooklyn (Marquard).....	1	At Brooklyn
Oct. 6—Brooklyn (Grimes).....	3	Cleveland (Bagby).....	0	At Brooklyn
Oct. 7—Brooklyn (Smith).....	2	Cleveland (Caldwell).....	1	At Brooklyn
Oct. 9—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	5	Brooklyn (Cadore).....	1	At Cleveland
Oct. 10—Cleveland (Bagby).....	8	Brooklyn (Grimes).....	1	At Cleveland
Oct. 11—Cleveland (Mails).....	1	Brooklyn (Smith).....	0	At Cleveland
Oct. 12—Cleveland (Coveleskie).....	3	Brooklyn (Grimes).....	0	At Cleveland

1921—NEW YORK N. L. (5) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (3)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York N. L.; Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.

Oct. 5—New York A (Mays).....	3	New York N (Nehf).....	0	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 6—New York A (Hoyt).....	3	New York N (Douglas).....	0	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 7—New York N (Barnes).....	13	New York A (Quinn).....	5	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 9—New York N (Douglas).....	4	New York A (Mays).....	2	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 10—New York A (Hoyt).....	3	New York N (Nehf).....	1	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 11—New York N (Barnes).....	8	New York A (Shawkey).....	5	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 12—New York N (Douglas).....	2	New York A (Mays).....	1	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 13—New York N (Nehf).....	1	New York A (Hoyt).....	0	At Polo Grounds

1922—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (0)

Managers—John J. McGraw, New York N. L.; Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.

Oct. 4—New York N (Ryan).....	3	New York A (Bush).....	2	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 5—New York N (tie).....	3	New York A (tie).....	3	At Polo Grounds (10 inn.)
Oct. 6—New York N (Scott).....	3	New York A (Hoyt).....	0	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 7—New York N (McQuillan).....	4	New York A (Mays).....	3	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 8—New York N (Nehf).....	5	New York A (Bush).....	3	At Polo Grounds

1923—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York A. L.; John J. McGraw, New York N. L.

Oct. 10—New York N (Ryan).....	5	New York A (Bush).....	4	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 11—New York A (Pennock).....	4	New York N (McQuillan).....	2	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 12—New York N (Nehf).....	1	New York A (Jones).....	0	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 13—New York A (Shawkey).....	8	New York N (Scott).....	4	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 14—New York A (Bush).....	8	New York N (Bentley).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 15—New York A (Pennock).....	6	New York N (Nehf).....	4	At Polo Grounds

1924—WASHINGTON A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (3)

Managers—Stanley R. Harris, Washington; John J. McGraw, New York.

Oct. 4—New York (Nehf).....	4	Washington (Johnson).....	3	At Washington (12 inn.)
Oct. 5—Washington (Zachary).....	4	New York (Bentley).....	3	At Washington
Oct. 6—New York (McQuillan).....	6	Washington (Marberry).....	4	At New York
Oct. 7—Washington (Mogridge).....	7	New York (Barnes).....	4	At New York
Oct. 8—New York (Bentley).....	6	Washington (Johnson).....	2	At New York
Oct. 9—Washington (Zachary).....	2	New York (Nehf).....	1	At Washington
Oct. 10—Washington (Johnson).....	4	New York (Bentley).....	3	At Washington (12 inn.)

1925—PITTSBURGH N. L. (4) vs. WASHINGTON A. L. (3)

Managers—William B. McKechnie, Pittsburgh; Stanley R. Harris, Washington.

Oct. 7—Washington (Johnson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Meadows).....	1	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 8—Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	3	Washington (Coveleskie).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 10—Washington (Ferguson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	3	At Washington
Oct. 11—Washington (Johnson).....	4	Pittsburgh (Yde).....	0	At Washington
Oct. 12—Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	6	Washington (Coveleskie).....	3	At Washington
Oct. 13—Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	3	Washington (Ferguson).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 15—Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	9	Washington (Johnson).....	7	At Pittsburgh

1926—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (3)

Managers—Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis; Miller J. Huggins, New York.

Oct. 2—New York (Pennock).....	2	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	1	At New York
Oct. 3—St. Louis (Alexander).....	6	New York (Shocker).....	2	At New York
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Haines).....	4	New York (Ruether).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 6—New York (Hoyt).....	10	St. Louis (Reinhart).....	5	At St. Louis
Oct. 7—New York (Pennock).....	3	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	2	At St. Louis (10 inn.)
Oct. 9—St. Louis (Alexander).....	10	New York (Shawkey).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Haines).....	3	New York (Hoyt).....	2	At New York

1927—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. PITTSBURGH N. L. (0)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York; Owen J. Bush, Pittsburgh.

Oct. 5—New York (Hoyt).....	5	Pittsburgh (Kremer).....	4	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 6—New York (Pipgras).....	6	Pittsburgh (Aldridge).....	2	At Pittsburgh
Oct. 7—New York (Pennock).....	8	Pittsburgh (Meadows).....	1	At New York
Oct. 8—New York (Moore).....	4	Pittsburgh (Miljus).....	3	At New York

1928—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (0)

Managers—Miller J. Huggins, New York; William B. McKechnie, St. Louis.

Oct. 4—New York (Hoyt).....	4	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	1	At New York
Oct. 5—New York (Pipgras).....	9	St. Louis (Alexander).....	3	At New York
Oct. 7—New York (Zachary).....	7	St. Louis (Haines).....	3	At St. Louis
Oct. 9—New York (Hoyt).....	7	St. Louis (Sherdel).....	3	At St. Louis

1929—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (1)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Joseph V. McCarthy, Chicago.

Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Ehmke).....	3	Chicago (Root).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	9	Chicago (Malone).....	3	At Chicago
Oct. 11—Chicago (Bush).....	3	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 12—Philadelphia (Rommel).....	10	Chicago (Blake).....	8	At Philadelphia
Oct. 14—Philadelphia (Walberg).....	3	Chicago (Malone).....	2	At Philadelphia

1930—PHILADELPHIA A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (2)

Managers—Connie Mack, Philadelphia; Charles E. Street, St. Louis.

Oct. 1—Philadelphia (Grove).....	5	St. Louis (Grimes).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 2—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	6	St. Louis (Rhém).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 4—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	5	Philadelphia (Walberg).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Haines).....	3	Philadelphia (Grove).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 6—Philadelphia (Grove).....	2	St. Louis (Grimes).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 8—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	8	St. Louis (Hallahan).....	1	At Philadelphia

1931—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. PHILADELPHIA A. L. (3)

Managers—Charles E. Street, St. Louis; Connie Mack, Philadelphia.

Oct. 1—Philadelphia (Grove).....	6	St. Louis (Derringer).....	2	At St. Louis
Oct. 2—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	2	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Grimes).....	5	Philadelphia (Grove).....	2	At Philadelphia
Oct. 6—Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	3	St. Louis (Johnson).....	0	At Philadelphia
Oct. 7—St. Louis (Hallahan).....	5	Philadelphia (Hoyt).....	1	At Philadelphia
Oct. 9—Philadelphia (Grove).....	8	St. Louis (Derringer).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Grimes).....	4	Philadelphia (Earnshaw).....	2	At St. Louis

1932—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

Sept. 28—New York (Ruffing).....	12	Chicago (Bush).....	6	At New York
Sept. 29—New York (Gomez).....	5	Chicago (Warneke).....	2	At New York
Oct. 1—New York (Pipgras).....	7	Chicago (Root).....	5	At Chicago
Oct. 2—New York (Moore).....	13	Chicago (May).....	6	At Chicago

1933—NEW YORK N. L. (4) vs. WASHINGTON A. L. (1)

Managers—William H. Terry, New York; Joseph E. Cronin, Washington.

Oct. 3—New York (Hubbell).....	4	Washington (Stewart).....	2	At New York
Oct. 4—New York (Schumacher).....	6	Washington (Crowder).....	1	At New York
Oct. 5—Washington (Whitehill).....	4	New York (Fitzsimmons).....	0	At Washington
Oct. 6—New York (Hubbell).....	2	Washington (Weaver).....	1	At Washington (11 inn.)
Oct. 7—New York (Luque).....	4	Washington (Russell).....	3	At Washington (10 inn.)

1934—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—Frank F. Frisch, St. Louis; Gordon S. Cochrane, Detroit.

Oct. 3—St. Louis (J. Dean).....	8	Detroit (Crowder).....	3	At Detroit
Oct. 4—Detroit (Rowe).....	3	St. Louis (W. Walker).....	2	At Detroit (12 inn.)
Oct. 5—St. Louis (P. Dean).....	4	Detroit (Bridges).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 6—Detroit (Auker).....	10	St. Louis (W. Walker).....	4	At St. Louis
Oct. 7—Detroit (Bridges).....	3	St. Louis (J. Dean).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 8—St. Louis (P. Dean).....	4	Detroit (Rowe).....	3	At Detroit
Oct. 9—St. Louis (J. Dean).....	11	Detroit (Auker).....	0	At Detroit

1935—DETROIT A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (2)

Managers—Gordon S. Cochrane, Detroit; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

Oct. 2—Chicago (Warneke).....	3	Detroit (Rowe).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 3—Detroit (Bridges).....	8	Chicago (Root).....	3	At Detroit
Oct. 4—Detroit (Rowe).....	6	Chicago (French).....	5	At Chicago (11 inn.)
Oct. 5—Detroit (Crowder).....	2	Chicago (Carleton).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 6—Chicago (Warneke).....	3	Detroit (Rowe).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Detroit (Bridges).....	4	Chicago (French).....	3	At Detroit

1936—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (2)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, Yankees; William H. Terry, Giants.

Sept. 30—Giants (Hubbell).....	6	Yankees (Ruffing).....	1	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 2—Yankees (Gomez).....	18	Giants (Schumacher).....	4	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 3—Yankees (Hadley).....	2	Giants (Fitzsimmons).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 4—Yankees (Pearson).....	5	Giants (Hubbell).....	2	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 5—Giants (Schumacher).....	5	Yankees (Malone).....	4	At Yankee Stadium (10 inn.)
Oct. 6—Yankees (Gomez).....	13	Giants (Fitzsimmons).....	5	At Polo Grounds

1937—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, Yankees; William H. Terry, Giants.

Oct. 6—Yankees (Gomez).....	8	Giants (Hubbell).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 7—Yankees (Ruffing).....	8	Giants (Melton).....	1	At Yankee Stadium
Oct. 8—Yankees (Pearson).....	5	Giants (Schumacher).....	1	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 9—Giants (Hubbell).....	7	Yankees (Hadley).....	3	At Polo Grounds
Oct. 10—Yankees (Gomez).....	4	Giants (Melton).....	2	At Polo Grounds

1938—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Charles L. Hartnett, Chicago.

Oct. 5—New York (Ruffing).....	3	Chicago (Lee).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 6—New York (Gomez).....	6	Chicago (Dean).....	3	At Chicago
Oct. 8—New York (Pearson).....	5	Chicago (Bryant).....	2	At New York
Oct. 9—New York (Ruffing).....	8	Chicago (Lee).....	3	At New York

1939—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. CINCINNATI N. L. (0)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; William B. McKechnie, Cincinnati.

Oct. 4—New York (Ruffing).....	2	Cincinnati (Derringer).....	1	At New York
Oct. 5—New York (Pearson).....	4	Cincinnati (Walters).....	0	At New York
Oct. 7—New York (Hadley).....	7	Cincinnati (Thompson).....	3	At Cincinnati
Oct. 8—New York (Murphy).....	7	Cincinnati (Walters).....	4	At Cincinnati (10 inn.)

1940—CINCINNATI N. L. (4) vs. DETROIT A. L. (3)

Managers—William B. McKechnie, Cincinnati; Delmar D. Baker, Detroit.

Oct. 2—Detroit (Newsom).....	7	Cincinnati (Derringer).....	2	At Cincinnati
Oct. 3—Cincinnati (Walters).....	5	Detroit (Rowe).....	3	At Cincinnati
Oct. 4—Detroit (Bridges).....	7	Cincinnati (Turner).....	4	At Detroit
Oct. 5—Cincinnati (Derringer).....	5	Detroit (Trout).....	2	At Detroit
Oct. 6—Detroit (Newsom).....	8	Cincinnati (Thompson).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 7—Cincinnati (Walters).....	4	Detroit (Rowe).....	0	At Cincinnati
Oct. 8—Cincinnati (Derringer).....	2	Detroit (Newsom).....	1	At Cincinnati

1941—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; Leo E. Durocher, Brooklyn.

Oct. 1—New York (Ruffing).....	3	Brooklyn (Davis).....	2	At New York
Oct. 2—Brooklyn (Wyatt).....	3	New York (Chandler).....	2	At New York
Oct. 4—New York (Russo).....	2	Brooklyn (Casey).....	1	At Brooklyn
Oct. 5—New York (Murphy).....	7	Brooklyn (Casey).....	4	At Brooklyn
Oct. 6—New York (Bonham).....	3	Brooklyn (Wyatt).....	1	At Brooklyn

1942—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. NEW YORK A. L. (1)

Managers—William H. Southworth, St. Louis; Joseph V. McCarthy, New York.

Sept. 30—New York (Ruffing).....	7	St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	4	At St. Louis
Oct. 1—St. Louis (Beazley).....	4	New York (Bonham).....	3	At St. Louis
Oct. 3—St. Louis (White).....	2	New York (Chandler).....	0	At New York
Oct. 4—St. Louis (Lanier).....	9	New York (Donald).....	6	At New York
Oct. 5—St. Louis (Beazley).....	4	New York (Ruffing).....	2	At New York

1943—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS N. L. (1)

Managers—Joseph V. McCarthy, New York; William H. Southworth, St. Louis.

Oct. 5—New York (Chandler).....	4	St. Louis (Lanier).....	2	At New York
Oct. 6—St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	4	New York (Bonham).....	3	At New York
Oct. 7—New York (Borowy).....	6	St. Louis (Brazle).....	2	At New York
Oct. 10—New York (Russo).....	2	St. Louis (Brecheen).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 11—New York (Chandler).....	2	St. Louis (M. Cooper).....	0	At St. Louis

1944—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. ST. LOUIS A. L. (2)

Managers—William H. Southworth, Cardinals; J. Luther Sewell, Browns.

Oct. 4—Browns (Galehouse).....	2	Cardinals (M. Cooper).....	1	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 5—Cardinals (Donnelly).....	3	Browns (Muncrief).....	2	At Sportsman's Pk. (11 inn.)
Oct. 6—Browns (Kramer).....	6	Cardinals (Wilks).....	2	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 7—Cardinals (Brecheen).....	5	Browns (Jakucki).....	1	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 8—Cardinals (M. Cooper).....	2	Browns (Galehouse).....	0	At Sportsman's Park
Oct. 9—Cardinals (Lanier).....	3	Browns (Potter).....	1	At Sportsman's Park

1945—DETROIT A. L. (4) vs. CHICAGO N. L. (3)

Managers—Stephen F. O'Neill, Detroit; Charles J. Grimm, Chicago.

Oct. 3—Chicago (Borowy).....	9	Detroit (Newhouser).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 4—Detroit (Trucks).....	4	Chicago (Wyse).....	1	At Detroit
Oct. 5—Chicago (Passeau).....	3	Detroit (Overmire).....	0	At Detroit
Oct. 6—Detroit (Trout).....	4	Chicago (Prim).....	1	At Chicago
Oct. 7—Detroit (Newhouser).....	8	Chicago (Borowy).....	4	At Chicago
Oct. 8—Chicago (Borowy).....	8	Detroit (Trout).....	7	At Chicago (12 inn.)
Oct. 10—Detroit (Newhouser).....	9	Chicago (Borowy).....	3	At Chicago

1946—ST. LOUIS N. L. (4) vs. BOSTON A. L. (3)

Managers—Edwin H. Dyer, St. Louis; Joseph E. Cronin, Boston.

Oct. 6—Boston (Johnson).....	3	St. Louis (Pollet).....	2	At St. Louis (10 innings)
Oct. 7—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	3	Boston (Harris).....	0	At St. Louis
Oct. 9—Boston (Ferriss).....	4	St. Louis (Dickson).....	0	At Boston
Oct. 10—St. Louis (Munger).....	12	Boston (Hughson).....	3	At Boston
Oct. 11—Boston (Dobson).....	6	St. Louis (Brazle).....	3	At Boston
Oct. 13—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	4	Boston (Harris).....	1	At St. Louis
Oct. 15—St. Louis (Brecheen).....	4	Boston (Klinger).....	3	At St. Louis

1947—NEW YORK A. L. (4) vs. BROOKLYN N. L. (3)

Managers—Stanley R. Harris, New York; Burton E. Shotton, Brooklyn.

Sept. 30—New York (Shea).....	5	Brooklyn (Branca).....	3	At New York
Oct. 1—New York (Reynolds).....	10	Brooklyn (Lombardi).....	3	At New York
Oct. 2—Brooklyn (Casey).....	9	New York (Newsom).....	8	At Brooklyn
Oct. 3—Brooklyn (Casey).....	3	New York (Bevens).....	2	At Brooklyn
Oct. 4—New York (Shea).....	2	Brooklyn (Barney).....	1	At Brooklyn
Oct. 5—Brooklyn (Branca).....	8	New York (Page).....	6	At New York
Oct. 6—New York (Page).....	5	Brooklyn (Gregg).....	2	At New York

1947 World Series Statistics

COMPOSITE BOX SCORE

NEW YORK AMERICANS

	bats	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	bb.	so.	bat. avg.	po.	a.	e.	fldg. avg.
Stirnweiss, 2b	R	7	27	3	7	0	1	0	3	8	8	.259	18	21	0	1.000
Henrich, rf	L	7	31	2	10	2	0	1	5	2	3	.323	12	0	0	1.000
Berra, c-rf	L	6	19	2	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	.158	21	2	2	.920
DiMaggio, cf	R	7	26	4	8	0	0	2	5	6	6	.231	22	0	0	1.000
McQuinn, lb	R	7	23	3	7	0	0	1	5	6	1	.130	48	4	1	.978
Johnson, 3b	R	7	26	8	7	0	3	0	2	3	4	.269	11	14	0	1.000
Lindell, lf	R	6	18	3	9	3	1	0	7	5	2	.500	11	0	0	1.000
Rizuto, ss	R	7	26	3	8	1	0	0	2	4	0	.308	18	15	0	1.000
Lollar, c	R	2	4	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	.750	2	1	0	1.000
A. Robinson, c	L	3	10	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	.200	13	2	1	.938
Shea, p	R	3	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	.400	1	3	0	1.000
Page, p	L	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	2	0	1.000
Reynolds, p	R	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.500	1	0	0	1.000
Newsom, p	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Raschi, p	R	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Drews, p	R	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	3	0	1.000
Chandler, p	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Bevens, p	R	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Wensloff, p	R	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
aBrown	L	4	3	2	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
bClark, rf	R	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.500	2	0	0	1.000
cPhillips, lb	R	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	4	0	0	1.000
dHouk	R	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
eFrey	L	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals			238	38	67	11	5	4	35	38	37	.282	185	70	4	.985

BROOKLYN NATIONALS

	bats	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	bb.	so.	bat. avg.	po.	a.	e.	fldg. avg.
Stanky, 2b	R	7	25	4	6	1	0	0	2	3	2	.240	18	19	1	.974
J. Robinson, lb	R	7	27	3	7	2	0	0	3	2	4	.259	49	6	0	1.000
fReiser, cf-lf	L	7	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	.250	7	0	1	.875
Walker, rf	L	7	27	1	6	1	0	1	4	3	1	.222	9	1	0	1.000
Hermanski, lf	L	7	19	4	3	0	1	0	1	3	3	.158	15	0	0	1.000
Furillo, cf	R	7	17	2	6	2	0	0	3	3	0	.353	14	1	1	.938
Edwards, c	R	7	27	3	6	1	0	0	2	7	2	.222	44	4	1	.980
Jorgensen, 3b	L	7	20	1	4	2	0	0	3	2	4	.200	8	12	2	.909
gLavagetto, 3b	R	5	7	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	2	.143	0	1	0	1.000
Reese, ss	R	7	23	5	7	1	0	0	4	6	3	.304	8	15	1	1.000
Branca, p	R	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Cehrman, p	R	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	2	3	0	.000
Casey, p	R	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
hLombardi, p	L	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	3	0	1.000
Gregg, p	R	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Barney, p	R	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.333	0	0	0	.000
Hatten, p	R	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	.250	3	1	1	.800
iMiksis, 2b-lf	R	5	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.500	0	0	0	.000
jVaughan	L	3	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1.000	0	0	0	.000
kBragan	R	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	.000	1	0	0	1.000
lGionfriddo, lf	L	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
mBankhead	R	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
nHodges	R	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals			226	29	52	13	1	1	26	30	32	.230	180	71	8	.969

*When Berra hit a home run in the 7th of the 3d game, the official scorers ruled that he had pinch-hit for Catcher Lollar, whose place Berra took in the field. Thus Berra became the first pinch hitter to hit a homer in world series competition.

aWalked for Shea in 5th of 1st game, doubled for Chandler in 6th of 3d game, singled for Phillips in 3d of 6th game and doubled for Bevens in 4th of 7th game (set pinch-hitting record with 3 hits).

bWalked for Raschi in 3d of 3d game and lined out for Newsom in 6th of 6th game.

cFlied out for Drews in 4th of 3d game.

dSingled for Raschi in 7th of 6th game.

eForced A. Robinson for Wensloff in 9th of 6th game.

fWalked for Casey in 9th of 4th game and walked for Stanky in 7th of 5th game.

gDoubled for Stanky in 9th of 4th game and struck out for Casey in 9th of 5th game.

hRan for Edwards in 9th of 5th game.

iStruck out for Behrman in 7th of 1st game and ran for Reiser in 9th of 4th game.

jFlied out for Gregg in 7th of 2d game, walked for Gregg in 7th of 4th game and doubled for Behrman in 7th of 5th game.

kDoubled for Branca in 6th of 6th game.

lForced Jorgensen for Barney in 9th of 2d game, ran for Furillo in 9th of 4th game and walked for Hatten in 6th of 5th game.

mRan for Bragan in 6th of 6th game.

nStruck out for Barney in 7th of 7th game.

COMPOSITE SCORE BY INNINGS

	2	1	7	8	10	3	6	0	1—38
New York Americans	2	1	7	8	10	3	6	0	1—38
Brooklyn Nationals	3	8	4	5	1	6	1	0	2—29

Composite Box Score—(cont.)

PITCHING SUMMARY

New York Americans

	throws	g.	cg.	ip.	h.	r.	er.	bb.	so.	hb.	wp.	w.	l.	pct.	era.
Shea	R	3	1	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	4	4	10	0	2	0	2	0	1.000	2.35
Reynolds	R	2	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	7	6	3	6	0	0	1	0	1.000	4.74
Page	L	4	0	13	12	6	8	2	7	0	2	1	1	.500	4.15
Bevens	R	2	1	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	11	7	0	1	0	1	.000	2.38
Newsom	R	2	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	.000	19.29
Raschi	R	2	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	6.75
Drews	R	2	0	3	2	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	.000	3.00
Chandler	R	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	9.00
Wensloff	R	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Brooklyn Nationals

	throws	g.	cg.	ip.	h.	r.	er.	bb.	so.	hb.	wp.	w.	l.	pct.	era.
Casey	R	6	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	1	1.000	0.87
Branca	R	3	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	8	8	5	9	1	0	1	1	.500	8.64
Lombardi	L	2	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	9	9	1	5	0	1	0	1	.000	12.15
Barney	R	3	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	2	10	3	0	2	0	1	.000	2.70
Gregg	R	3	0	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	5	8	10	0	0	0	1	.000	3.55
Behrman	R	5	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	5	5	3	0	1	0	0	.000	7.11
Hatten	L	4	0	9	12	7	7	7	5	0	0	0	0	.000	7.00
Taylor	R	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Earned runs—New York 37, Brooklyn 28. Left on bases—New York 63 (record), Brooklyn 46. Stolen bases—J. Robinson 2, Reese 3, Walker, Rizzuto 2, Gionfriddo. Sacrifices—Heinrich, J. Robinson, Stanky, Bevens, Furillo, McQuinn. Double plays—Johnson and McQuinn; Jorgensen, Stanky and J. Robinson; Stirnweiss, Rizzuto and McQuinn; Reese, Stanky and J. Robinson 3; Stanky and J. Robinson; Gregg, Reese and J. Robinson; Casey, Edwards and J. Robinson; Reese, Miksis and J. Robinson; Rizzuto and Phillips; Rizzuto, Stirnweiss and McQuinn. Hit by pitcher—By Branca (Johnson); Drews (Hermanski), Casey (Lindell). Balk—Shea. Passed balls—Lollar 2, Edwards 2. Umpires—McGowan (A), Pinelli (N), Rommel (A), Goetz (N), Magerkurth (N), Boyer (A). Attendance—First game, 73,365; second game, 69,865; third game, 33,098; fourth game, 33,443; fifth game, 34,379; sixth game, 74,065 (record); seventh game, 71,548. Times of games—2:20, 2:36, 3:05, 2:20, 2:46, 3:19 (record for 9 innings), 2:15.

Box Scores

FIRST GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Sept. 30

BROOKLYN (N)					NEW YORK (A)				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.
Stanky, 2b	4	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	1
Robinson, 1b	2	1	0	8	2b	4	0	0	3
Reiser, cf	4	1	1	3	Henrich, rf	4	0	1	3
Walker, rf	4	0	2	1	Berra, c	4	0	0	5
Furillo, cf	2	0	0	2	DiMaggio, cf	4	1	1	2
Edwards, c	4	0	1	2	McQuinn, 1b	3	1	0	7
Jorgensen, 3b	2	0	0	8	Johnson, 3b	2	0	1	2
Lavagetto, 3b	2	0	0	1	Lindell, lf	3	0	1	3
Reese, ss	4	1	1	0	Rizzuto, ss	2	1	1	3
Branca, p	2	0	0	0	Shea, p	1	0	0	1
Behrman, p	0	0	0	1	aBrown	0	0	0	0
bMiksis	1	0	0	0	Page, p	1	0	1	2
Casey, p	0	0	0	0					
Total	32	3	6	24	Total	28	5	4	27

aWalked for Shea in fifth.

bFanned for Behrman in seventh.

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—3
New York	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	x—5

Runs batted in—Walker, Lindell 2, Brown, Henrich 2, Furillo.

Two-base hit—Lindell. Stolen bases—Robinson, Reese. Double play—Johnson and McQuinn. Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, New York 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn 5, New York 3 (McQuinn, Rizzuto, Brown). Page 1 (Furillo). Struck out—By Shea 3 (Hermanski, Jorgensen, Branca), Branca 5 (Henrich, Lindell, Shea, Stirnweiss, Berra), Page 2 (Miksis, Lavagetto), Casey 1 (McQuinn).

Pitching summary—Off Shea 1 run, 2 hits in 5 innings; Page 2 runs, 4 hits in 4; Branca 5 runs, 2 hits in 4 (none out in 5th); Behrman 0 runs, 1 hit in 2; Casey 0 runs, 1 hit in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Branca 1 (Johnson). Wild pitch—Page. Balk—Shea. Winning pitcher—Shea. Losing pitcher—Branca.

Umpires—McGowan (A), plate; Pinelli (N), 1b; Rommel (A), 2b; Goetz (N) 3b; Magerkurth (N), lf; Boyer (A), rf. Time—2:20. Attendance—73,365.

SECOND GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Oct. 1

BROOKLYN (N)					NEW YORK (A)				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.
Stanky, 2b	4	0	1	3	2	Stirnweiss,	4	2	3
Robinson, 1b	4	0	2	5	0	2b	4	1	2
Reiser, cf	4	0	1	4	0	1	2	3	0
Walker, rf	4	1	1	0	0	Henrich, rf	4	1	2
Hermanski,					0	Lindell, lf	4	1	2
If	3	1	0	3	0	0	DiMaggio,		
Edwards, c	4	0	1	5	1	0	4	0	1
Reese, ss	3	1	2	0	0	0	McQuinn,		
Jorgensen, 3b	4	0	1	3	5	0	1b	5	1
Lombardi, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	Johnson, 3b	5	2
Gregg, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	Rizzuto, ss	5	2
aVaughan	1	0	0	0	0	0	Berra, c	3	1
Behrman, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reynolds,		
Barney, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	p	4	2
bGionfriddo	1	0	0	0	0	0	Total	38	10
Total	34	3	9	24	10	2		15	27

aFlied out for Gregg in seventh.

bForced Jorgensen for Barney in ninth.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	1	0	1	2	1	4	0	x—10

Runs batted in—Robinson, Lindell 2, Walker, Rizzuto, Henrich, McQuinn, Johnson, Reynolds, Stirnweiss, Jorgensen.

Two-base hits—Rizzuto, Lindell, Robinson. Three-base hits—Stirnweiss, Lindell, Johnson. Home runs—Walker, Henrich. Stolen bases—Reese. Sacrifice—Henrich. Double plays—Jorgensen, Stanky and Robinson; Stirnweiss, Rizzuto and McQuinn. Earned runs—Brooklyn 3, New York 10. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, New York 9. Bases on balls—Off Reynolds 2 (Reese, Hermanski); Lombardi 1 (DiMaggio); Gregg 1 (Stirnweiss); Behrman 1 (Berra); Barney 1 (Lindell). Struck out—By Reynolds 6 (Stanky, Robinson, Edwards, Reiser, Jorgensen, Hermanski); Lombardi 3 (McQuinn 2, Stirnweiss); Gregg 2 (Berra, DiMaggio).

Pitching summary—Off Lombardi 5 runs, 9 hits in 4 innings (none out in 5th); Gregg 1 run, 2 hits in 2; Behrman 4 runs, 3 hits in 1/3; Barney 0 runs, 1 hit in 1/3. Wild pitches—Behrman, Barney. Losing pitcher—Lombardi.

Umpires—Pinelli (N), plate; Rommel (A), 1b; Goetz (N), 2b; McGowan (A), 3b; Boyer (A), lf; Magerkurth (N), rf. Time—2:36. Attendance—69,865.

Twenty-eight world series records were set and seventeen tied in the 1947 classic.

Box Scores—(cont.)

THIRD GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 2

NEW YORK (A)

BROOKLYN (N)

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stirnweiss, 2b	5	0	2	3	3	0
Henrich, rf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Lindell, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0
McQuinn, lb	4	0	0	8	1	0
Johnson, 3b	4	1	1	2	1	0
Rizzuto, ss	5	0	1	4	2	9
Lollar, c	3	2	2	2	0	0
dBerra, e	2	1	1	2	0	0
Newsom, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Raschi, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aClark	0	1	0	0	0	0
Drews, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
bPhillips	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chandler, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
cBrown	1	1	1	0	0	0
Page, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	8	13	24	11	0

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stanky, 2b	4	2	1	4	5	0
Robinson, lb	4	1	2	10	1	0
Reiser, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furillo, cf	3	1	2	0	0	1
Walker, rf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Hermanski, lf	3	2	1	4	0	0
Edwards, e	4	1	1	5	0	0
Reese, ss	3	1	1	1	3	0
Jorgensen, c	4	0	2	1	3	0
3b	2	1	1	0	0	0
Hatten, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Branca, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Casey, p	1	0	0	1	1	0
Total	34	9	13	27	13	1

aWalked for Raschi in third.

bFlied out for Drews in fourth.

cDoubled for Chandler in sixth.

dHomered for Lollar in seventh.

New York	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	x—9

Runs batted in—Edwards, Reese, Stanky 2, Furillo 2, Lindell, DiMaggio 3, Jorgensen, Lollar, Stirnweiss, Walker, Hermanski, Henrich, Berra.

Two-base hits—Edwards, Stanky, Furillo, Lollar, Brown, Henrich, Jorgensen. Home runs—DiMaggio, Berra. Stolen bases—Robinson, Walker. Sacrifice—Robinson. Double plays—Reese, Stanky and Robinson; Stanky and Robinson. Earned runs—New York 8, Brooklyn 9. Left on bases—New York 9, Brooklyn 9. Bases on balls—Off Newsom 2 (Reiser, Hermanski), Hatten 3 (Clark, Johnson, Lindell), Chandler 3 (Stanky, Furillo, Reese), Branca 2 (DiMaggio, McQuinn), Page (Edwards), Casey (Henrich), Struck out—By Hatten 3 (McQuinn 2, Stirnweiss), Branca (Johnson), Chandler (Edwards), Page 3 (Reese, Casey, Hermanski), Casey (Stirnweiss).

Pitching summary—Off Newsom 5 runs, 5 hits in 1 2/3 innings; Raschi 1 run, 2 hits in 1/3; Drews 1 run, 1 hit in 1/3; Chandler 2 runs, 2 hits in 2; Page 0 runs, 3 hits in 3; Hatten 6 runs, 8 hits in 4 1/3; Branca 2 runs, 4 hits in 2; Casey 0 runs, 1 hit in 2 2/3. Hit by pitcher—By Drews (Hermanski). Wild pitches—Drews, Page. Passed ball—Lollar. Winning pitcher—Casey. Losing pitcher—Newsom.

Umpires—Rommel (A), plate; Goetz (N), first base; McGowan (A), second base; Pinelli (N), third base; Magerkurth (N), lf; Boyer (A), rf. Time—3:05. Attendance—33,098.

FOURTH GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 3

NEW YORK (A)

BROOKLYN (N)

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stirnweiss, 2b	4	1	2	1	0	0
Henrich, rf	5	0	1	2	0	0
Berra, c	4	0	0	6	1	1
DiMaggio, cf	2	0	0	2	0	0
McQuinn, lb	4	0	1	7	0	0
Johnson, 3b	4	1	1	3	2	0
Lindell, lf	3	0	2	3	0	0
Rizzuto, ss	4	0	1	1	2	0
Bevens, p	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	33	2	8	26	7	1

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stanky, 2b	1	0	0	2	3	0
eLavagetto	1	0	1	0	0	0
Reese, ss	4	0	3	5	1	0
Robinson, lb	4	0	0	11	1	0
Walker, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0
Hermanski, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Edwards, e	4	0	0	7	1	1
Furillo, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
bGionfriddo	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jorgensen, c	2	1	0	0	1	1
3b	2	1	0	0	1	1
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
aVaughan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Behrman, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Casey, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
cReiser	0	0	0	0	0	0
dMiksis	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	26	3	1	27	15	3

*Two out when winning run scored.

aWalked for Gregg in seventh.

bRan for Furillo in ninth.

cWalked for Casey in ninth.

dRan for Reiser in ninth.

eDoubled for Stanky in ninth.

New York	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Runs batted in—DiMaggio, Lindell, Reese, Lavagetto 2. Two-base hits—Lindell, Lavagetto. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Rizzuto, Reese, Gionfriddo. Sacrifices—Stanky, Bevins. Double plays—Reese, Stanky and Robinson; Gregg, Reese and Robinson; Casey, Edwards and Robinson. Earned runs—New York 1, Brooklyn 3. Left on bases—New York 9, Brooklyn 8. Bases on balls—Off Taylor 1 (DiMaggio), Gregg 3 (DiMaggio, Lindell, Stirnweiss), Bevins 10 (Stanky 2, Walker 2, Jorgensen 2, Gregg, Vaughan, Furillo, Reiser). Struck out—By Gregg 5 (Stirnweiss 2, Henrich, McQuinn, Bevins), Bevins 5 (Edwards 3, Gregg, Robinson).

Pitching summary—Off Taylor 1 run, 2 hits in 0 innings (none out in first); Gregg 1 run, 4 hits in 7; Behrman 0 runs, 2 hits in 1 1/3; Casey 0 runs, 0 hits in 2/3. Wild pitch—Bevins. Winning pitcher—Casey.

Umpires—Goetz (N), plate; McGowan (A), lb; Pinelli (N), 2b; Rommel (A), 3b; Boyer (A), lf; Magerkurth (N), rf. Time—2:20. Attendance—33,443.

FIFTH GAME

At Ebbets Field, Oct. 4

NEW YORK (A)

BROOKLYN (N)

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stirnweiss, 2b	3	0	0	3	4	0
Henrich, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
Lindell, lf	2	0	0	3	0	0
DiMaggio, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
McQuinn, lb	4	0	0	7	0	0
Johnson, 3b	3	0	0	2	1	0
A. Robinson, c	3	1	0	7	0	0
Rizzuto, ss	2	0	0	1	1	0
Shea, p	4	0	2	0	1	0
Total	29	2	5	27	7	0

	ab.	r.	h.	p.	a.	e.
Stanky, 2b	3	0	0	2	2	0
cReiser	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miksis, 2b	0	0	0	1	1	1
Reese, ss	2	0	0	2	3	0
J. Robinson, lb	4	0	1	5	0	0
Walker, rf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Hermanski, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0
Edwards, e	3	0	1	9	2	0
dLombardi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Furillo, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jorgensen, c	4	0	0	3	0	0
3b	1	0	0	0	1	0
Barney, p	1	0	0	0	1	0
Hatten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
aGionfriddo	0	1	0	0	0	0
Behrman, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
bVaughan	1	0	1	0	0	0
Casey, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
eLavagetto	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	4	27	10	1

aWalked for Hatten in sixth.

bDoubled for Behrman in seventh.

cWalked for Stanky in seventh.

dRan for Edwards in ninth.

eFanned for Casey in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in—Shea, DiMaggio, J. Robinson. Two-base hits—Henrich, Vaughan, Shea. Home run—DiMaggio. Sacrifice—Furillo. Double plays—Reese, Stanky and J. Robinson 2. Earned runs—New York 2, Brooklyn 1. Left on bases—New York 11, Brooklyn 8. Bases on balls—Off Barney 9 (Stirnweiss 2, Lindell 2, Rizzuto 2, Henrich, A. Robinson, Johnson); Shea 5 (Reese 2, Gionfriddo, Edwards, Reiser); Behrman (DiMaggio). Struck out—By Barney 3 (DiMaggio, Johnson 2); Shea 7 (Edwards, Jorgensen 2, Stanky, Reese, J. Robinson, Lavagetto); Hatten (Shea); Behrman 2 (Lindell, McQuinn); Casey (Stirnweiss).

Pitching summary—Off Barney 2 runs, 3 hits in 4 2/3 innings; Hatten 0 runs, 0 hits in 1 1/3; Behrman 0 runs, 1 hit in 1; Casey 0 runs, 1 hit in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Casey (Lindell). Wild pitch—Barney. Passed balls—Edwards 2. Losing pitcher—Barney.

Umpires—McGowan (A), plate; Pinelli (N), lb; Rommel (A), 2b; Goetz (N), 3b; Magerkurth (N), lf; Boyer (A), rf. Time—2:46. Attendance—34,379.

Box Scores—(cont.)

SIXTH GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Oct. 5

BROOKLYN (N)					NEW YORK (A)				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.
Stanky, 2b	5	2	2	4	2	0			
Reese, ss	4	2	3	2	1	0			
J. Robinson,									
1b	5	1	2	7	1	0			
Walker, rf	5	0	1	3	0				
Hermanski,									
lf	1	0	0	0	0				
Mikels, lf	1	0	0	0	0				
Gienfriddo,									
lf	2	0	0	1	0				
Edwards, c	4	1	1	5	0				
Furillo, cf	4	1	2	4	1	0			
Jorgensen,									
3b	2	0	0	1	1	1			
Lavagetto,									
3b	2	0	0	0	1	0			
Lombardi, p	0	0	0	0	0				
Branca, p	2	0	0	0	1	0			
aBragan,									
bBankhead	0	1	0	0	0				
Hatten, p	1	0	0	0	0				
Casey, p	0	0	0	0	1	0			
Total	39	8	12	27	9	1			

aDoubled for Branca in sixth.

bRan for Bragan in sixth.

cSingled for Phillips in third.

dLined out for Newsom in sixth.

eSingled for Raschl in seventh.

fFlored A. Robinson for Wensloff in ninth.

Brooklyn	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	—8
New York	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in—J. Robinson, Walker, Stirnweiss, Lindell, Johnson, Brown, Berra, Lavagetto, Reese 2, Bragan, Frey.

Two-base hits—Reese, J. Robinson, Walker, Lollar, Furillo, Bragan. Double play—Rizzuto and Phillips. Earned runs—Brooklyn 7, New York 6. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, New York 13. Bases on balls—Off Reynolds 1 (Hermanski); Drews 1 (Reese); Hatten 4 (Stirnweiss, McQuinn 2, Rizzuto). Struck out—By Lombardi 2 (Johnson, Drews); Branca 2 (Drews, Stirnweiss); Page 1 (Walker); Raschl 1 (Edwards).

Pitching summary—Off Reynolds 4 runs, 6 hits in 2 1/3 innings; Drews 0 runs, 1 hit in 2; Page 4 runs, 4 hits in 1; Newsom 0 runs, 1 hit in 2/3; Raschl 0 runs, 0 hits in 1; Wensloff 0 runs, 0 hits in 2; Lombardi 4 runs, 5 hits in 2 2/3; Branca 1 run, 6 hits in 2 1/3; Hatten 1 run, 3 hits in 3 (none out in 9th); Casey 0 runs, 1 hit in 1. Wild pitch—Lombardi. Passed ball—Lollar. Winning pitcher—Branca. Losing pitcher—Page.

Umpires—Pinelli (N), plate; Rommel (A), 1b; Goetz (N), 2b; McGowan (A), 3b; Boyer (A), lf; Magerkurth (N), rf. Time—3:19. Attendance—74,065.

WORLD SERIES STATISTICS

Final Standing of Clubs

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York Yankees	4	3	.571
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	4	.429

Seven-Game Totals

(All Records)

Paid attendance—389,763.

Net receipts (includes \$175,000 for radio rights and \$65,000 for television)—\$2,021,348.92.

Gross receipts (does not include radio and television)—\$2,137,549.

Commissioner's share—\$267,202.33

Each club's share—\$255,117.92.

Each league's share—\$255,117.92.

*Players' share—\$493,674.83.

*Players participate in receipts of first four games only.

SEVENTH GAME

At Yankee Stadium, Oct. 6

BROOKLYN (N)					NEW YORK (A)				
ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.e.
Stanky, 2b	4	0	1	3	1	0			
Reese, ss	3	0	0	0	1	0			
J. Robinson,									
1b	4	0	0	3	2	0			
Walker, rf	5	0	0	3	0	0			
Hermanski,									
lf	2	1	1	2	0	0			
Mikels, lf	2	0	1	2	0	0			
Edwards, c	4	1	2	5	0				
Furillo, cf	3	0	1	4	0	0			
Jorgensen,									
3b	2	0	1	0	1	0			
Lavagetto,									
3b	1	0	0	0	0	0			
Gregg, p	2	0	0	1	0				
Behrman, p	0	0	0	1	0				
Hatten, p	0	0	0	0	0				
Barney, p	0	0	0	0	0				
bHodges	1	0	0	0	0				
Casey, p	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	31	2	7	24	5	0			

aDoubled for Bevins in fourth.

bFanned for Barney in seventh.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	—5

Runs batted in—Edwards, Jorgensen, Rizzuto, Brown, Henrich, Clark, A. Robinson.

Two-base hits—Jorgensen, Brown. Three-base hits—Hermanski, Johnson. Stolen base—Rizzuto. Sacrifice—McQuinn. Double play—Rizzuto, Stirnweiss and McQuinn. Earned runs—Brooklyn 2, New York 5. Left on bases—Brooklyn 4, New York 9. Bases on balls—Off Shea (Reese), Gregg 4 (McQuinn, A. Robinson, Stirnweiss, Johnson), Bevins (Walker), Behrman 3 (Stirnweiss 2, DiMaggio). Struck out—By Gregg 3 (Bevins, McQuinn, A. Robinson), Bevins 2 (Reese, J. Robinson), Behrman (Page), Hatten (Henrich), Page (Hodges).

Pitching summary—Off Shea 2 runs, 4 hits in 1 1/3 innings; Bevins 0 runs, 2 hits in 2 2/3; Page 0 runs, 1 hit in 5; Gregg 3 runs, 3 hits in 3 2/3; Behrman 1 run, 2 hits in 1 2/3; Hatten 0 runs, 1 hit in 1/3; Barney 0 runs, 0 hits in 1/3; Casey 1 run, 1 hit in 2. Winning pitcher—Page. Losing pitcher—Gregg.

Umpires—Rommel (A), plate; Goetz (N), 1b; McGowan (A), 2b; Pinelli (N), 3b; Magerkurth (N), lf; Boyer (A), rf. Time—2:15. Attendance—71,548.

World Series Club Standing

	Series	Won	Lost	Pct.
Boston (N)	1	1	0	1.000
Cleveland (A)	1	1	0	1.000
Boston (A)	6	5	1	.833
New York (A)	15	11	4	.733
St. Louis (N)	9	6	3	.667
Cincinnati (N)	3	2	1	.667
Chicago (A)	3	2	1	.667
Philadelphia (A)	8	5	3	.625
Pittsburgh (N)	4	2	2	.500
New York (N)	12	4	8	.333
Washington (A)	3	1	2	.333
Detroit (A)	7	2	5	.286
Chicago (N)	10	2	8	.200
Philadelphia (N)	1	0	1	.000
St. Louis (A)	1	0	1	.000
Brooklyn (N)	4	0	4	.000

RECAPITULATION

	Won
American League	27
National League	17

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1947

American League

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	New York	Detroit	Boston	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Washington	St. Louis	W. Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
*New York	14	13	15	13	12	15	15	97	57	.630		
Detroit	8	10	14	11	15	12	15	85	69	.552	12	
Boston	9	12	—	9	10	16	12	15	83	71	.539	14
Cleveland	7	8	13	—	11	11	13	17	80	74	.519	17
Philadelphia	9	11	12	11	—	11	11	13	78	76	.506	19
Chicago	10	7	6	11	11	—	14	11	70	84	.455	27
Washington	7	10	10	9	11	8	—	9	64	90	.416	33
St. Louis	7	7	7	5	9	11	13	—	59	95	.383	38
Lost	57	69	71	74	76	84	90	95				

*Clinched title on Sept. 15.

National League

FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	Brooklyn	St. Louis	Boston	Cincinnati	Philadelphia	Pittsburgh	W. Won	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
*Brooklyn	11	10	14	15	15	14	15	94	.610	
St. Louis	11	—	13	9	14	12	14	16	.89	65
Boston	12	9	—	13	13	14	12	86	.68	.558
New York	8	13	9	—	9	15	12	15	.81	.73
Cincinnati	7	8	9	13	—	10	13	13	.73	.81
Chicago	7	10	9	7	12	—	16	8	.69	.85
Philadelphia	8	8	10	9	6	—	13	62	.92	.403
Pittsburgh	7	6	10	7	9	14	9	—	.62	.92
Lost	60	65	68	73	81	85	92	92		

*Clinched title on Sept. 22.

THE LEADERS

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston	343
Runs—Williams, Boston	125
Runs batted in—Williams, Boston	114
Hits—Pesky, Boston	207
Doubles—Boudreau, Cleveland	43
Triples—Henrich, New York	13
Home runs—Williams, Boston	32
Stolen bases—Dillinger, St. Louis	33
Pitching—Shea, New York (W 14, L 5)	.737

National League

Batting—Walker, St. L.—Philadelphia	362
Runs—Mize, New York	137
Runs batted in—Mize, New York	138
Hits—Holmes, Boston	190
Doubles—Miller, Cincinnati	38
Triples—Walker, St. L.—Philadelphia	16
Home runs—{ Mize, New York	51
{ Kiner, Pittsburgh	
Stolen bases—Robinson, Brooklyn	28
Pitching—Jansen, N. Y. (W 21, L 5)	.808

Unofficial Averages

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Player and club	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	avg.
Williams, Boston	156	528	125	181	32	114	.343
McCosky, Phila.	137	545	77	180	1	49	.330
Pesky, Boston	155	638	107	207	0	40	.324
Wright, Chi.	124	401	68	130	4	53	.324
Kell, Detroit	152	588	75	188	5	90	.320
Mitchell, Cleve.	123	493	89	156	1	35	.316
DiMaggio, N.Y.	141	534	100	168	20	97	.315
Boudreau, Cleve.	150	540	79	165	4	68	.306
Appling, Chi.	139	503	97	154	3	49	.306
McQuinn, N.Y.	147	517	91	157	13	79	.304
Valo, Phila.	112	369	59	112	5	36	.304
Mele, Boston	123	453	71	137	12	72	.302
Brown, N.Y.	69	150	22	45	1	18	.300
Evers, Detroit	126	459	65	136	10	66	.296
Peck, Cleve.	114	392	58	116	8	43	.296
Dillinger, St. Louis	137	571	72	168	3	97	.294
Fain, Phila.	136	461	71	134	7	70	.291
Henrich, N.Y.	142	550	109	159	16	97	.289
Wright, Det.	102	334	61	96	6	44	.287
Wakefield, Det.	112	367	58	105	8	51	.286
Spence, Wash.	147	495	63	141	16	73	.285
W. Johnson, N.Y.	132	494	69	141	10	94	.285
DiMaggio, Bos.	136	510	75	145	8	69	.284
Mayo, Detroit	142	534	75	151	6	47	.283
Berra, N.Y.	82	293	41	82	11	53	.280
Stephens, St. L.	150	562	74	157	15	84	.279
Kolloway, Chi.	123	481	47	134	2	34	.279
Majeski, Phila.	141	480	54	134	8	69	.279
Rizzuto, N.Y.	153	548	79	151	2	59	.276
Lindell, N.Y.	127	476	63	131	11	66	.275
Robinson, N.Y.	82	252	24	69	5	34	.274
Moses, Boston	90	256	32	70	2	26	.273
Wagner, Bos.-Det.	92	256	24	70	5	39	.273
Houk, N.Y.	41	92	7	25	0	12	.272
Michaels, Chi.	109	352	34	95	3	33	.270
Gordon, Cleve.	156	562	88	151	29	94	.269
Tebbetts, Det.-Bos.	111	346	23	93	1	29	.269

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Player and club	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	avg.
Walker, St. L.—130 Phila.	140	514	81	186	1	38	.362
F. McCormick, Bos.	96	252	31	84	3	51	.333
Vaughan, Bklyn	64	126	24	41	2	24	.325
R. Elliott, Bos.	150	555	95	176	22	112	.317
Padgett, Phila.	75	158	14	50	0	22	.316
Galan, Cincinnati	124	392	60	123	6	58	.314
Kiner, Pittsburgh	152	565	119	177	51	124	.313
Musial, St. Louis	149	589	113	183	19	95	.311
Kuroski, St. Louis	146	513	107	159	27	103	.310
Cavarretta, Chicago	127	459	54	142	2	62	.309
Holmes, Boston	150	617	91	190	9	52	.308
Reiser, Brooklyn	110	389	68	120	5	47	.308
Medwick, St. Louis	75	150	18	46	4	28	.307
Walker, Brooklyn	148	529	77	162	9	94	.306
W. Cooper, N. Y.	140	515	78	157	35	122	.305
Masi, Boston	126	411	53	125	9	52	.304
Mize, New York	154	586	137	177	51	138	.302
Pafko, Chicago	129	513	72	155	13	62	.302
Kluttz, Pittsburgh	73	232	26	70	6	44	.302
Gustine, Pitts.	156	616	102	183	9	63	.297
Robinson, Bklyn	151	589	125	175	12	48	.297
Slaughter, St. L.	147	550	100	162	10	88	.295
Edwards, Bklyn	130	471	51	139	9	80	.295
Furillo, Bklyn	124	437	62	129	8	87	.295
Waltkus, Chicago	130	514	60	150	2	38	.292
Marshall, N. Y.	155	589	104	170	36	106	.289
Rikard, Pitts.	109	322	57	83	4	32	.289
M. McCormick, Bos.	92	284	43	82	3	36	.289
Dallesandro, Chi.	66	114	18	33	1	14	.289
Kerr, N. Y.	138	547	76	157	7	50	.287
Hopp, Boston	134	426	75	123	2	33	.287
Northey, Phila.—110 St. L.	123	359	60	103	15	86	.287
Verban, Phila.	155	539	50	154	0	41	.286
Haas, Cincinnati	135	482	58	138	3	66	.286

American League—(cont.)

Individual Batting—(cont.)

Player and club	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	avg.
Cramer, Det.	73	156	21	42	2	30	.269
Vernon, Wash.	154	599	78	159	7	82	.285
Berardino, St. L.	90	306	29	81	1	18	.265
Baker, Chicago	105	371	61	98	0	21	.264
Lopez, Cleve.	61	125	9	33	0	14	.264
Kennedy, Chi.	114	428	47	112	6	48	.262
Lewis, Wash.	140	506	66	132	6	47	.261
Binks, Phila.	104	333	33	87	2	35	.261
Edwards, Cleve.	106	393	55	102	15	59	.260
Doerr, Boston	146	560	80	145	17	95	.259
Keltner, Cleve.	151	540	52	140	11	77	.259
Mullin, Det.	116	398	65	103	15	61	.259
Rosar, Phila.	101	355	39	92	1	32	.259
Coleman, St. L.	110	343	33	89	2	30	.259
Phillay, Chi.	143	550	56	142	2	45	.258
Judnich, St. L.	144	500	58	128	18	62	.258
Stirnweiss, N.Y.	148	571	103	146	5	39	.256
Chapman, Phila.	149	551	86	140	14	81	.254
Metkovich, Cleve.	126	472	68	120	5	40	.254
Swift, Det.	97	279	23	70	1	20	.251
Hegan, Cleve.	135	378	48	94	4	39	.249
Grace, Wash.	78	233	34	58	3	17	.249
Heath, St. L.	141	491	81	122	27	85	.248
Lehner, St. L.	135	483	59	120	7	48	.248
Robinson, Cleve.	95	318	50	78	14	51	.245
Suder, Phila.	145	526	45	127	5	58	.241
Evans, Wash.	98	316	17	76	1	23	.241
Fleming, Cleve.	102	278	38	67	4	41	.241
Tresh, Chi.	90	274	19	66	0	20	.241
Yost, Wash.	115	427	52	102	0	13	.239
Keller, N.Y.	45	151	36	36	13	36	.238
Tucker, Chi.	89	253	29	60	1	17	.237
Jones, Chi.-Bes.	154	575	65	136	19	96	.236
Partee, Boston	60	169	14	39	0	15	.231
Robertson, Wash.	94	262	24	60	1	23	.229
York, Bes.-Chi.	149	595	58	136	21	91	.228
Outlaw, Det.	78	127	20	29	0	15	.228
Dickey, Chi.	83	208	12	47	1	26	.228
Cullenbine, Det.	141	464	81	104	24	78	.224
Early, St. L.	87	214	25	48	3	19	.224
Zarilla, St. L.	127	381	34	85	3	38	.223
Christman, Wash.	110	374	28	81	1	32	.222
Hitecock, St. L.	80	275	25	63	1	29	.222
Guerra, Phila.	172	208	20	45	0	17	.216
Priddy, Wash.	147	505	42	108	3	50	.214
Travis, Wash.	73	201	9	43	0	8	.214
Lake, Det.	158	603	96	127	12	47	.212
Joost, Phila.	151	541	76	112	13	64	.207
Pellagrini, Boston	74	231	29	47	4	19	.203
Webb, Det.	50	79	13	16	0	6	.203
Wallacea, Chi.	81	204	25	40	7	32	.196
Seeray, Cleve.	82	215	24	37	11	29	.172

CLUB BATTING

	g.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	avg.
New York	155	804	1439	115	739	26	.272
Boston	157	709	1409	103	681	39	.265
Cleveland	157	699	1390	112	645	29	.259
Detroit	158	714	1363	102	657	51	.258
Chicago	155	553	1350	52	517	84	.258
Philadelphia	156	633	1310	61	573	36	.252
Washington	154	496	1234	41	456	53	.242
St. Louis	154	569	1238	88	528	66	.241

CLUB FIELDING

	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pct.
Cleveland	4207	1791	105	172	.983
New York	4113	1525	107	152	.981
Boston	4209	1640	134	171	.978
St. Louis	4052	1659	131	168	.978
Philadelphia	4158	1690	141	162	.976
Washington	4083	1645	143	147	.976
Detroit	4206	1765	155	142	.975
Chicago	4193	1858	155	178	.975

Triple play—Chicago.

Three No-hit Games in Majors

Ewell Blackwell of the Cincinnati Reds, Don Black of the Cleveland Indians and Bill McCahan of the Philadelphia Athletics, in that order, were the only pitchers in the majors to hurl no-hit no-run games during the 1947 season. Blackwell turned back the Boston Braves, 6 to 0, in a night game;

National League—(cont.)

Individual Batting—(cont.)

Player and club	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	avg.
Baumholtz, Cine.	151	644	96	182	5	44	.284
Reese, Bklyn	142	476	81	135	12	69	.284
Dusak, St. L.	110	328	55	93	6	28	.284
Thomson, N. Y.	138	542	106	153	29	85	.282
Lombardi, N. Y.	48	110	8	31	4	21	.282
Hatton, Cine.	146	524	81	147	16	75	.281
Lowrey, Chicago	115	448	56	126	5	37	.281
Torgeson, Bes.	128	399	74	112	16	77	.281
Aberson, Chicago	47	140	24	39	4	20	.279
Rowell, Boston	113	383	49	106	5	40	.277
Hack, Chicago	75	235	30	65	0	12	.277
Marion, St. L.	147	533	56	147	4	72	.276
Howell, Pitts.	76	214	23	59	4	25	.276
Ennis, Phila.	139	541	70	149	12	80	.275
Moore, St. L.	126	465	61	128	7	45	.275
Young,							
14 N.Y.-96 Cine.	110	379	55	104	14	78	.275
Hermanski, Bklyn	79	189	36	52	7	38	.275
Cox, Pitts.	133	529	76	145	15	52	.274
Jorgenson, Bklyn	129	441	58	121	5	64	.274
Wyrastek, Phila.	128	454	68	124	5	50	.273
Gordon, N. Y.	139	437	56	119	13	57	.273
Westlake, Pitts.	112	407	60	111	17	63	.273
Adams, Cincinnati	81	217	39	59	4	21	.272
Miller, Cine.	151	545	71	146	19	86	.268
Rigney, N. Y.	130	532	85	142	17	58	.267
Schoeffing, Chicago	110	363	33	96	5	50	.264
Tatum,							
4 Bklyn-69 Cine.	73	182	20	48	1	15	.264
Garagiola, St. L.	77	182	20	48	5	25	.264
Ryan, Boston	150	544	60	143	5	69	.263
Johnson, Chicago	120	402	43	104	3	25	.259
Litwhiler, Boston	91	228	38	59	7	31	.259
Russell, Pitts.	128	473	69	121	8	51	.258
Zientara, Cine.	117	418	58	108	2	23	.258
Lamanne, Cine.	118	411	33	106	5	49	.258
Schoendienst, St. L.	151	656	92	167	3	48	.254
Sturgeon, Chi.	87	232	16	59	0	21	.254
Handley, Phila.	101	273	17	69	0	44	.253
Stanky, Bklyn	146	559	98	141	3	52	.252
Seminick, Phila.	111	337	48	85	13	48	.252
McCullough, Chi.	86	234	25	50	3	30	.252
Greenberg, Pitts.	125	402	72	161	25	74	.251
Bloodworth, Pitts.	88	316	28	79	8	46	.250
Mueller, Cine.	71	192	17	48	6	31	.250
Culler, Boston	77	215	21	53	0	18	.247
Adams, Phila.	69	182	21	45	2	15	.247
Gearhart, N. Y.	73	179	27	44	6	18	.246
Nicholson, Chi.	148	487	70	119	26	75	.244
Fletcher, Pitts.	69	158	22	38	1	24	.241
Lohrke, N. Y.	112	329	44	79	11	34	.240
Merullo, Chicago	108	373	25	89	0	28	.239

*Major league record.

CLUB FIELDING

	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pct.
St. Louis	4173	1737	126	179	.979
Brooklyn	4134	1710	131	170	.978
Cincinnati	4074	1643	136	162	.977
Chicago	4113	1846	149	163	.976
Philadelphia	4086	1723	151	139	.975
Pittsburgh	4119	1637	152	127	.974
New York	4080	1780	155	137	.974
Boston	3987	1732	153	119	.974

Triple plays—Pittsburgh, Chicago 2, St. Louis.

Black defeated the Athletics, 3 to 0, in a game that started in daylight and wound up with six innings being played under the lights because of a rainstorm which interrupted the contest for 45 minutes, and McCahan blanked the Washington Senators, 3 to 0, in a day game.

American League—(cont.)

PITCHING RECORDS

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	pet.
Gumpert, N.Y.	24	55	70	28	24	4	1	.800
Raschi, New York	15	105	89	38	49	7	2	.778
Houtteman, Det.	23	110	106	36	55	7	2	.778
Shea, New York	27	179	127	89	88	14	5	.737
Dietrich, Phila.	11	61	48	40	18	5	2	.714
Reynolds, N. Y.	34	241	208	121	128	19	8	.704
Haynes, Chicago	29	182	174	61	53	14	6	.700
Osborn, Boston	33	228	203	73	109	18	8	.692
Leon, Cleveland	37	167	149	97	64	11	5	.688
Overmire, Detroit	28	141	140	46	33	11	5	.688
Marchildon, Phila.	35	277	228	142	127	19	9	.679
McCahan, Phila.	29	166	160	60	52	10	5	.667
Moulder, St. Louis	32	73	78	42	23	4	2	.667
Feller, Cleveland	42	239	229	118	191	20	11	.645
Hutchinson, Detroit	33	220	211	61	111	18	10	.643
Chandler, N. Y.	17	128	101	41	68	9	5	.633
Page, New York	56	141	105	74	117	14	4	.633
Harder, Cleveland	15	80	91	27	19	6	4	.600
Christopher, Phila.	43	80	69	32	34	10	7	.588
Johnson, N. Y.	15	55	57	23	16	4	3	.571
Harris, Boston	15	52	42	23	35	5	4	.556
Klieran, Cleveland	58	91	76	40	22	5	4	.556
Opat, Chicago	31	253	241	73	109	16	13	.552
Galehouse, St. L.-Bos.	30	181	192	52	47	12	10	.545
Wynn, Washington	33	247	251	90	71	17	15	.531
Gettel, Cleveland	31	149	122	61	61	11	10	.524
Fowler, Phila.	36	227	210	84	76	12	11	.522
Johnson, Boston	45	142	129	63	66	12	11	.522
Ferriss, Boston	33	218	241	92	59	12	11	.522
Hughson, Boston	29	189	173	70	118	12	11	.522
Newhouse, Det.	40	285	268	110	176	17	17	.500
Papish, Chicago	58	199	185	98	79	12	12	.500
Newsum, Wash.-N.Y.	31	203	208	72	81	11	11	.500
Drews, New York	30	92	82	56	45	6	6	.500
Trout, Detroit	32	186	188	65	73	10	11	.476
Gold, St. Louis	35	171	181	74	75	9	10	.474
Forish, Boston	41	136	149	54	48	7	6	.462
Denton, Detroit	36	133	147	60	31	6	7	.462
Trucks, Detroit	36	181	186	78	108	10	12	.455
Black, Cleveland	30	191	177	87	70	10	12	.455
Embroe, Cleveland	27	163	137	67	58	8	10	.444
Wage, Phila.	44	146	135	57	33	8	10	.444
White, Detroit	35	85	92	48	33	4	5	.444
Laterson, Wash.	35	254	216	96	130	12	16	.429
annin, St. Louis	36	146	134	76	74	6	8	.429
rove, Chicago	25	136	157	70	33	6	8	.429
andini, Wash.	38	87	96	35	31	3	4	.429
aefer, Wash.	31	193	195	84	76	10	14	.417
ramer, St. Louis	33	199	206	89	77	11	16	.407
udson, Wash.	20	106	113	58	36	6	9	.400
cheib, Phila.	21	116	121	54	27	4	6	.400
igney, Chicago	11	51	42	15	18	2	3	.400
ebrian, Chicago	27	66	61	35	16	2	3	.400
arnell, Boston	15	51	60	27	23	2	3	.400
iespie, Chicago	25	118	133	53	36	5	8	.385
uffing, Chicago	9	53	63	16	9	3	5	.375
romek, Cleveland	29	84	76	36	39	3	5	.375
uncrief, St. Louis	31	176	210	52	74	8	14	.364
evens, New York	28	165	167	76	76	7	13	.350

National League—(cont.)

PITCHING RECORDS

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	pet.
Jansen, New York	42	248	238	57	103	21	5	.808
Munger, St. Louis	40	224	218	76	124	16	5	.762
Blackwell, Cincinnati	33	272	225	95	184	22	8	.733
Kush, Chicago	46	92	85	52	40	6	3	.727
Casey, Brooklyn	46	78	75	26	42	10	4	.714
Barney, Brooklyn	28	78	66	58	37	5	2	.714
Hatten, Brooklyn	42	225	211	104	79	17	10	.680
Spahn, Boston	40	289	245	83	122	21	10	.677
Taylor, Brooklyn	33	162	130	80	58	10	5	.667
Trinkle, New York	62	92	100	46	36	8	4	.667
Thompson, New York	15	38	36	27	13	4	2	.667
Sain, Boston	38	265	265	78	131	21	12	.636
Branca, Brooklyn	43	279	251	99	148	21	12	.636
Brazie, St. Louis	44	168	183	48	85	14	8	.636
Hearn, St. Louis	37	163	163	63	64	12	7	.632
Shoun, Cinc.-Boston	36	88	89	26	30	5	3	.625
Kosle, New York	39	217	223	84	85	15	10	.600
Sewell, Pittsburgh	24	121	121	34	37	6	4	.600
Meyer, Chicago	23	45	43	15	22	3	2	.600
Brechen, St. Louis	29	220	220	66	90	16	11	.593
Leonard, Philadelphia	32	235	224	54	100	17	12	.586
Rowe, Philadelphia	31	196	234	46	74	14	10	.583
Post, New York	33	150	167	35	63	11	8	.579
Hartung, New York	7	60	53	13	25	4	3	.571
Bagby, Pittsburgh	37	115	143	37	24	5	5	.556
Ostermueller, Pittsburgh	26	183	181	69	65	12	10	.545
King, Brooklyn	29	88	88	30	36	5	5	.545
Chipman, Chicago	32	135	135	64	50	7	6	.538
Lade, Chicago	34	189	202	79	58	11	10	.524
Lombardi, Brooklyn	33	175	155	74	71	12	11	.522
Gumbert, Cincinnati	46	90	88	48	43	10	10	.500
Walters, Cincinnati	20	122	137	50	41	8	8	.500
Behrman, Pitts.-Brooklyn	50	117	131	67	47	5	5	.500
Lafrance, Boston	36	64	65	26	17	4	4	.500
Wright, Boston	23	65	79	34	15	3	3	.500
Barrett, Boston	36	211	200	83	48	11	12	.478
Voiselle, N.Y.-Boston	33	174	191	73	78	9	11	.450
Pollet, St. Louis	37	176	195	89	69	9	11	.450
Dickson, St. Louis	47	232	211	88	111	13	16	.448
Gregg, Brooklyn	37	105	115	55	59	4	5	.444
Higbe, Bklyn.-Pittsburgh	50	241	221	120	106	13	17	.433
Kennedy, New York	34	148	158	87	58	9	12	.429
Johnson, Boston	36	113	124	34	24	6	8	.429
Hetti, Cincinnati	37	96	100	48	34	3	4	.429
Raffensberger, Phila.-Cinc.	29	148	180	37	51	6	11	.421
Schmitz, Chicago	38	207	207	79	96	13	18	.419
Heintzelman, Pitts.-Phila.	26	140	153	51	55	7	10	.412
Borowy, Chicago	40	182	186	63	75	8	12	.400
Wyse, Chicago	37	141	158	64	53	6	9	.400
Donnelly, Philadelphia	38	122	112	46	30	4	6	.400
Karl, Boston	27	35	41	13	5	2	3	.399
VanderMeer, Cincinnati	30	186	186	87	76	9	14	.391
Schmidt, St. L.-Phila.-Chi.	32	84	94	49	26	5	8	.385
Bahr, Pittsburgh	19	81	82	44	25	3	5	.375
Erickson, Chicago	40	172	179	91	80	7	12	.368
Lively, Cincinnati	38	123	126	67	53	4	7	.364
Burkhart, St. Louis	34	95	108	22	44	3	6	.333
Beggs, Cinc.-New York	43	100	127	25	26	3	6	.333

Giants Establish Slugging Mark

The New York Giants set a major league home-run record in 1947 with 221 circuit clouts. Johnny Mize, who tied Ralph Kiner for the major league individual crown, was high man with 51 four-baggers. Other big guns for the Giants were Willard Marshall with 36 homers, Walker Cooper, 35, and Bobby Thomson, 29.

Home-Run Record to Kiner

Ralph Kiner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who tied with Johnny Mize of the New York Giants as major-league home-run king in 1947 with 51 circuit clouts, established a slugging mark last season by hitting eight homers in four games. The former record as seven, made by the late Tony Lazzeri as a member of the New York Yankees in 1936.

Ott Ends Playing Career

Mel Ott, manager of the New York Giants, retired as a player late last season after wearing a Giant uniform for 22 years. Ott made three appearances at the plate in 1947—popping up twice and grounding out—and did not play in the field at all. Among his 2876 hits were 511 home runs, a National League record.

Feller's Strikeout Record

(Made in 1946)

Opponent	Games	Strikeouts
Chicago	9	66
Washington	7	59
New York	7	56
Boston	6	49
Philadelphia	6	41
St. Louis	7	40
Detroit	6	37
Totals	48	348

National League Pennant Winners

Year	Club	Manager	Won	Lost	Pct.	Year	Club	Manager	Won	Lost	Pct.
1876	Chicago.....	Albert G. Spalding.....	52	14	.788	1912	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	103	48	.682
1877	Boston.....	Harry Wright.....	31	17	.646	1913	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	101	51	.664
1878	Boston.....	Harry Wright.....	41	19	.683	1914*	Boston.....	George T. Stallings.....	94	59	.614
1879	Providence.....	George Wright.....	59	25	.702	1915	Philadelphia.....	Patrick J. Moran.....	90	62	.592
1880	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.....	67	17	.798	1916	Brooklyn.....	Wilbert Robinson.....	94	60	.610
1881	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.....	56	28	.667	1917	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	98	56	.636
1882	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.....	55	29	.655	1918	Chicago.....	Fred L. Mitchell.....	84	45	.651
1883	Boston.....	John F. Morrill.....	63	35	.643	1919*	Cincinnati.....	Patrick J. Moran.....	96	44	.686
1884	Providence.....	Frank C. Bancroft.....	84	28	.750	1920	Brooklyn.....	Wilbert Robinson.....	93	61	.604
1885	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.....	87	25	.777	1921*	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	94	59	.614
1886	Chicago.....	Adrian C. Anson.....	90	34	.726	1922*	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	93	61	.604
1887	Detroit.....	W. H. Watkins.....	79	45	.637	1923	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	95	58	.621
1888	New York.....	James J. Mutrie.....	84	47	.641	1924	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	93	60	.608
1889	New York.....	James J. Mutrie.....	83	43	.659	1925*	Pittsburgh.....	William B. McKechnie.....	95	58	.621
1890	Brooklyn.....	William H. McGunnigle.....	86	43	.667	1926*	St. Louis.....	Rogers Hornsby.....	89	65	.578
1891	Boston.....	Frank G. Selee.....	87	51	.630	1927	Pittsburgh.....	Owen J. Bush.....	94	60	.610
1892	Boston.....	Frank G. Selee.....	102	48	.680	1928	St. Louis.....	William B. McKechnie.....	95	59	.617
1893	Boston.....	Frank G. Selee.....	86	43	.667	1929	Chicago.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	98	54	.645
1894	Baltimore.....	Edward H. Hanlon.....	89	39	.695	1930	St. Louis.....	Charles E. Street.....	92	62	.597
1895	Baltimore.....	Edward H. Hanlon.....	87	43	.669	1931*	St. Louis.....	Charles E. Street.....	101	53	.656
1896	Baltimore.....	Edward H. Hanlon.....	90	39	.688	1932	Chicago.....	Charles J. Grimm.....	90	64	.584
1897	Boston.....	Frank G. Selee.....	93	39	.705	1933*	New York.....	William H. Terry.....	91	61	.599
1898	Boston.....	Frank G. Selee.....	102	47	.685	1934*	St. Louis.....	Frank F. Frisch.....	95	58	.621
1899	Brooklyn.....	Edward H. Hanlon.....	88	42	.677	1935	Chicago.....	Charles J. Grimm.....	100	54	.649
1900	Brooklyn.....	Edward H. Hanlon.....	82	54	.603	1936	New York.....	William H. Terry.....	92	62	.597
1901	Pittsburgh.....	Fred C. Clarke.....	90	49	.647	1937	New York.....	William H. Terry.....	95	57	.625
1902	Pittsburgh.....	Fred C. Clarke.....	103	36	.741	1938	Chicago.....	Charles L. Hartnett.....	89	63	.586
1903	Pittsburgh.....	Fred C. Clarke.....	91	49	.650	1939	Cincinnati.....	William B. McKechnie.....	97	57	.630
1904	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	106	47	.693	1940*	Cincinnati.....	William B. McKechnie.....	100	53	.654
1905*	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	105	48	.686	1941	Brooklyn.....	Leo E. Durocher.....	100	54	.649
1906	Chicago.....	Frank L. Chance.....	116	36	.763	1942*	St. Louis.....	William H. Southworth.....	106	48	.688
1907*	Chicago.....	Frank L. Chance.....	107	45	.704	1943	St. Louis.....	William H. Southworth.....	105	49	.682
1908*	Chicago.....	Frank L. Chance.....	99	55	.643	1944*	St. Louis.....	William H. Southworth.....	105	49	.682
1909*	Pittsburgh.....	Fred C. Clarke.....	110	42	.724	1945	Chicago.....	Charles J. Grimm.....	98	56	.636
1910	Chicago.....	Frank L. Chance.....	104	50	.675	1946*	St. Louis.....	Edwin H. Dyer.....	98	58	.628
1911	New York.....	John J. McGraw.....	99	54	.647	1947	Brooklyn.....	Burton E. Shotton.....	94	60	.610

*World Series winner.

American League Pennant Winners

Year	Club	Manager	Won	Lost	Pct.	Year	Club	Manager	Won	Lost	Pct.
1901	Chicago.....	Clark C. Griffith.....	83	53	.610	1925	Washington.....	Stanley R. Harris.....	96	55	.636
1902	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	83	53	.610	1926	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	91	63	.591
1903*	Boston.....	James J. Collins.....	91	47	.659	1927*	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	110	44	.714
1904	Boston.....	James J. Collins.....	95	59	.617	1928*	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	101	53	.656
1905	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	92	56	.622	1929*	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	104	46	.693
1906*	Chicago.....	Fielder A. Jones.....	93	58	.616	1930*	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	102	52	.662
1907	Detroit.....	Hugh A. Jennings.....	92	58	.613	1931	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	107	45	.704
1908	Detroit.....	Hugh A. Jennings.....	90	63	.588	1932*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	107	47	.695
1909	Detroit.....	Hugh A. Jennings.....	98	54	.645	1933	Washington.....	Joseph E. Cronin.....	99	53	.651
1910*	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	102	48	.680	1934	Detroit.....	Gordon S. Cochrane.....	101	53	.656
1911*	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	101	50	.669	1935*	Detroit.....	Gordon S. Cochrane.....	93	58	.616
1912*	Boston.....	J. Garland Stahl.....	105	47	.691	1936*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	102	51	.667
1913*	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	96	57	.627	1937*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	102	52	.662
1914	Philadelphia.....	Connie Mack.....	99	53	.651	1938*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	99	53	.651
1915*	Boston.....	William F. Carrigan.....	101	50	.669	1939*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	106	45	.702
1916*	Boston.....	William F. Carrigan.....	91	63	.591	1940	Detroit.....	Delmar D. Baker.....	90	64	.584
1917*	Chicago.....	Clarence H. Rowland.....	100	54	.649	1941*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	101	53	.656
1918*	Boston.....	Edward G. Barrow.....	75	51	.595	1942	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	103	51	.669
1919	Chicago.....	William Gleason.....	88	52	.629	1943*	New York.....	Joseph V. McCarthy.....	98	56	.636
1920*	Cleveland.....	Tris E. Speaker.....	98	56	.636	1944	St. Louis.....	James L. Sewell.....	89	65	.578
1921	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	98	55	.641	1945*	Detroit.....	Stephen F. O'Neill.....	88	65	.575
1922	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	94	60	.610	1946	Boston.....	Joseph E. Cronin.....	104	50	.675
1923*	New York.....	Miller J. Huggins.....	98	54	.645	1947*	New York.....	Stanley R. Harris.....	97	57	.630
1924*	Washington.....	Stanley R. Harris.....	92	62	.597						

*World Series winner.

300,825 See Labor Day Games

A single-day attendance record in the major leagues was set last Labor Day, Sept. 1, when the seven double-headers and the morning and afternoon games in

Brooklyn attracted 300,825 spectators. The previous mark for a single day was made on Memorial Day, 1947, when 283,370 saw the eight twin bills.

National League Batting Champions

(Based on minimum of 100 games played.)

Year	Aver.	Year	Aver.	Year	Aver.
1876—R. Barnes, Chi.	403	1900—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	380	1924—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	424
1877—J. L. White, Bos.	385	1901—J. Burkett, St. L.	382	1925—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	403
1878—A. Dalrymple, Mil.	356	1902—C. H. Beaumont, Pitts.	357	1926—Eugene Hargrave, Cin.	353
1879—A. C. Anson, Chi.	407	1903—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	355	1927—Paul G. Waner, Pitts.	380
1880—G. F. Gore, Chi.	365	1904—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	349	1928—Rogers Hornsby, Bos.	387
1881—A. C. Anson, Chi.	399	1905—J. B. Seymour, Cin.	377	1929—Frank J. O'Doul, Phila.	398
1882—D. Brouthers, Buf.	367	1906—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	339	1930—Wm. H. Terry, N. Y.	401
1883—D. Brouthers, Buf.	371	1907—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	350	1931—C. J. Hafey, St. L.	349
1884—J. O'Rourke, Buf.	350	1908—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	354	1932—F. J. O'Doul, Bklyn.	368
1885—R. Connor, N. Y.	371	1909—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	339	1933—C. H. Klein, Phila.	368
1886—M. J. Kelly, Chi.	388	1910—S. N. Magee, Phila.	331	1934—P. G. Waner, Pitts.	362
1887—A. C. Anson, Chi.	421	1911—J. P. Wagner, Pitts.	334	1935—F. Vaughan, Pitts.	385
1888—A. C. Anson, Chi.	343	1912—H. Zimmerman, Chi.	372	1936—P. G. Waner, Pitts.	373
1889—D. Brouthers, Bos.	373	1913—J. Daubert, Bklyn.	350	1937—J. M. Medwick, St. L.	374
1890—J. Glasscock, N. Y.	336	1914—J. Daubert, Bklyn.	329	1938—E. N. Lombardi, Cin.	342
1891—W. Hamilton, Phila.	338	1915—L. Doyle, N. Y.	320	1939—J. R. Mize, St. L.	349
1892—C. Childs, Cleve.	335	1916—H. Chase, Cin.	339	1940—D. Garms, Pitts.	355
1892—D. Brouthers, Bklyn.	335	1917—E. J. Roush, Cin.	341	1941—H. P. Reiser, Bklyn.	343
1893—Hugh Duffy, Bos.	378	1918—Z. D. Wheat, Bklyn.	335	1942—E. N. Lombardi, Bos.	330
1894—Hugh Duffy, Bos.	438	1919—E. J. Roush, Cin.	321	1943—S. F. Musial, St. L.	357
1895—J. Burkett, Cleve.	423	1920—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	370	1944—F. Walker, Bklyn.	357
1896—J. Burkett, Cleve.	410	1921—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	397	1945—P. J. Cavarretta, Chicago.	355
1897—W. Keeler, Balt.	432	1922—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	401	1946—S. F. Musial, St. L.	365
1898—W. Keeler, Balt.	379	1923—Rogers Hornsby, St. L.	384	1947—H. Walker, Phila.	362
1899—E. J. Delahanty, Phila.	408				

American League Batting Champions

(Based on minimum of 100 games played.)

Year	Aver.	Year	Aver.	Year	Aver.
1900—S. M. Dungan, K. C.	337	1916—T. Speaker, Cleve.	386	1932—D. Alexander, Det.-Bos.	367
1901—N. Lajoie, Phila.	405	1917—T. R. Cobb, Det.	383	1933—J. E. Foxx, Phila.	356
1902—E. J. Delahanty, Wash.	376	1918—T. R. Cobb, Det.	382	1934—H. L. Gehrig, N. Y.	363
1903—N. Lajoie, Cleve.	355	1919—T. R. Cobb, Det.	384	1935—C. S. Myer, Wash.	349
1904—N. Lajoie, Cleve.	381	1920—G. H. Sisler, St. L.	407	1936—L. B. Appling, Chi.	388
1905—Elmer Flick, Cleve.	306	1921—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	394	1937—C. L. Gehring, Det.	371
1906—G. Stone, St. L.	358	1922—G. H. Sisler, St. L.	420	1938—J. E. Foxx, Bos.	349
1907—T. R. Cobb, Det.	350	1923—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	403	1939—J. P. DiMaggio, N. Y.	381
1908—T. R. Cobb, Det.	324	1924—G. H. Ruth, N. Y.	378	1940—J. P. DiMaggio, N. Y.	352
1909—T. R. Cobb, Det.	377	1925—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	393	1941—T. S. Williams, Bos.	406
1910—T. R. Cobb, Det.	385	1926—H. E. Manush, Det.	378	1942—T. S. Williams, Bos.	356
1911—T. R. Cobb, Det.	420	1927—H. E. Heilmann, Det.	398	1943—L. B. Appling, Chi.	328
1912—T. R. Cobb, Det.	410	1928—L. A. Goslin, Wash.	379	1944—L. Boudreau, Cleve.	327
1913—T. R. Cobb, Det.	390	1929—L. A. Fonseca, Cleve.	369	1945—G. H. Stirnweiss, N. Y.	309
1914—T. R. Cobb, Det.	368	1930—A. H. Simmons, Phila.	381	1946—J. B. Vernon, Wash.	353
1915—T. R. Cobb, Det.	369	1931—A. H. Simmons, Phila.	390	1947—T. S. Williams, Bos.	343

RECORD OF ALL-STAR GAMES

Date	Winning league and pitcher	Runs	Losing league and pitcher	Runs	Where held	Paid attendance	Receipts
July 6, 1933	American (Gomez)	4	National (Hallahan)	2	Chicago (A.)	49,200	\$51,203.50*
July 10, 1934	American (Harder)	9	National (Mungo)	7	New York (N.)	48,363	52,982.00
July 8, 1935	American (Gomez)	4	National (Walker)	1	Cleveland (A.)	69,812	82,179.12
July 7, 1936	National (J. Dean)	4	American (Grove)	3	Boston (N.)	25,556	24,588.80
July 7, 1937	American (Gomez)	8	National (J. Dean)	3	Washington (A.)	31,391	28,475.18
July 6, 1938	National (Vander Meer)	4	American (Gomez)	1	Cincinnati (N.)	27,067	38,469.05
July 11, 1939	American (Bridges)	3	National (Lee)	1	New York (A.)	62,892	75,701.00
July 9, 1940	National (Derringer)	4	American (Ruffing)	0	St. Louis (N.)	32,373	36,723.03
July 8, 1941	American (Smith)	7	National (Passeau)	5	Detroit (A.)	54,674	63,267.08
July 6, 1942	American (Chandler)	3	National (M. Cooper)	1	New York (N.)	33,694	86,102.98†
July 13, 1943	American (Leonard)	5	National (M. Cooper)	3	Philadelphia (A.)	31,938	65,674.00†
July 11, 1944	National (Raffensberger)	7	American (Hughson)	1	Pittsburgh (N.)	29,589	81,275.00
1945—No game.							
July 9, 1946	American (Feller)	12	National (Passeau)	0	Boston (A.)	34,906	89,071.00
July 8, 1947	American (Shea)	2	National (Sain)	1	Chicago (N.)	41,123	105,314.90

*An additional \$5,175 was received for radio rights.

†Additional funds were received from other sources.

Major League Individual All-Time Records

Highest batting average, season—Hugh Duffy, Boston (N), 1894	438	Most 3-base hits—Sam Crawford, Cincinnati (N), 1899–1902; Detroit (A), 1903–17	312
Highest batting average (10 or more years)—Ty Cobb, Detroit and Philadelphia (A), 1905–28	367	Most 3-base hits, season—J. Owen Wilson, Pittsburgh (N), 1912	36
Most years batting .300 or better—Ty Cobb	23	Most 2-base hits—Tris E. Speaker, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Philadelphia (A), 1907–28	793
Most hits—Ty Cobb	4,191	Most 2-base hits, season—Earl W. Webb, Boston (A), 1931	67
Most hits, season—George Sisler, St. Louis (A), 1920	257	Most runs—Ty Cobb	2,244
Most consecutive hits, game—Wilbert Robinson, Baltimore (N), 1892	7	Most runs batted in—Babe Ruth	2,209
Most hits in succession—Frank Higgins, Boston (A), 1938	12	Most runs batted in, season—Hack Wilson, Chicago (N), 1930	190
Most consecutive games batted safely—Joe DiMaggio, New York (A), May 15 to July 16, 1941	56	Most runs batted in, single game—James L. Bottomley, St. Louis (N) vs. Brooklyn, Sept. 16, 1924	12
Most long hits—Babe Ruth, Boston and New York (A), Boston (N), 1914–35 (506 2b, 136 3b, 714 home runs)	1,356	Most games played—Ty Cobb	3,033
Most total bases—Ty Cobb	5,863	Most consecutive games played—Lou Gehrig, New York (A), June 1, 1925 to May 2, 1939	2,130
Most total bases, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1921	457	Longest service as player—Eddie Collins, Philadelphia and Chicago (A), 1906–30; Bobby Wallace, Cleveland (N) and St. Louis (A), 1894–1918	25 years
Most total bases, game—Bobby Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Ed Delahanty, Philadelphia (N), 1896 (both hit 4 home runs, 1 single)	17	Most times at bat—Ty Cobb	11,429
Most home runs—Babe Ruth	714	Most bases on balls, season—Babe Ruth, 1923	170
Most home runs, season—Babe Ruth, New York (A), 1927	60	Most bases on balls, game (modern record)—Jimmy Foxx, Boston (A), 1938	6
Most home runs, single game—Bobby Lowe, Boston (N), 1894; Ed Delahanty, Philadelphia (N), 1896; Lou Gehrig, New York (A), 1932; Chuck Klein, Philadelphia (N), 1936 (10 innings)	4	Most stolen bases—Ty Cobb	892

PITCHING

Most games—Cy Young (472 in National League, 402 in American League), 1890–1911	874	Most games won, season (modern record)—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	41
Most games won—Cy Young, Cleveland (N), 1890–98; St. Louis (N), 1899–1900; Boston (A), 1901–08; Cleveland (A), 1909–11 (part); Boston (N), 1911 (part)	511	Most consecutive games won, season—Tim Keefe, New York (N), 1888; Rube Marquard, New York (N), 1912	19
Most complete games, season—Jack Chesbro, New York (A), 1904	48	Most shutout games—Walter Johnson, Washington (A), 1907–27	113
Most games, season (modern record)—Ace Adams, New York (N), 1943	70	Most shutout games, season—Grover Alexander, Philadelphia (N), 1916	16
Most innings, season—Ed Walsh, Chicago (A), 1908	464	Most consecutive shutout innings—Walter Johnson, 1913	56
Lowest earned-run average, season—Ferdie Schupp, New York (N), 1916	0.90	Most strikeouts—Walter Johnson	3,497
Fewest hits in two consecutive games—John Vander Meer, Cincinnati (N), 1938 (both no-hit games)	0	Most strikeouts in 9 innings (1901 to date)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A) vs. Detroit, Oct. 2, 1938	18
		Most strikeouts, season (modern record)—Bobby Feller, Cleveland (A), 1946	348

BASEBALL'S HALL OF FAME
Cooperstown, N. Y.

Lifetime Records of Immortals

Year elected	Name and playing years	Games	Batting Average	Year elected	Name and playing years	Games	Batting Average
1939	Anson, Adrian C., 1876-97.....	2253	.339	1945	O'Rourke, James, 1876-94.....	1750	.315
1945	Bresnahan, Roger, 1897-1915.....	1410	.279	1945	Robinson, Wilbert, 1886-1902.....	1316	.280
1945	Brouthers, D. L., 1879-96.....	1653	.348	1936	Ruth, G. H. (Babe), 1914-35.....	2503	.342
1946	Burkett, Jesse C., 1890-1905.....	2063	.342	1937	Speaker, T. E., 1907-28.....	2789	.344
1946	Chance, Frank L., 1898-1914.....	1232	.297	1939	Sisler, George H., 1915-30.....	2055	.340
1945	Clarke, Fred C., 1894-1915.....	2204	.315	1946	Tinker, Joseph B., 1902-16.....	1641	.264
1936	Cobb, Tyrus R., 1905-28.....	3033	.367	1936	Wagner, John P., 1897-1917.....	2785	.329
1947	Cochrane, Gordon S., 1925-37.....	1482	.320	1937	Wright, George, 1876-82.....	315	.251
1939	Collins, Edward T., 1906-30.....	2826	.333				
1945	Collins, James J., 1895-1908.....	1718	.294				
1939	Comiskey, C. A., 1882-94.....	1383	.269				
1945	Delahanty, E. J., 1888-1903.....	1825	.346				
1945	Duffy, Hugh, 1888-1906.....	1722	.330				
1946	Evers, John J., 1902-19.....	1776	.270				
1939	Ewing, Wm. B., 1880-97.....	1280	.311				
1947	Frisch, Frank F., 1919-37.....	2311	.316				
1939	Gehrig, H. Louis, 1923-39.....	2164	.340				
1942	Hornsby, Rogers, 1915-37.....	2259	.358				
1945	Jennings, H. A., 1891-1908.....	1264	.314				
1939	Keeler, Wm. H., 1892-1910.....	2124	.345				
1945	Kelly, Michael J., 1878-93.....	1493	.315				
1937	Lajoie, Napoleon, 1896-1916.....	2475	.338				
1946	McCarthy, Thomas, 1884-96.....	1260	.293				
1937	McGraw, John J., 1891-1906.....	1082	.334				
1937	Mack, Connie, 1886-96.....	736	.249				

PITCHERS

Year elected	Name and playing years	Won	Lost
1938	Alexander, Grover C., 1911-30...	373	208
1946	Chesbro, John D., 1899-1909....	199	128
1946	Griffith, Clark C., 1891-1908....	237	140
1947	Grove, Robert M., 1925-41.....	300	141
1947	Hubbell, Carl D., 1928-43.....	253	154
1936	Johnson, Walter P., 1907-27.....	414	276
1946	McGinnity, Joseph J., 1899-1909..	248	141
1936	Mathewson, Christopher, 1900-16..	373	188
1946	Plank, Edward S., 1901-17.....	324	190
1939	Radbourne, Charles G., 1880-91....	308	191
1946	Waddell, George E., 1897-1910....	203	143
1946	Walsh, Edward A., 1904-17.....	195	126
1937	Young, Denton T., 1890-1911....	511	315

SELECTED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Morgan G. Bulkle (1937), Alexander J. Cartwright (1939), Henry Chadwick (1937), William A. Cummings (1939), B. Bancroft Johnson (1937), Judge Kenesaw M. Landis (1944), Albert G. Spalding (1939).

HONOR ROLLS
(All named in 1946)

EXECUTIVES—E. S. Barnard, Edward G. Barrow, John Bruce, John T. Brush, Barney Dreyfuss, Charles Ebbets, August Herrmann, John A. Heydler, J. A. (Bob) Quinn, Arthur H. Soden, Nicholas Young.
MANAGERS—William Carrigan, Edward Hanlon, Miller J. Huggins, Frank Seelye, John M. Ward.
UMPIRES—Thomas Connelly, William Dinneen, Robert Emslie, William Evans, John Gaffney, Timothy Hurst, Honest John Kelly, William Klem, Thomas Lynch, Silk O'Loughlin, Jack Sheridan.
WRITERS—Walter Barnes, Harry E. Cross, William Hanna, Frank Hough, Sid Mercer, T. H. Murnane, Frank Richter, Cy Sanborn, John B. Sheridan, William Slocum, George Tidden, Joe Vila.

BABE RUTH'S MAJOR LEAGUE HOME-RUN RECORD

(A) American League; (N) National League

Regular Season			World Series			All-Star Game		
Year	Club	Home runs	Year	Club	Home runs	Year	League	Home runs
1914	Boston (A).....	0	1926	New York (A)....	47	1915	Boston (A).....	0
1915	Boston (A).....	4	1927	New York (A)....	60	1916	Boston (A).....	0
1916	Boston (A).....	3	1928	New York (A)....	54	1918	Boston (A).....	0
1917	Boston (A).....	2	1929	New York (A)....	46	1921	New York (A)....	1
1918	Boston (A).....	11	1930	New York (A)....	49	1922	New York (A)....	0
1919	Boston (A).....	29	1931	New York (A)....	46	1923	New York (A)....	3
1920	New York (A)....	54	1932	New York (A)....	41	1926	New York (A)....	4
1921	New York (A)....	59	1933	New York (A)....	34	1927	New York (A)....	2
1922	New York (A)....	35	1934	New York (A)....	22	1928	New York (A)....	3
1923	New York (A)....	41	1935	Boston (N).....	6	1932	New York (A)....	2
1924	New York (A)....	46		Total.....	714			
1925	New York (A)....	25						

Babe Ruth is Given a "Day"

"Babe Ruth Day" was celebrated throughout organized baseball on April 27, 1947. Ceremonies at the Yankee Stadium, where the Babe was given a tremendous ovation, were broadcast to every part of the world.

MAJOR LEAGUE STATISTICS

Source: American League and National League Service Bureaus.

lf—Left-field foul line; cf—center field; rf—right-field foul line. (2)—Indicates double-header scheduled.

American League

Club, nickname and grounds	Distance, feet			Seating capacity	Record attendance	Visiting club	Date
	lf	cf	rf				
Boston Red Sox—Fenway Park	351	425	310	34,239	41,766	New York (2)	Aug. 12, 1934
Chicago White Sox—Comiskey Park	352	440	352	47,400	52,494	New York (2)	June 18, 1933
Cleveland Indians—Municipal Stadium	362	410	362	80,000	74,529	New York (2)	Aug. 4, 1946
Detroit Tigers—Briggs Stadium	340	440	325	52,954	58,369	New York (2)	July 20, 1947
New York Yankees—Yankee Stadium	301	461	296	65,000	81,841	Boston (2)	May 30, 1938
Philadelphia Athletics—Shibe Park	334	468	331	33,000	38,800	Washington (2)	July 13, 1931
St. Louis Browns—Sportsman's Park	351	425	310	34,000	34,625	New York	Oct. 1, 1944
Washington Senators—Griffith Stadium	402	426	328	32,000	35,563	New York (2)	July 4, 1936

National League

Boston Braves—Braves Field	340	380	320	41,000	47,123	Philadelphia (2)	May 22, 1932
Brooklyn Dodgers—Ebbets Field	343	400	297	35,000	41,209	New York (2)	May 30, 1934
Chicago Cubs—Wrigley Field	355	400	353	38,440	46,572	Brooklyn	May 18, 1947
Cincinnati Reds—Crosley Field	328	387	342	30,000	36,951	Pittsburgh (2)	Apr. 27, 1947
New York Giants—Polo Grounds	279	484	257.67	55,000	60,747	Brooklyn (2)	May 31, 1947
Philadelphia Phillies—Shibe Park	334	468	331	33,000	40,942	Brooklyn (2)	May 11, 1947
Pittsburgh Pirates—Forbes Field	335	467	300	35,545	43,586	New York (2)	Aug. 31, 1938
St. Louis Cardinals—Sportsman's Park	351	425	310	34,000	45,770	Chicago (2)	July 12, 1931

HOME ATTENDANCE FIGURES

American League

(Official)

1947

1946

New York	2,178,937	2,265,512*
Cleveland	1,521,978†	1,057,289
Boston	1,427,315†	1,416,944
Detroit	1,398,093	1,722,590†
Philadelphia	911,566†	621,793
Chicago	876,948	983,403†
Washington	850,758	1,027,216†
St. Louis	320,474	526,435
Total	9,486,069	9,621,182*

National League

(Unofficial)

1947

1946

Brooklyn	1,807,596†	1,796,824
New York	1,559,784†	1,219,873
Chicago	1,364,039	1,342,970
Pittsburgh	1,283,602†	759,117
Boston	1,278,445†	969,673
St. Louis	1,249,931†	1,061,807
Philadelphia	906,868	1,045,247†
Cincinnati	900,024	717,751
Total	10,350,289*	8,913,262
Grand totals	19,836,358*	18,534,444

*All-time record. †Club record.

National Baseball Congress Champions

Source: Ray Dumont, Wichita, Kansas.

1935—Bismarck (N. D.) Corwin-Churchill
1936—Duncan (Okla.) Halliburtons
1937—Enid (Okla.) Eason Oilers
1938—Buford (Ga.) Bona Allens
1939—Duncan (Okla.) Halliburtons
1940—Enid (Okla.) Champlins
1941—Enid (Okla.) Champlins
1942—Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers
1943—Camp Wheeler (Ga.) Spokes
1944—Sherman Field (Kans.) Flyers
1945—Enid (Okla.) Army Air Field
1946—St. Joseph (Mich.) Autos
1947—Ft. Wayne (Ind.) General Electrics

Longest Game in the Majors

The 26-inning 1-1 tie game between Brooklyn and Boston of the National League, played at Braves Field, Boston, on May 1, 1920, still stands as the longest contest in major league history. Both pitchers, Joe Oeschger of the Braves and Leon Cadore of the Robins, as they were then called because they were managed by Wilbert Robinson, went the distance. George (Miracle Man) Stallings guided Boston. The game was called because of darkness.

THE BOX SCORE

BROOKLYN (N)													BOSTON (N)												
ab. r. h. po. a. e.													ab. r. h. po. a. e.												
Olson, 2b	10	0	1	6	9	1							Powell, cf	7	0	1	8	0	0						
Neis, rf	10	0	1	9	0	0							Pick, 2b	11	0	0	5	10	2						
Johnston, 3b	10	0	2	3	1	0							Mann, lf	10	0	2	6	0	0						
Wheat, lf	9	0	2	3	0	0							Cruise, rf	9	1	1	4	0	0						
Myers, cf	2	0	1	2	0	0							Holke, 1b	10	0	2	43	1	0						
Hood, cf	6	0	1	8	1	0							Boeckel, 3b	11	0	3	1	7	0						
Konetchy, 1b	9	0	1	30	1	0							Maranville, ss	10	0	3	1	9	0						
Ward, ss	10	0	0	5	3	0							O'Neil, c	2	0	0	4	3	0						
Krueger, c	2	1	0	4	3	1							aChristenbury	1	0	1	0	0	0						
Elliott, c	7	0	0	7	8	0							Gowdy, p	6	0	1	6	1	0						
Cadore, p	10	0	0	1	13	0							Oeschger, p	9	0	1	0	11	0						
Totals	85	1	9	78	34	2							Totals	86	1	15	78	42	2						

aBatted for O'Neil in the ninth.

Brooklyn	000	010	000	000	000	000	000	000	00—1
Boston	000	001	000	000	000	000	000	000	00—1

Two-base hits—Maranville, Oeschger. Three-base hit—Cruise. Stolen base—Myers. Sacrifice hits—Hood, Oeschger, Powell, O'Neil, Holke, Cruise. Double play—Olson and Konetchy. Bases on balls—Off Cadore 5, Oeschger 3. Struck out—By Cadore 8, Oeschger 4. Wild pitch—Oeschger. Umpires—McCormick and Hart. Time of game—3 hours 50 minutes. Attendance—2,000.

Yanks, Red Sox Draw Record Crowd

A night game between the Yankees and the Red Sox at the Yankee Stadium on May 26, 1947, drew 74,747 fans, a record for a single game. On Aug. 28, 1946, a Yankee-Indian night game at the Stadium attracted a crowd of 71,551, the best previous record.

Minor League Baseball

JUNIOR WORLD SERIES

Milwaukee (AA) vs. Syracuse (IL)

- *First game—Syracuse 7, Milwaukee 6
- *Second game—Syracuse 7, Milwaukee 1
- *Third game—Milwaukee 4, Syracuse 3†
- Fourth game—Milwaukee 6, Syracuse 4
- Fifth game—Milwaukee 6, Syracuse 5
- Sixth game—Syracuse 3, Milwaukee 2
- Seventh game—Milwaukee 9, Syracuse 1

*At Syracuse. †Ten innings.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Milwaukee Brewers	4	3	.571
Syracuse Chiefs	3	4	.429

DIXIE SERIES

Houston (TL) vs. Mobile (SA)

- *First game—Houston 8, Mobile 2
- *Second game—Mobile 6, Houston 0
- *Third game—Mobile 7, Houston 2
- Fourth game—Houston 13, Mobile 2
- Fifth game—Houston 7, Mobile 0
- *Sixth game—Houston 1, Mobile 0

*At Houston.

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Houston Buffs	4	2	.667
Mobile Bears	2	4	.333

JUNIOR SERIES RECORD

Source: Hellbroner Baseball Bureau.

PC—Pacific Coast League; I—International League;
AA—American Association.

Year	Winner	Games won	Loser	Games won
1919	Vernon, PC	5	St. Paul, AA	4
1920	Baltimore, I	5	St. Paul, AA	1
1921	Louisville, AA	5	Baltimore, I	3
1922	Baltimore, I	5	St. Paul, AA	2
1923	Kansas City, AA	5	Baltimore, I	4
1924*	St. Paul, AA	5	Baltimore, I	4
1925	Baltimore, I	5	Louisville, AA	3
1926	Toronto, I	5	Louisville, AA	0
1927	Toledo, AA	5	Buffalo, I	1
1928*	Indianapolis, AA	5	Rochester, I	1
1929	Kansas City, AA	5	Rochester, I	4
1930	Rochester, I	5	Louisville, AA	3
1931	Rochester, I	5	St. Paul, AA	3
1932	Newark, I	4	Minneapolis, AA	2
1933	Columbus, AA	5	Buffalo, I	3
1934	Columbus, AA	5	Toronto, I	4
1935	No series			
1936	Milwaukee, AA	4	Buffalo, I	1
1937	Newark, I	4	Columbus, AA	3
1938	Kansas City, AA	4	Newark, I	3
1939	Louisville, AA	4	Rochester, I	3
1940	Newark, I	4	Louisville, AA	2
1941	Columbus, AA	4	Montreal, I	2
1942	Columbus, AA	4	Syracuse, I	1
1943	Columbus, AA	4	Syracuse, I	1
1944	Baltimore, I	4	Louisville, AA	2
1945	Louisville, AA	4	Newark, I	2
1946	Montreal, I	4	Louisville, AA	2
1947	Milwaukee, AA	4	Syracuse, I	3

*Played tie game.

PENNANT WINNERS IN 1947

CLASS AAA

League and champion	Play-off winner
American Association—Kansas City (Mo.)	Milwaukee
International—Jersey City (N. J.)	Syracuse
Pacific Coast—Los Angeles (Calif.)	Los Angeles

CLASS AA

Southern Association—Mobile (Ala.)	Mobile
Texas—Houston (Texas)	Houston*

CLASS A

Eastern—Utica (N. Y.)	Utica
South Atlantic (Sally)—Columbus (Ga.)	Savannah (Ga.)
Western—Sioux City (Iowa)	Pueblo (Colo.)

CLASS B

Big State—Texarkana (Texas)	Texarkana
Colonial—Waterbury (Conn.)	Stamford (Conn.)
Inter-State—Trenton (N. J.)	Wilmington (Del.)
New England—Lynn (Mass.)	Nashua (N. H.)
Piedmont—Roanoke (Va.)	Norfolk (Va.)
Southeastern—Jackson (Miss.)	Montgomery (Ala.)
Three-I—Danville (Ill.)	Waterloo (Iowa)
Tri-State—Spartanburg (S. C.)	Charlotte (N. C.)
Western International—Vancouver (B. C.)	None held

CLASS C

Arizona-Texas—	Juarez (Mexico) (1st half) ...	Globe-Miami*
	Tucson (Ariz.) (2d half) ...	(Ariz.)
Border—Ottawa (Ontario)		Ottawa
California—Stockton (Calif.)		Stockton
Canadian-American—Schenectady (N. Y.)		Schenectady
Carolina—Burlington (N. C.)		Raleigh (N. C.)
Central Association—Clinton (Iowa)		Clinton
Cotton States—Greenwood (Miss.)		Greenwood*
Florida International—Havana (Cuba)		Havana
Lone Star—Kilgore (Texas)		Kilgore
Middle Atlantic—Vandergrift (Pa.)		Vandergrift
Northern—Aberdeen (S. D.)		Sioux Falls (S. D.)
Pioneer—	Salt Lake City (Utah) (1st half) ...	Twin Falls*
	Twin Falls (Idaho) (2d half) ...	
Sunset—Riverside (Calif.)		Anaheim (Calif.)
Western Association—Salina (Kans.)		St. Joseph (Mo.)
West Texas-New Mexico—Lubbock (Texas)		Lubbock

CLASS D

Alabama State—Greenville (Ala.)	Greenville
Appalachian—Pulaski (Va.)	New River (N. C.)
Blue Ridge—Galax (Va.)	Galax
Coastal Plain—Wilson (N. C.)	Kinston (N. C.)
Eastern Shore—Cambridge (Md.)	Seaford (Del.)
Evangeline—Alexandria (La.)	Hammond (La.)
Florida State—St. Augustine (Fla.)	Gainesville (Fla.)
Georgia-Alabama—Carrollton (Ga.)	Lanett (Ala.)
Georgia-Florida—Moultrie (Ga.)	Moultrie
Illinois State—Belleville (Ill.)	None held
Kansas-Okla.—Missouri—Miami (Okla.)	Miami
Kitty-Owensboro (Ky.)	Hopkinsville (Ky.)
Long Horn—Big Spring (Texas)	Ballinger (Texas)
North Atlantic—Kingston (N. Y.)	Carbondale (Pa.)
North Carolina State—Mooresville (N. C.)	Mooresville
Ohio State—Zanesville (Ohio)	Zanesville
Pony—Jamestown (N. Y.)	Jamestown
Sooner State—Lawton (Okla.)	McAlester (Okla.)
Tobacco State—Sanford (N. C.)	Sanford
Wisconsin State—Sheboygan (Wis.)	None held

*Play-offs determine champion.

FINAL 1947 REGULAR SEASON STANDINGS

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION (AAA)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Kansas City	93	60	.608	Columbus	76	78	.494
Louisville	85	68	.556	Indianapolis	74	79	.484
Milwaukee	79	75	.513	St. Paul	69	85	.448
Minneapolis	77	77	.500	Toledo	61	92	.399

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (AAA)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Jersey City	94	60	.610	Rochester	68	86	.442
Montreal	93	60	.608	Newark	65	89	.422
Syracuse	88	65	.575	Baltimore	65	89	.422
Buffalo	77	75	.507	Toronto	64	90	.416

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE (AAA)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
*Los Angeles	106	81	.567	Seattle	91	95	.489
San Francisco	105	82	.562	Hollywood	88	98	.473
Portland	87	89	.522	Sacramento	83	103	.446
Oakland	96	90	.516	San Diego	79	107	.425

*Beat San Francisco in first-place play-off.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION (AA)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Mobile	94	59	.614	Atlanta	73	78	.483
New Orleans	93	59	.612	Birmingham	73	80	.477
Nashville	80	73	.523	Memphis	69	85	.448
Chattanooga	79	75	.513	Little Rock	51	103	.331

TEXAS LEAGUE (AA)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Houston	96	58	.623	Shreveport	75	79	.487
Fort Worth	95	58	.621	Oklahoma City	71	83	.461
Dallas	79	74	.516	Beaumont	60	94	.390
Tulsa	79	75	.513	San Antonio	60	94	.390

EASTERN LEAGUE (A)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Utica	90	48	.652	Williamsport	66	74	.471
Albany	80	56	.580	Hartford	58	82	.414
Wilkes-Barre	80	60	.571	Elmira	54	86	.386
Seranton	78	62	.557	Binghamton	52	88	.371

SOUTH ATLANTIC (SALLY) LEAGUE (A)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Columbus	88	65	.575	Greenville	77	77	.500
Savannah	85	66	.563	Macon	70	82	.461
Charleston	83	69	.547	Jacksonville	66	87	.431
Augusta	81	69	.540	Columbia	59	94	.386

WESTERN LEAGUE (A)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Sioux City	79	49	.617	Omaha	67	60	.528
Des Moines	73	52	.584	Denver	54	74	.422
Pueblo	70	56	.556	Lincoln	37	89	.294

BIG STATE LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
*Texarkana	101	53	.656	Sherman	69	85	.448
Greenville	100	54	.649	Gainesville	65	87	.428
Wichita Falls	92	61	.601	Austin	55	99	.357
Paris	80	74	.519	Waco	52	101	.340

*Beat Greenville in first-place play-off.

COLONIAL LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Waterbury	83	38	.686	New London	50	67	.427
Poughkeepsie	66	50	.569	Port Chester	51	71	.418
Stamford	67	61	.523	Bridgeport	46	76	.377

INTER-STATE LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Trenton	88	50	.638	York	67	70	.489
Wilmingtton	79	60	.568	Lancaster	64	73	.467
Allentown	71	67	.514	Hagerstown	62	75	.453
Harrisburg	71	69	.507	Sunbury	51	89	.364

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Lynn	86	38	.694	Providence	57	66	.463
Nashua	82	44	.651	Fall River	49	76	.392
Manchester	75	50	.597	Portland	45	80	.360
Pawtucket	64	60	.520	Lowell	40	84	.323

PIEDMONT LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Roanoke	99	49	.647	Richmond	68	71	.489
Norfolk	69	70	.497	Lynchburg	63	76	.453
Portsmouth	69	71	.493	Newport News	59	81	.421

THREE-I LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Danville	79	47	.627	Evansville	70	55	.560
Terre Haute	74	51	.592	Davenport	55	70	.440
*Springfield	71	55	.564	Quincy	50	75	.400
Waterloo	71	55	.564	Decatur	31	93	.250

*Beat Waterloo in third-place play-off.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Spartanburg	88	51	.633	Rock Hill	68	71	.489
Anderson	84	55	.604	Asheville	65	74	.468
Knoxville	73	67	.521	Fayetteville	61	78	.439
Charlotte	72	68	.514	Reidsville	45	92	.328

WESTERN INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Vancouver	86	66	.566	Victoria	80	72	.526
Spokane	87	67	.565	Tacoma	72	81	.471
Bremerton	86	68	.558	Wenatchee	59	92	.391
Salmon	80	68	.541	Yakima	59	95	.383

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE (B)

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Jackson	77	62	.554	Vicksburg	74	69	.518
Gadsden	75	65	.536	Meridian	67	73	.479
Montgomery	74	65	.532	Selma	64	76	.457
*Pensacola	75	68	.524	Anniston	56	84	.400

*Beat Vicksburg in fourth-place play-off.

MEXICAN LEAGUE

FINAL 1947 STANDING

	w.	l.	pct.		w.	l.	pct.
Monterey	67	45	.598	Tampico	52	62	.456
Mexico	62	53	.539	Vera Cruz	50	64	.439
Puebla	62	53	.539	San Luis	49	65	.430

Feller's Pitching Masterpieces

No-Hit Games

Date	Opponent	Score	SO	BB
April 16, 1940	Chicago	1-0	8	5
April 30, 1946	New York	1-0	11	5

One-Hit Games

(All hits were singles)

Date	Opponent	Score	SO	BB
April 20, 1938	St. Louis	9-0	6	6
May 25, 1939	Boston	11-0	10	5
June 27, 1939	Detroit	5-0	13	6
July 12, 1940	Philadelphia	1-0	13	2
Sept. 26, 1941	St. Louis	3-2	6	7
Sept. 19, 1945	Detroit	2-0	7	4
July 31, 1946	Boston	4-1	9	9
Aug. 8, 1946	Chicago	5-0	5	3
April 22, 1947	St. Louis	5-0	10	1

Players' World Series Purses

(Full shares only)

New York Yankees (27 shares)	\$5,830.03
Brooklyn Dodgers (32 shares)	4,081.18
Detroit Tigers (2d place)	1,165.90
St. Louis Cardinals (2d place)	1,175.42
Boston Red Sox (3d place)	715.02
Boston Braves (3d place)	747.99
Cleveland Indians (4th place)	391.81
New York Giants (4th place)	342.83

NEGRO CHAMPIONS, 1947

World—New York Cubans
National League—New York Cubans
American League—Cleveland Buckeyes

TRACK AND FIELD

RUNNING, jumping, hurdling and throwing weights—track and field sports, in other words—are as natural to boys and young men as eating, drinking and breathing. Unorganized competition in this form of sport goes back beyond the Cave Man era. Organized competition begins with the first recorded Olympic Games in Greece, 776 B. C., when Coroebus of Elis won the only event on the program, a race of approximately 200 yards. The Olympic Games, with an ever-widening program of events, continued until “the glory that was Greece” had faded and “the grandeur that was Rome” was tarnished, and finally were abolished by decree of Emperor Theodosius of Rome in A. D. 394. The Tailteann Games of Ireland are supposed to have antedated the first Olympic Games by some centuries, but we have no records of the specific events and winners thereof.

Professional contests of speed and strength were popular at all times and in many lands, but the widespread competition of amateur athletes in track and field

sports is a comparatively modern development. The first organized amateur athletic meet of record was sponsored by the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, England, in 1849. Oxford and Cambridge track and field rivalry began in 1864 and the English amateur championships were established in 1866. In the United States such organizations as the New York Athletic Club and the Olympic Club of San Francisco conducted track and field meets in the 1870's, and a few colleges joined to sponsor a meet in 1874. The success of the college meet led to the formation of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America and the holding of an annual set of championship games beginning in 1876.

Many athletic clubs joined the National Association of Amateur Athletes of America, formed in 1879, but dissension broke up this organization and the Amateur Athletic Union, organized in 1888, has been the ruling body in American amateur athletics since that time.

Track and Field Statistics

Source: *Official A.A.U. Track and Field Rules and Records Book*. Reprinted by courtesy of the publishers, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MEN'S WORLD RECORDS

Recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, October, 1947

RUNNING					
Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	9.4s	Frank Wykoff	United States	Los Angeles, Calif.	May 10, 1930
		D. J. Joubert	South Africa	Grahamstown, So. Africa	1931
		Jesse Owens	United States	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
200 yd.	20.3s	Clyde Jeffrey	United States	Long Beach, Calif.	Mar. 16, 1940
		Jesse Owens	United States	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
		Jesse Owens	United States	Chicago, Ill.	June 20, 1936
400 yd.	46.4s	Ben Eastman	United States	Palo Alto, Calif.	Mar. 26, 1932
		Grover Klemmer	United States	Berkeley, Calif.	May 31, 1941
800 yd.	1m.49.2s	Sydney C. Wooderson	Gt. Britain	London, England	Aug. 20, 1938
1 mi.	4m.01.4s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Malmö	July 17, 1945
		Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 4, 1944
1 mi.	13m.32.4s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Gothenburg	Sept. 20, 1942
		Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Aug. 25, 1944
1 mi.	28m.38.6s	Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Sept. 14, 1946
1 mi.	49m.22.2s	Erkki Tamila	Finland	Joensuu	Aug. 29, 1937
1 mi.	1h.19m.48.6s	Viljo Heino	Finland	Turku	Sept. 30, 1945

WALKING					
Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
10 mi.	13m.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Malmö	July 17, 1944
	48m.53.6s.	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Orebro	Oct. 1, 1944
20 mi.	1h.10m.55s.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 23, 1945
30 mi.	2h.41m.7s.	H. Olsson	Sweden	Boras	Aug. 15, 1943
40 mi.	4h.24m.54.2s.	F. Cornet	France	Paris	Oct. 11, 1942
50 mi.	8mi.1025yd.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 1, 1945
60 mi.	15mi.1521yd.	Olle Anderson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 15, 1945

RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 m.	10.2s	Jesse Owens	United States	Chicago, Ill.	June 20, 1936
		Harold Davis	United States	Compton, Calif.	June 6, 1941
200 m.	20.3s	Jesse Owens	United States	Ann Arbor, Mich.	May 25, 1935
400 m.	46s	Rudolf Harbig	Germany	Frankfurt	Aug. 12, 1939
		Grover Klemmer	United States	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 29, 1941
800 m.	1m.46.6s	Rudolf Harbig	Germany	Milan	July 15, 1939
1,000 m.	2m.21.4s	O. Rune Gustafsson	Sweden	Boras, Sweden	Sept. 4, 1946
1,500 m.	3m.43s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Göteborg	July 7, 1944
2,000 m.	5m.11.8s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 23, 1942
3,000 m.	8m.1.2s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 28, 1942
5,000 m.	13m.58.2s	Gunder Hagg	Sweden	Göteborg	Sept. 20, 1942
10,000 m.	29m.35.4s	Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Aug. 25, 1944
20,000 m.	1h.3m.1.2s	Andras Csaplar	Hungary	Budapest	Oct. 26, 1941
25,000 m.	1h.21m.27s	Erkki Tamila	Finland	Juoesuu	Sept. 3, 1939
30,000 m.	1h.40m.57.6s	José Ribas	Argentina	Buenos Aires	May 27, 1932
1h.	19,329 m.	Viljo Heino	Finland	Helsinki	Aug. 25, 1944

WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
3,000 m.	11m.51.8s	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Malmö	Sept. 1, 1945
5,000 m.	20m.26.8s	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Kumla	July 31, 1945
10,000 m.	42m.39.6s	Werner Hardmo	Sweden	Kumla	Sept. 9, 1945
20,000 m.	1h.32m.28.4s	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Vaxjö	July 12, 1942
30,000 m.	2h.28m.57.4s	H. Olsson	Sweden	Boras	Aug. 15, 1943
50,000 m.	4h.34m.3s	Paul Sievert	Germany	Munich	Oct. 5, 1924
1 hr.	13,812 m.	John Mikaelsson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 1, 1945
2 hr.	25,531 m.	Olle Anderson	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 15, 1945

HURDLES (10 hurdles)

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
120 yd.	13.7s	Forrest G. Towns	United States	Oslo, Norway	Aug. 27, 1936
		Fred Wolcott	United States	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 29, 1941
220 yd.	22.5s	Fred Wolcott	United States	Princeton, N. J.	June 8, 1940
		Harrison Dillard	United States	Delaware, Ohio	June 8, 1946
440 yd.	52.2s	R. Cochrane	United States	Des Moines, Iowa	Apr. 25, 1942
110 m.	13.7s	Forrest G. Towns	United States	Oslo, Norway	Aug. 27, 1936
		Fred Wolcott	United States	Philadelphia, Pa.	June 29, 1941
200 m.	22.3s	Fred Wolcott	United States	Princeton, N. J.	June 8, 1940
400 m.	50.6s	Glenn Hardin	United States	Stockholm	July 26, 1934

RELAY RACES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
440 yd. (4x110)	40.5s	Univ. of So. California	United States	Fresno, Calif.	May 14, 1938
		(L. LaFond, W. C. Andersson, P. Jordan, A. Talley)			
880 yd. (4x220)	1m.25s	Stanford Univ.	United States	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1937
		(Kneubuhl, Hiserman, Malott, Weiershauser)			
1 mi. (4x440)	3m.9.4s	Univ. of California	United States	Los Angeles	June 17, 1941
		(John Reese, F. A. Froom, C. F. Barnes, Grover Klemmer)			
2 mi. (4x880)	7m.34.6s	Univ. of California	United States	Los Angeles	May 24, 1941
		(John Reese, Grover Klemmer, Dick Peter, Clarence Barnes)			
4 mi. (4x1mile)	17m.2.8s	Brandkarens Idrottsklub	Sweden	Stockholm	Aug. 15, 1941
		Stockholm (Ake Jansson, Hugo Karlen, Henry Kalarne, Bror Hellstrom)			

RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
400 m. (4x100)	39.8s	U. S. A. National Team	United States	Berlin	Aug. 9, 1936
		(Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff)			
800 m. (4x200)	1m.25s	Stanford Univ.	United States	Fresno, Calif.	May 15, 1937
		(Kneubuhl, Hiserman, Malott, Weiershauser)			
1600 m. (4x400)	3m.8.2s	U. S. A. National Team	United States	Los Angeles	Aug. 7, 1932
		(Fuqua, Ablowich, Warner, Carr)			
3,200 m. (4x800)	7m.29s	Swedish National Team	Sweden	Stockholm	Sept. 13, 1946
		(T. Sten, O. Linder, S. Lindgard, Lennart Strand)			
6,000 m. (4x1500)	15m.38.6s	Malmö Allm. IF	Sweden	Norrokoping	July 29, 1945
		(Jakobson, Stridsberg, Strand, Hagg)			

DECATHLON

7,900 points	Glenn Morris	United States	Berlin	Aug. 7-8, 1936
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FIELD EVENTS

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
High jump.....	6ft.11in.(2.11m.)	Les Steers.....	United States.....	Los Angeles.....	June 17, 1941
Running broad jump.....	26ft.8¼in.(8.13m.)	Jesse Owens.....	United States.....	Ann Arbor.....	May 25, 1935
Rng. hop, step, jump.....	52ft.5¾in.(16m.)	Naoto Tajima.....	Japan.....	Berlin.....	Aug. 6, 1936
Pole vault.....	15ft.7¾in.(4.77m.)	C. Warmerdam.....	United States.....	Modesto, Calif.....	May 23, 1942
16-lb. shot-put.....	57ft.1in.(17.40m.)	Jack Torrance.....	United States.....	Oslo.....	Aug. 5, 1934
Discus throw.....	180ft.2¾in.(54.93m.)	Robert Fitch.....	United States.....	Minneapolis.....	June 8, 1946
Javelin throw.....	258ft.2¾in.(78.70m.)	Yrjö Nikkanen.....	Finland.....	Kotka.....	Oct. 16, 1938
16-lb. hammer throw.....	193ft.6¾in.(59m.)	Erwin Blask.....	Germany.....	Stockholm.....	Aug. 27, 1938

WOMEN'S WORLD RECORDS

Recognized by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, October, 1947

RUNNING

Event	Record	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.....	10.8s.	F. E. Blankers-Koen.....	Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	May 18, 1944
220 yd.....	24.3s.	Stella Walasiewicz.....	Poland.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	June 9, 1935
880 yd.....	2m.19.7s.	Olive Mary Hall.....	Great Britain.....	Mitcham, Eng.....	Aug. 27, 1938
60 m.....	7.3s.	Stella Walasiewicz.....	Poland.....	Lemberg, Pol.....	Sept. 24, 1933
100 m.....	11.5s.	Helen Stephens.....	United States.....	Berlin.....	Aug. 4, 1936
200 m.....	23.6s.	Stella Walasiewicz.....	Poland.....	Warsaw.....	Aug. 15, 1935
800 m.....	2m.13.8s.	Anna Larsson.....	Sweden.....	Stockholm.....	Aug. 30, 1945

RELAY RACES

440 yd. (4x110).....	48.8s.	National Team.....	Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	May 18, 1944
		(Blankers-Koen, Adema, Timmer, Koudys)			
400 m. (4x100).....	46.4s.	National Team.....	Germany.....	Berlin.....	Aug. 8, 1936
		(Albus, Krauss, Dollinger, Dürfeldt)			
800 m. (4x200).....	1m.41s.	National Team.....	Netherlands.....	Hilversum, Neth.....	Aug. 27, 1944
		(Sluyters, Blankers-Koen, Timmer, Koudys)			
2,400 m. (3x800).....	7m.15.8s.	National Team.....	France.....	Paris.....	Oct. 3, 1943
		(Delepine, Loubet, Dufour)			

HURDLES

80 m.....	11.3s.	Claudia Testoni.....	Italy.....	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany.....	July 23, 1939
		Claudia Testoni.....	Italy.....	Dresden, Ger.....	Aug. 13, 1939
		F. E. Blankers-Koen.....	Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	Sept. 20, 1942

FIELD EVENTS

Rng. high jump.....	1.71m. (5 ft. 7½ in.)	F. E. Blankers-Koen.....	Netherlands.....	Amsterdam.....	May 30, 1943
Broad jump.....	6.25m. (20 ft. 6 in.)	F. E. Blankers-Koen.....	Netherlands.....	Leiden, Neth.....	Sept. 19, 1943
Shot-put.....	14.38m. (47 ft. 2½ in.)	Gisela Mauermayer.....	Germany.....	Warsaw.....	July 15, 1934
Discus throw.....	48.31m. (158 ft. 6 in.)	Gisela Mauermayer.....	Germany.....	Dresden.....	July 11, 1936
Javelin throw.....	47.24m. (154 ft. 11½ in.)	Annelise Steinheuer.....	Germany.....	Frankfurt.....	June 21, 1942

PENTATHLON

18 points.....	Gisela Mauermayer.....	Germany.....	Stuttgart.....	July 16-17, 1938
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DODDS' 1947 INDOOR RECORD

Dodds was unbeaten in indoor competition in 1947)

Meet	Event	Time
Boston K. of C.....	O'Reilly Mile.....	4:09.1
Hillrose A. A.....	Wanamaker Mile.....	4:09.2
Boston A. A.....	Hunter Mile.....	4:08.9
New York A. C.....	Toussaint 2-Mile.....	9:05.6
National A. A. U.....	Championship Mile.....	4:12.7
C. A. A. A. C.....	Two Miles*.....	9:10.1
New York K. of C.....	Columbian Mile.....	4:07.1
New York K. of C.....	Two Miles.....	9:15.5
Hamilton, Ontario.....	Mile.....	4:10.6
Montreal.....	Forum Mile.....	4:18.6
Cleveland K. of C.....	Mile.....	4:08.5
Chicago Relays.....	Bankers Mile.....	4:06.3

*Special event.

Boston Marathon, 1947
(Fifty-first running)

Leading Finishers	h.m.s.
1. Yun Bok Su, Korea.....	2:25:39*
2. Mikko Heitanen, Finland.....	2:29:39
3. Ted Vogel, Boston A. A.....	2:30:39
4. Gerard Cote, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.....	2:32:11
5. Albert Morton, Galt, Ontario.....	2:33:08
6. Athanasios Ragazos, Greece.....	2:35:34
7. Sevki Koru, Turkey.....	2:37:50
8. David Mazzeo, Rockland, Maine.....	2:38:03
9. Vaine Muinonen, Finland.....	2:38:59
10. Stylianos Kyriakides, Greece.....	2:39:13
11. Lloyd Evans, Montreal.....	2:39:41
12. Sun Ryong, Korea.....	2:40:10

*Record for course.

History of the Mile Run

Year	Athlete and country	Where made	Time
1865	Webster, England	England	4:44.3
1866	C. B. Lawes, England	England	4:39
1868	W. M. Chinnery, England	England	4:33.2
1871	W. M. Chinnery, England	England	4:31.8
1874	Walter Slade, England	England	4:24.5
1881	Walter George, England	England	4:19.8
1884	Walter George, England	England	4:18.4
1895	F. E. Bacon, England	England	4:17
1895	T. P. Conneff, United States	United States	4:15.6
1911	John Paul Jones, United States	United States	4:15.4
1913	John Paul Jones, United States	United States	4:14.4
1915	Norman Taber, United States	United States	4:12.6
1923	Paavo Nurmi, Finland	Sweden	4:10.4
1931	Jules Ladoumeque, France	France	4:09.2
1933	John Lovelock, New Zealand	United States	4:07.6
1934	Glenn Cunningham, United States	United States	4:06.8
1937	Sydney Wooderson, England	England	4:06.4
1942	Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:06.2
1942	Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:04.6
1943	Arne Andersson, Sweden	Sweden	4:02.6
1944	Arne Andersson, Sweden	Sweden	4:01.6
1945	*Gunder Hagg, Sweden	Sweden	4:01.4

*In March 1946, Hagg and Andersson were declared professionals by the Swedish Athletic Association and barred from amateur competition for life.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Award Winners

Given annually to the amateur athlete voted by sports leaders as having done the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Year	Winner	From	Sport
1930	Robert T. Jones, Jr.	Atlanta, Ga.	Golf
1931	Bernard E. Berlinger	Philadelphia	All-around athletics
1932	James A. Bausch	Kansas City, Mo.	All-around athletics
1933	Glenn Cunningham	University of Kansas	Middle-distance running
1934	William R. Bonthron	New York A. C.	Middle-distance running
1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	California	Golf
1936	Glenn Morris	Denver A. C.	All-around athletics
1937	J. Donald Budge	Oakland, Calif.	Tennis
1938	Donald R. Lash	Indiana State Police	Distance running
1939	Joseph W. Burk	Penn. A. C., Philadelphia	Rowing
1940	J. Gregory Rice	South Bend A. A., Ind.	Distance running
1941	Leslie MacMitchell	New York University	Middle-distance running
1942	Cornelius Warmerdam	San Francisco Olympic Club	Pole vaulting
1943	Gilbert L. Dodds	Boston Athletic Ass'n.	Middle-distance running
1944	Ann Curtis	Crystal Plunge S. C., San Francisco	Swimming
1945	Felix (Doc) Blanchard	U. S. Military Academy	Football
1946	Y. Arnold Tucker	U. S. Military Academy	Football

NATIONAL A. A. U. GYMNASIIC CHAMPIONS, 1947

Men

All-around—Frank Cumiskey, Swiss Gym. Society.
 Calisthenics—Roy Sorensen, Penn State.
 Long Horse—Robert C. Sears, Swiss Gym. Society, and Rudolph Hradecky, Bohemian Gym. Assn. (tie).
 Side Horse—Frank Cumiskey.
 Parallel Bar—Robert C. Sears.
 Horizontal Bar—Edward J. Scrobe, D. A. Turn Verein.
 Flying Rings—Waldimir Baskovich, Acrotheater, Univ. of Chicago.
 Tumbling—Charles W. Thomson, Berkeley, Calif.
 Rope Climb—Garvin E. Smith, Los Angeles City College.
 Indian Clubs—Edward A. Hennig, Cleveland East Side Turners.
 Team—Swiss Gymnastic Society, Union City, N. J.

Women

All-around—Helen Schifano, Elizabeth (N. J.) Turners.
 Calisthenics—Helen Schifano.
 Side Horse—Helen Schifano.
 Balance Beam—Clara Schroth, Phila. Turners.
 Flying Rings—Helen Schifano.
 Parallel Bars—Meta Neumann, Acrotheater, Univ. of Chicago.
 Indian Clubs—Margaret Dutcher, Ridgewood (N. J.) High.
 Tumbling—Jo Ann Matthews, Dallas A. C.
 Team Drill—Elizabeth (N. J.) Y. M. and Y, W. H. A.

WATER POLO, 1947

National A. A. U. Champions

Outdoor—Los Angeles A. C.
 Indoor—Beifuss Natatorium, Chicago.

Fernando Isais of Los Angeles won the 1947 world horseshoe pitching tournament, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 25 to 30.

NATIONAL A. A. U. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1947

Outdoor

100-m.—William Mathis, Urbana, Ill.
 200-m.—Barney Ewell, Shanahan C. C., Philadelphia.
 400-m.—Herb McKenley, University of Illinois.
 800-m.—Reginald Pearman, New York Pioneer Club.
 1500-m.—Gerald Karver, Penn State.
 3000-m.—Curtis C. Stone, Penn State.
 5000-m.—Edward O'Toole, New York A. C.
 10000-m. steeplechase—Forest Efav, Stillwater, Okla.
 100-m. walk—Ernest Weber, German-American A. C.
 10-m. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace.
 100-m. low hurdles—Harrison Dillard.
 100-m. low hurdles—J. Walter Smith, Los Angeles A. C.
 High jump—David Albritton, Dayton, Ohio.
 Broad jump—Willie Steele, San Diego State.
 100-yd. hop, step, and jump—Bob Beckus, Los Angeles A. C.
 Shot-put—Francis Delaney, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
 16-lb. weight—Frank Berst, New York A. C.
 Pole vault—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire State.
 Discus—Fortune Gordien, Minnesota.
 Javelin—Steve Seymour, Los Angeles A. C.
 Hammer—Robert H. Bennett, Apponaug, R. I.
 100-m. relay—San Antonio A. C.
 200-m. relay—Los Angeles A. C.
 400-m. relay—San Antonio A. C.
 Team—New York Athletic Club.
 Decathlon—Irving Mondschein, New York University.
 Pentathlon—John Voight, Baltimore.
 Marathon—Ted Vogel, Boston A. A.

Indoor

60-yd.—Ed Conwell, unattached, Jersey City.
 60-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace.
 60-yd. low hurdles—Harrison Dillard.
 600-yd.—George Guida, Villanova.
 1000-yd.—Bill McGuire, Jr., 69th Regt. A.A., New York.
 Mile run—Gilbert Dodds, Boston A.A.
 Mile walk—Ernest Weber, German-American A.C.
 Mile relay—Manhattan.
 2-mile relay—Fordham.
 3 miles—Curtis C. Stone, Penn State.
 Sprint medley relay—Manhattan.
 Broad jump—Herbert Douglas, Pittsburgh.
 High jump—John Vislocky, New York A.C.
 Shot-put—Irving Kintisch, unattached, Brooklyn.
 35-lb. weight—Henry Dreyer, New York A.C.
 Pole vault—Owen G. Smith, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
 Team—New York University.

Outdoor—Women

50-m.—Alice Coachman, Albany (Ga.) State College.
 100-m.—Juanita Watson, Tuskegee.
 200-m.—Stella Walsh, Polish Olympic A.C.
 80-m. hurdles—Nancy Cowperthwaite, German-American A.C.
 400-m. relay—Tuskegee A team.
 Broad jump—Lillie Purifoy, Tuskegee.
 High jump—Alice Coachman.
 Shot-put—Dorothy Dodson, Chicago Hurricanes.
 Javelin—Dorothy Dodson.
 Discus—Frances Kaszubski, Polish Olympic A.C.
 Baseball throw—Marion Barone, Phila. Turners.
 Team—Tuskegee Institute.

EASTERN COLLEGE CHAMPIONS, 1947

Boxing

125 lb.—Jerry Auclair, Syracuse
 130 lb.—Glenn Hawthorne, Penn State
 135 lb.—Jimmy Miragliotta, Virginia
 145 lb.—Willie Barnett, Virginia
 155 lb.—Billy Byrne, Syracuse
 165 lb.—Jackie Tighe, Penn State
 175 lb.—Carlo Ortenzi, Western Maryland
 Heavyweight—John McArdle, Syracuse
 (Edward J. Neil Trophy)—Syracuse

Swimming

100-yd. free style—Dick Morgan, Yale.
 200-yd. free style—Paul Girdes, Yale.
 400-yd. free style—Paul Girdes.
 800-yd. free style—Jeremy Gorman, Harvard.
 1500-yd. free-style relay—Yale.
 100-yd. backstroke—Allen Stack, Yale.
 200-yd. breast stroke—Joe Verdeur, LaSalle.
 100-yd. medley—Joe Verdeur.
 200-yd. medley relay—Rutgers.
 100-yd. dive—Ralph Burrati, Rutgers.
 200-yd. dive—Ernest G. Crone, North Carolina.
 400-yd. m.—Yale.

Wrestling

125 lb.—Pilgrim McRaven, Lehigh
 135 lb.—James Mohney, Penn State
 145 lb.—Leon Smith, Navy
 155 lb.—John Fletcher, Navy
 165 lb.—Stanley Thevent, Army
 175 lb.—Ed Ericson, Lehigh
 185 lb.—Robert Pickett, Syracuse
 Heavyweight—Henry O'Shaughnessy, Columbia
 m.—Lehigh

WEIGHT LIFTING CHAMPIONS, 1947

World

	Pts.
123 lb.—Joseph De Pietro, United States.....	661½
132 lb.—Robert Higgins, United States.....	683½
148 lb.—Peter George, United States.....	777½
165 lb.—Stanley Stanczyk, United States.....	892½
181 lb.—John Terpak, United States.....	854½
Heavyweight—John Davis, United States.....	1003½
Team—United States	

National A. A. U.

123 lb.—Joseph De Pietro, Yacos, Detroit.
132 lb.—Emerick Ishikawa, York (Pa.) Barbell Club.
148 lb.—Joseph Pitman, Chambersburg, Pa.
165 lb.—Stan Stanczyk, York (Pa.) Barbell Club.
181 lb.—John Terpak, York (Pa.) Barbell Club.
Heavyweight—John Davis, York (Pa.) Barbell Club.
Team—York (Pa.) Barbell Club.

World Records

(Heavyweight Class)

Event	Holder and country	Poundage
Right-hand snatch—	Rigoulot, France.....	222¾
Left-hand snatch—	Ambarzonian, Russia.....	211¾
Right-hand clean and jerk—	Brunstedt, Sweden.....	252½
Left-hand clean and jerk—	Jaegle, Germany.....	236
2-hand press—	Manger, Germany.....	319¾
2-hand snatch—	Davis, United States.....	303¾
2-hand clean and jerk—	Kutsenko, Russia.....	377

SWIMMING

THERE IS THE ancient tale of Leander of Abydos swimming the Hellespont nightly to call on Helen of Sestos but nobody kept the time on his trips. However, Lord Byron swam one leg of the old Leander course, Sestos to Abydos, on May 3, 1810, in 1 hour 10 minutes. The famous British poet was a noted swimmer and once, in an endurance trial at Venice, was in the water for 4 hours 10 minutes. Distance swimming was the early type of competition. Captain Matthew Webb achieved fame by being the first to swim the English Channel—Dover to Calais—in August, 1875, in 21 hours 45 minutes. Many other swimmers, men and women, have conquered the

Channel since that time. Gertrude Ederle, of New York City, was the first woman to accomplish the feat. Miss Ederle swam the Channel Aug. 6, 1926, in 14 hours 34 minutes, breaking the existing record at that time. Since then the record has been lowered by four or five men.

Regular competition at short as well as long distances and indoor as well as outdoor came with the development of such organizations as the Amateur Athletic Union and the building of indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Swimming has been on the Olympic program since the start of the modern Olympic Games at Athens in 1896.

Swimming Statistics

Source: *Official Amateur Athletic Union Swimming Rules and Records Book*. Reprinted by courtesy of the publishers, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and R. M. Ritter, Secretary-Treasurer, International Amateur Swimming Federation.

WORLD RECORDS

Accepted by the International Amateur Swimming Federation as of Sept. 9, 1947.

MEN

FREE STYLE

Distance	Time	Course	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	49.7 s.	25 yd.	Alan Ford	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Mar. 18, 1944
100 m.	55.9 s.	25 m.	Alan Ford	U. S.	New Haven	Apr. 13, 1944
200 yd.	2 m. 5.4 s.	25 m.	Alex Jany	France	Marseille, France	Sept. 20, 1946
220 yd.	2 m. 7.1 s.	25 yd.	W. Smith	U. S.	Columbus	Feb. 12, 1944
300 yd.	3 m. 4.4 s.	25 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	Chicago	Apr. 10, 1935
300 m.	3 m. 21.6 s.	25 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	Chicago	Apr. 11, 1935
400 m.	4 m. 38.5 s.	25 yd.	W. Smith	U. S.	Honolulu	Apr. 16, 1941
440 yd.	4 m. 38.5 s.	25 yd.	W. Smith	U. S.	Honolulu	May 13, 1941
500 yd.	5 m. 16.3 s.	25 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	New York	Apr. 6, 1935
500 m.	5 m. 56.5 s.	25 yd.*	R. Flanagan	U. S.	Miami, Fla.	Apr. 3, 1939
800 m.	9 m. 50.9 s.	110 yd.*	W. Smith	U. S.	Honolulu	July 24, 1941
880 yd.	9 m. 54.6 s.	55 yd.*	W. Smith	U. S.	New London, Conn.	Aug. 10, 1942
1,000 yd.	11 m. 37.4 s.	55 yd.	J. Medica	U. S.	Portland, Oregon	July 29, 1933
1,000 m.	12 m. 33.8 s.	50 m.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo	Aug. 10, 1938
1,500 m.	18 m. 58.8 s.	50 m.	F. Amano	Japan	Tokyo	Aug. 10, 1938
1 mi.	20 m. 29 s.	55 yd.*	K. Nakama	U. S.	New London	Aug. 8, 1942
400-yd. relay	3 m. 24.5 s.	25 yd.	Great Lakes N.T.S.	U. S.	Columbus	Feb. 12, 1944
			(J. Kerschner, W. Ris, D. Burton, W. Smith)			
400-m. relay	3 m. 50.8 s.	25 m.	Yale University	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	Mar. 18, 1942
			(H. Johnson, R. Kelly, E. Pope, F. Lilley)			
800-yd. relay	8 m. 24.3 s.	50 yd.	Yale University	U. S.	New Haven, Conn.	June 9, 1936
			(P. Brueckel, R. Cooke, J. Macionis, N. Hoyt)			
400-m. relay	8 m. 51.5 s.	50 m.	National Team	Japan	Berlin	Aug. 11, 1936
			(C. M. Yusa, S. H. Sug'ura, Th. Arai, M. Taguchi)			

*Salt water.

BREAST STROKE

100 yd.	1 m. 0.5 s.	25 yd.	D. deForrest	U. S.	York, Pa.	Apr. 19, 1947
100 m.	1 m. 7.3 s.	25 m.	R. Hough	U. S.	New Haven	Apr. 15, 1939
100 yd.	2 m. 16.4 s.	25 yd.	J. Verdeur	U. S.	New Haven	Mar. 22, 1947
100 m.	2 m. 35 s.	25 yd.	J. Verdeur	U. S.	New Haven	Feb. 15, 1947
100 m.	5 m. 43.8 s.	25 m.	A. Heina	Germany	Copenhagen	Feb. 10, 1938
100 m.	7 m. 13 s.	25 m.	A. Heina	Germany	Solingen, Germany	May 7, 1939

BACKSTROKE

100 yd.	56.8 s.	25 yd.	A. Kiefer	U. S.	Annapolis, Md.	Feb. 26, 1944
100 m.	1 m. 4.8 s.	25 yd.	A. Kiefer	U. S.	Detroit	Jan. 18, 1936
50 yd.	1 m. 30.4 s.	25 yd.	A. Kiefer	U. S.	Honolulu	May 24, 1941
100 m.	2 m. 19.3 s.	25 yd.	A. Kiefer	U. S.	Annapolis	Mar. 4, 1944
100 m.	5 m. 9.6 s.	25 yd.	H. Holiday, Jr.	U. S.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Mar. 1, 1947

WOMEN FREE STYLE

Distance	Time	Course	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
100 yd.	59.4 s.	25 m.*	F. Nathansen	Denmark	Aarhus, Denmark	Apr. 27, 1944
100 m.	1 m. 4.6 s.	25 m.	W. Den Ouden	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Feb. 27, 1936
200 m.	2 m. 21.7 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Aarhus	Sept. 11, 1938
220 yd.	2 m. 22.6 s.	25 yd.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 23, 1939
300 yd.	3 m. 25.6 s.	25 yd.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Oct. 2, 1938
300 m.	3 m. 42.5 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
400 m.	5 m. 1.1 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Sept. 15, 1940
440 yd.	5 m. 7.9 s.	25 yd.	Ann Curtis	U. S.	Seattle, Wash.	May 2, 1947
500 yd.	5 m. 53 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 19, 1942
500 m.	6 m. 27.4 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Feb. 11, 1940
800 m.	10 m. 52.5 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 13, 1941
880 yd.	11 m. 8.6 s.	50 yd.*	Ann Curtis	U. S.	San Francisco	July 30, 1944
1,000 yd.	12 m. 36 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingør, Den.	Sept. 4, 1938
1,000 m.	13 m. 54.4 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
1,500 m.	20 m. 57 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 20, 1941
1 mi.	23 m. 11.5 s.	50 m.*	R. Hveger	Denmark	Helsingør	July 3, 1938
400-yd. relay	4 m. 5.7 s.	25 yd.*	National Team	Denmark	Copenhagen	Apr. 11, 1943
(F. Nathansen, K. O. Petersen, B. O. Petersen, K. M. Harup)						
400-m. relay	4 m. 27.6 s.	25 m.	National Team	Denmark	Copenhagen	Aug. 7, 1938
(E. Arndt, G. Kraft, B. O. Petersen, R. Hveger)						

*Salt water.

BREAST STROKE

100 yd.	1 m. 9.2 s.	25 yd.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	May 4, 1947
100 m.	1 m. 18.2 s.	25 m.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	Arnhem	Apr. 28, 1947
200 yd.	2 m. 35.6 s.	25 m.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	The Haag	Aug. 24, 1946
200 m.	2 m. 51.9 s.	25 m.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	Amsterdam	Mar. 9, 1947
400 m.	6 m. 8.4 s.	25 m.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	Dec. 1, 1946
500 m.	7 m. 41 s.	25 m.	N. Van Vliet	Netherlands	Hilversum	Dec. 1, 1946

BACKSTROKE

100 yd.	1 m. 5.1 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 8, 1939
100 m.	1 m. 10.9 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 22, 1939
150 yd.	1 m. 42.1 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Sept. 29, 1939
200 m.	2 m. 38.8 s.	25 m.	Cor Kint	Netherlands	Rotterdam	Nov. 26, 1939
400 m.	5 m. 38.2 s.	25 m.	R. Hveger	Denmark	Copenhagen	Mar. 2, 1941

(World medley relay records listed on page 910.)

NATIONAL A. A. U. SWIMMING CHAMPIONS, 1947

Men's Outdoor

100-m. free style—Walter Ris, Univ. of Iowa.
 200-m. free style—Bill Smith, Ohio State.
 400-m. free style—Jimmy McLane, New Haven S. C.
 800-m. free style—Jimmy McLane.
 1,500-m. free style—Jimmy McLane.
 100-m. backstroke—Allan Stack, New Haven S. C.
 200-m. breast stroke—Joe Verdeur, Brighton Drake S. C., Atlantic City.
 300-m. medley—Joe Verdeur.
 300-m. medley relay—University of Michigan.
 800-m. free-style relay—Ohio State.
 3-m. dive—Bruce Harlan, Ohio State.
 10-m. dive—Bruce Harlan.
 Team—Ohio State.
 Long distance—Forbes Norris, Harvard.
 Long-distance team—University Circle Y. M. C. A.

Men's Indoor

100-yd. free style—Walter Ris, unattached, Iowa City.
 220-yd. free style—Bill Smith, Ohio State.
 440-yd. free style—Bill Smith.
 150-yd. backstroke—Robert De Groot, Ohio State.
 220-yd. breast stroke—Joseph Verdeur, Phila. Turners.
 300-yd. medley—Joseph Verdeur.
 300-yd. medley relay—Ohio State.
 400-yd. free-style relay—Yale.
 1-m. dive—Miller Anderson, Ohio State.
 3-m. dive—Miller Anderson.
 Team—Ohio State.

Women's Outdoor

100-m. free style—Ann Curtis, Crystal Plunge, San Francisco.
 400-m. free style—Ann Curtis.
 800-m. free style—Ann Curtis.
 1,500-m. free style—Marilyn Sahner, Crystal Plunge.
 100-m. backstroke—Sue Zimmerman, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore.
 200-m. backstroke—Sue Zimmerman.
 100-m. breast stroke—Nel Van Vliet, The Netherlands.
 200-m. breast stroke—Nel Van Vliet.
 300-m. medley—Nancy Merki, Multnomah A. C.
 300-m. medley relay—Los Angeles A. C.
 800-m. free-style relay—Crystal Plunge.
 3-m. dive—Zoe Ann Olsen, Athens A. C., Oakland, Calif.
 Team—Crystal Plunge, San Francisco.
 Long distance—Florence Schmitt, Port Washington, N. Y.
 Long-distance team—Firestone S. C., Akron, Ohio.

Women's Indoor

100-yd. free style—Ann Curtis, San Francisco.
 220-yd. free style—Ann Curtis.
 440-yd. free style—Ann Curtis.
 100-yd. backstroke—Sue Zimmerman, Portland, Ore.
 200-yd. backstroke—Sue Zimmerman.
 100-yd. breast stroke—Clara Lamore, Providence.
 220-yd. breast stroke—Nancy Merki, Portland, Ore.
 300-yd. medley—Nancy Merki.
 300-yd. medley relay—Crystal Plunge, San Francisco.
 400-yd. free-style relay—Crystal Plunge.
 1-m. dive—Zoe Ann Olsen, Oakland, Calif.
 3-m. dive—Patsy Elsener, San Francisco.
 Team—Crystal Plunge.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE first Olympic Games of which there is record occurred in 776 B. C. and consisted of one event, a great foot race of about 200 yards held on a plain by the river Alpheus (now the Ruphia) just outside the little town of Olympia in Greece. It was from that date that the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," the four-year spans between the celebrations of the famous games. There was as a religious as well as an athletic significance to the ancient games and the games, temples and sacred fires within the Olympic enclosure were the scenes of worship all through the year whereas the Olympic Games, at the height of their popularity, never lasted more than five days and were held only once every four years.

The competition was entirely amateur at the start and the only prizes were laurel wreaths. Only free Greek citizens were allowed to compete and they had to undergo a strict training course that lasted ten months. But civic rivalry led to trickery and professionalism and the

games became degraded after some centuries. When Rome conquered Greece, the Roman emperors turned the Olympic Games from patriotic, religious and athletic festivals into carnivals and circuses. They dragged on malodorously until they were finally halted by decree of Emperor Theodosius I of Rome in A. D. 394.

The modern Olympic Games, which started in Athens in 1896, are the result of the devotion of a French educator, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, to the idea that, since boys and athletics have gone together down the ages, education and athletics might well go hand-in-hand toward a better international understanding. He planned a revival of the ancient Olympic Games on a world-wide basis and succeeded in getting nine nations to send athletes to the first of the modern games in 1896. Since then more than 5,000 athletes representing 53 nations have competed in the games.

Interrupted for the second time by war, the modern Olympic Games will be resumed at London in 1948.

OLYMPIC GAMES CHAMPIONS

Source: American Olympic Association.

(W)—Site of Winter games.

(S)—Site of Summer games.

—Athens	1912—Stockholm	1928—Amsterdam (S)	1948—Scheduled for St. Moritz,
—Paris	1920—Antwerp	1932—Lake Placid (W)	Jan. 30—Feb. 8 (W)
—St. Louis	1924—Chamonix (W)	1932—Los Angeles (S)	1948—Scheduled for London July
—Athens	1924—Paris (S)	1936—Garmisch-Partenkirchen (W)	29-Aug. 14 (S)
—London	1928—St. Moritz (W)	1936—Berlin (S)	

TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

60-Meter Run

A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	7s.
Archie Hahn, United States.....	7s.

100-Meter Run

T. E. Burke, United States.....	12s.
F. W. Jarvis, United States.....	10.8s.
Archie Hahn, United States.....	11s.
Archie Hahn, United States.....	11.2s.
R. E. Walker, South Africa.....	10.8s.
R. C. Craig, United States.....	10.8s.
C. W. Paddock, United States.....	10.8s.
H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain.....	10.6s.
Percy Williams, Canada.....	10.8s.
Eddie Tolan, United States.....	10.3s.
Jesse Owens, United States.....	10.3s.*

the wind.

200-Meter Run

J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States.....	22.2s.
Archie Hahn, United States.....	21.6s.
R. Kerr, Canada.....	22.4s.
R. C. Craig, United States.....	21.7s.
Allan Woodring, United States.....	22s.
V. Scholz, United States.....	21.6s.
Percy Williams, Canada.....	21.8s.
Eddie Tolan, United States.....	21.2s.
Jesse Owens, United States.....	20.7s.

400-Meter Run

1896 T. E. Burke, United States.....	54.2s.
1900 M. W. Long, United States.....	49.4s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....	49.2s.
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	53.2s.
1908 W. Halswelle, Great Britain (walkover).....	50s.
1912 C. D. Reidpath, United States.....	48.2s.
1920 B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa.....	49.6s.
1924 E. H. Liddell, Great Britain.....	47.6s.
1928 Ray Barbuti, United States.....	47.8s.
1932 William Carr, United States.....	46.2s.
1936 Archie Williams, United States.....	46.5s.

800-Meter Run

1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....	2m.11s.
1900 A. E. Tysoe, Great Britain.....	2m.1.4s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....	1m.56s.
1906 Paul Pilgrim, United States.....	2m.1.2s.
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States.....	1m.52.8s.
1912 J. E. Meredith, United States.....	1m.51.9s.
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....	1m.53.4s.
1924 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m.52.4s.
1928 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....	1m.51.8s.
1932 Thomas Hampson, Great Britain.....	1m.49.8s.
1936 John Woodruff, United States.....	1m.52.9s.

1,500-Meter Run

1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain	4m.33.2s.
1900 C. Bennett, Great Britain	4m.6s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States	4m.5.4s.
1906 J. D. Lightbody, United States	4m.12s.
1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States	4m.3.4s.
1912 A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain	3m.56.8s.
1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain	4m.1.8s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	3m.53.6s.
1928 H. E. Larva, Finland	3m.53.2s.
1932 Luigi Beccali, Italy	3m.51.2s.
1936 J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand	3m.47.8s.

5,000-Meter Run

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14m.36.6s.
1920 J. Guillemot, France	14m.55.6s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	14m.31.2s.
1928 Willie Ritola, Finland	14m.38s.
1932 Lauri Lehtinen, Finland	14m.30s.
1936 Gunnar Hockert, Finland	14m.22.2s.

5-Mile Run

1906 H. Hawtrey, Great Britain	26m.26.2s.
1908 E. R. Voigt, Great Britain	25m.11.2s.

10,000-Meter Run

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland	31m.20.8s.
1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	31m.45.8s.
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland	30m.23.2s.
1928 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	30m.18.8s.
1932 Janusz Kusocinski, Poland	30m.11.4s.
1936 Ilmari Salminen, Finland	30m.15.4s.

Marathon

1896 S. Loues, Greece	2h.55m.20s.
1900 Teato, France	2h.59m.
1904 T. J. Hicks, United States	3h.28m.53s.
1906 W. J. Sherring, Canada	2h.51m.23.6s.
1908 John J. Hayes, United States	2h.55m.18.4s.
1912 K. K. McArthur, South Africa	2h.32m.35.8s.
1920 H. Kolehmainen, Finland	2h.32m.35.8s.
1924 A. O. Stenroos, Finland	2h.41m.22.6s.
1928 El Ouafi, France	2h.32m.57s.
1932 Juan Zabala, Argentina	2h.31m.36s.
1936 Kitei Son, Japan	2h.29m.19.2s.

110-Meter Hurdles

1896 Curtis, United States	17.6s.
1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States	15.4s.
1904 F. W. Schule, United States	16s.
1906 R. G. Leavitt, United States	16.2s.
1908 Forrest Smithson, United States	15s.
1912 F. W. Kelly, United States	15.1s.
1920 E. J. Thomson, Canada	14.8s.
1924 D. C. Kinsey, United States	15s.
1928 S. Atkinson, South Africa	14.8s.
1932 George Saling, United States	14.6s.
1936 Forrest Towns, United States	14.2s.

200-Meter Hurdles

1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States	25.4s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States	24.6s.

Olympic Games Competitors

Year	Site	Entries	Year	Site	Entries
1896	Athens	484	1920	Antwerp	2,741
1900	Paris	427	1924	Paris	3,385
1904	St. Louis	595	1928	Amsterdam	3,905
1906	Athens	901	1932	Los Angeles	1,700
1908	London	2,082	1936	Berlin	3,959
1912	Stockholm	3,282			

400-Meter Hurdles

1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States	57.6s.
1904 H. L. Hillman, United States	53s.
1908 C. J. Bacon, United States	55s.
1920 F. F. Loomis, United States	54s.
1924 F. M. Taylor, United States	52.6s.
1928 Lord David Burghley, Great Britain	53.4s.
1932 Robert Tisdall, Ireland	51.8s.*
1936 Glenn Hardin, United States	52.4s.

*Record not allowed.

2,500-Meter Steeplechase

1900 G. W. Orton, United States	7m.34s.
1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States	7m.39.6s.

3,000-Meter Steeplechase

1920 P. Hodge, Great Britain	10m.2.4s.
1924 Willie Ritola, Finland	9m.33.6s.
1928 T. A. Loukola, Finland	9m.21.8s.
1932 Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	10m.33.4s.
(About 3,450 meters—extra lap by error)	
1936 Volmari Iso-Hollo, Finland	9m.3.8s.

3,200-Meter Steeplechase

1908 A. Russell, Great Britain	10m.47.8s.
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4,000-Meter Steeplechase

1900 C. Rimmer, Great Britain	12m.58.4s.
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3,000-Meter Team

1912 United States	9 pts.
1920 United States	10 pts.
1924 Finland	8 pts.

3-Mile Team

1908 Great Britain	6 pts.
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8,000-Meter X-Country

1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland	45m.11.6s.
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8,000-Meter X-Country Team

1912 Sweden	
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10,000-Meter X-Country

1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	27m.15s.
1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland	32m.54.8s.

10,000-Meter X-Country Team

1912 Sweden	10 pts.
1920 Finland	10 pts.
1924 Finland	11 pts.

1,500-Meter Walk

1906 George V. Bonhag, United States	7m.12.6s.
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3,000-Meter Walk

1906 G. Stantics, Hungary	Time not taken
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy	13m.14.2s.

3,500-Meter Walk

1908 G. E. Larner, Great Britain	14m.55s.
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10,000-Meter Walk

1912 G. H. Goulding, Canada.....	46m.28.4s.
1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	48m.6.2s.
1924 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....	47m.49s.

10-Mile Walk

1908 G. E. Larner, Great Britain.....	1h.15m.57.4s.
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50,000-Meter Walk

1932 Thomas W. Green, Great Britain.....	4h.50m.10s.
1936 Harold Whitlock, Great Britain.....	4h.30m.41.4s.

400-Meter Relay

1912 Great Britain.....	42.4s.
1920 United States.....	42.2s.
1924 United States.....	41s
1928 United States.....	41s
1932 United States.....	40s.
1936 United States.....	39.8s.

1,600-Meter Relay

1908 United States.....	3m.27.2s.
1912 United States.....	3m.16.6s.
1920 Great Britain.....	3m.22.2s.
1924 United States.....	3m.16s.
1928 United States.....	3m.14.2s.
1932 United States.....	3m.8.2s.
1936 Great Britain.....	3m.9s.

Pole Vault

1896 W. W. Hoyt, United States.....	10ft.9¼in.
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States.....	10ft.9.9in.
1904 C. E. Dvorak, United States.....	11ft.6in.
1906 Gonder, France.....	11ft.6in.
1908 A. C. Gilbert, United States.....	12ft.2in.
E. T. Cook, Jr., United States.....	
1912 H. J. Babcock, United States.....	12ft.11½in.
1920 F. K. Foss, United States.....	13ft.5in.
1924 L. S. Barnes, United States.....	12ft.11½in.
1928 Sabin W. Carr, United States.....	13ft.9¼in.
1932 William Miller, United States.....	14ft.1¼in.
1936 Earle Meadows, United States.....	14ft.3¼in.

Standing High Jump

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft.5in.
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	4ft.11in.
1906 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft.1¼in.
1908 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	5ft.2in.
1912 Platt Adams, United States.....	5ft.4¼in.

Running High Jump

1896 E. H. Clark, United States.....	5ft.11¼in.
1900 I. K. Baxter, United States.....	6ft.2¼in.
1904 S. S. Jones, United States.....	5ft.11in.
1906 Con Leahy, Ireland.....	5ft.9¾in.
1908 H. F. Porter, United States.....	6ft.3in.
1912 A. W. Richards, United States.....	6 ft.4in.
1920 R. W. Landon, United States.....	6ft.4¼in.
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States.....	6ft.5¼in.
1928 Robert W. King, United States.....	6ft.4¼in.
1932 Duncan McNaughton, Canada.....	6ft.5¼in.
1936 Cornelius Johnson, United States.....	6ft.7¼in.

Standing Broad Jump

00 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft.6 2/3in.
04 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	11ft.4¾in.
06 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft.10in.
08 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	10ft.11¼in.
12 C. Tsciligras, Greece.....	11ft.¼in.

Running Broad Jump

1896 E. H. Clark, United States.....	20ft.9¾in.
1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....	23ft.6¾in.
1904 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	24ft.1in.
1906 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	23ft.7½in.
1908 Frank Irons, United States.....	24ft.6½in.
1912 A. L. Gutterson, United States.....	24ft.11¼in.
1920 Wm. Petterson, Sweden.....	23ft.5½in.
1924 DeHart Hubbard, United States.....	24ft.5¼in.
1928 Edward B. Hamm, United States.....	25ft.4¼in.
1932 Edward Gordon, United States.....	25ft.¾in.
1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....	26ft.5¼in.

Standing Hop, Step, and Jump

1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	34ft.8½in.
1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....	34ft.7¼in.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump

1896 J. B. Connolly, United States.....	45ft.
1900 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	47ft.4¼in.
1904 Myer Prinstein, United States.....	47ft.
1906 P. O'Connor, Ireland.....	46ft.2in.
1908 T. J. Ahearne, Great Britain.....	48ft.11¼in.
1912 G. Lindblom, Sweden.....	48ft.5¼in.
1920 V. Tuulos, Finland.....	47ft.6¼in.
1924 A. W. Winter, Australia.....	50ft.11¼in.
1928 Mikio Oda, Japan.....	49ft.10¼in.
1932 Chuhei Nambu, Japan.....	51ft.7in.
1936 Naoto Tajima, Japan.....	52ft.5¼in.

16-Lb. Shot-put

1896 R. S. Garrett, United States.....	36ft.2in.
1900 R. Sheldon, United States.....	46ft.3¼in.
1904 Ralph Rose, United States.....	48ft.7in.
1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	40ft.4¼in.
1908 Ralph Rosa, United States.....	46ft.7½in.
1912 P. J. McDonald, United States.....	50ft.4in.
1920 V. Porhola, Finland.....	48ft.7¼in.
1924 Clarence Houser, United States.....	49ft.2¼in.
1928 John Kuck, United States.....	52ft.1¼in.
1932 Leo Sexton, United States.....	52ft.6¼in.
1936 Hans Woelke, Germany.....	53ft.1¼in.

16-Lb. Shot-put (Both Hands)

1912 Ralph Rose, United States.....	90ft.5¼in.
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16-Lb. Hammer Throw

1900 J. J. Flanagan, United States.....	167ft.4in.
1904 J. J. Flanagan, United States.....	168ft.1in.
1908 J. J. Flanagan, United States.....	170ft.4¼in.
1912 M. J. McGrath, United States.....	177ft.7in.
1920 P. J. Ryan, United States.....	173ft.5¼in.
1924 F. D. Toetell, United States.....	174ft.10¼in.
1928 Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland.....	168ft.7½in.
1932 Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland.....	176ft.11¼in.
1936 Karl Hein, Germany.....	185ft.4in.

56-Lb. Weight Throw

1904 E. Desmarteau, Canada.....	34ft.4in.
1920 P. J. McDonald, United States.....	36ft.11¼in.

The Olympic Oath

"We swear that we will take part in the Olympic Games in loyal competition, respecting the regulations which govern them and desirous of participating in them in the true spirit of sportsmanship for the honor of our country and for the glory of sport."

Discus Throw

1896 R. S. Garrett, United States.....	95ft.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1900 R. Bauer, Hungary.....	118ft.2.9in.
1904 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	128ft.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	136ft.3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	134ft.2in.
1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland.....	148ft.3.9in.
1920 E. Niklander, Finland.....	146ft.7in.
1924 Clarence Houser, United States.....	151ft.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1928 Clarence Houser, United States.....	155ft.2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1932 John Anderson, United States.....	162ft.4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1936 Ken Carpenter, United States.....	165ft.7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Discus Throw—Greek Style

1906 W. Jaervinen, Finland.....	115ft.4in.
1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States.....	124ft.8in.

Discus Throw (Right and Left Hand)

1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland.....	271ft.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
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Javelin Throw

1906 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	175ft.6in.
1908 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	179ft.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1912 E. Lemming, Sweden.....	198ft.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1920 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	215ft.9 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1924 Jonni Myyra, Finland.....	206ft.6 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.
1928 E. H. Lundquist, Sweden.....	218ft.6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1932 Matti Jarvinen, Finland.....	238ft.7in.
1936 Gerhard Stoeck, Germany.....	235ft.8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

**Javelin Throw
(Free Style)**

1908 E. V. Lemming, Sweden.....	178ft.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
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**Javelin Throw
(Both Hands)**

1912 J. J. Saaristo, Finland.....	358ft.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
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Pentathlon

1906 H. Mellander, Sweden.....	24 pts.
1912 F. R. Bie, Norway.....	21 pts.
1920 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	14 pts.
1924 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland.....	16 pts.

Decathlon

1912 H. Wieslander, Sweden.....	7,724.495 pts.
1920 H. Lovland, Norway.....	6,804.35 pts.
1924 H. M. Osborn, United States.....	7,710.775 pts.
1928 Paavo Yrjola, Finland.....	8,053.29 pts.
1932 James Bausch, United States.....	8,462.23 pts.
1936 Glenn Morris, United States.....	7,900 pts.
(Old point system used from 1912 to 1932; new point system used in 1936.)	

TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN**100-Meter Run**

1928 Elizabeth Robinson, United States.....	12.2s.
1932 Stanislaw Walasiewicz, Poland.....	11.9s.
1936 Helen Stephens, United States.....	11.5s.

800-Meter Run

1928 Lina Radke, Germany.....	2m.16.8s.
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80-Meter Hurdles

1932 Mildred Didrikson, United States.....	11.7s.
1936 Trebisonda Valla, Italy.....	11.7s.

400-Meter Relay

1928 Canada.....	48.4s.
1932 United States.....	47s.
1936 United States.....	46.9s.

Running High Jump

1928 Ethel Catherwood, Canada.....	5ft.3in.
1932 Jean Shiley, United States.....	5ft.5 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
1936 Ibolya Csak, Hungary.....	5ft.3in.

Discus Throw

1928 H. Konopacka, Poland.....	129ft.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
1932 Lillian Copeland, United States.....	133ft.2in.
1936 Gisela Mauermayer, Germany.....	156ft.3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Javelin Throw

1932 Mildred Didrikson, United States.....	143ft.4in.
1936 Tilly Fleischer, Germany.....	148ft.2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

SWIMMING—MEN**50 Yards**

1904 Zoltan de Halomay, Hungary.....	28s.
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100 Meters

1896 Alfred Hajos, Hungary.....	1m.22.2s.
1904 Zoltan de Halomay, Hungary.....	1m.2.8s.*
1906 C. M. Daniels, United States.....	1m.13s.
1908 C. M. Daniels, United States.....	1m.5.6s.
1912 Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States.....	1m.3.4s.
1920 Duke P. Kahanamoku, United States.....	1m.1.4s.
1924 John Weissmuller, United States.....	59s.
1928 John Weissmuller, United States.....	58.6s.
1932 Yasuji Miyazaki, Japan.....	58.2s.
1936 Ferenc Csik, Hungary.....	57.6s.
*100 yards	

220 Yards

1900 F. C. V. Lane, Australia.....	
1904 C. M. Daniels, United States.....	2m.44.2s.

400 Meters

1904 C. M. Daniels, United States.....	6m.16.2s.*
1906 Otto Sheff, Austria.....	6m.23.8s.
1908 H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	5m.36.8s.
1912 G. R. Hodgson, Canada.....	5m.24.4s.
1920 N. Ross, United States.....	5m.26.8s.
1924 John Weissmuller, United States.....	5m.4.2s.
1928 Albert Zorilla, Argentina.....	5m.1.6s.
1932 Clarence Crabbe, United States.....	4m.48.4s.
1936 Jack Medica, United States.....	4m.44.5s.
*440 yards	

500 Meters

1896 Paul Neumann, Austria.....	
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880 Yards

1904 Emil Rausch, Germany.....	13m.11.4s.
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1,000 Meters

1900 Jarvis, Great Britain.....	
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1,200 Meters

1896 Alfred Hajos, Hungary.....	
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1,500 Meters

1908 H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	22m.48.4s.
1912 G. R. Hodgson, Canada.....	22m.
1920 N. Ross, United States.....	22m.23.2s.
1924 A. M. Charlton, Australia.....	20m.6.6s.
1928 Arne Borg, Sweden.....	19m.51.8s.
1932 Kusuo Kitamura, Japan.....	19m.12.4s.
1936 Noboru Terada, Japan.....	19m.13.7s.

1,600 Meters

1906 H. Taylor, Great Britain.....	28m.28s.
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One Mile

1904 Emil Rausch, Germany.....	27m.18.2s.
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Plunge for Distance

1904 W. E. Dickey, United States.....	62ft.6in.
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800-Meter Relay

1908 Great Britain.....	10m.55.6s.
1912 Australia.....	10m.11.6s.
1920 United States.....	10m.4.4s.
1924 United States.....	9m.53.4s.
1928 United States.....	9m.36.2s.
1932 Japan.....	8m.58.4s.
1936 Japan.....	8m.51.5s.

100-Meter Backstroke

1904 Walter Brack, Germany.....	1m.16.8s.*
1908 Arno Bieberstein, Germany.....	1m.24.6s.
1912 Harry Hebner, United States.....	1m.21.2s.
1920 Warren Kealoha, United States.....	1m.15.2s.
1924 Warren Kealoha, United States.....	1m.13.2s.
1928 George Kojac, United States.....	1m.8.2s.
1932 Masaji Kiyokawa, Japan.....	1m.8.6s.
1936 Adolph Kiefer, United States.....	1m.5.9s.
100 yards	

200-Meter Breast Stroke

1908 F. Holman, Great Britain.....	3m.9.2s.
1912 Walter Bathe, Germany.....	3m.1.8s.
1920 H. Malmroth, Sweden.....	3m.4.4s.
1924 R. D. Skelton, United States.....	2m.56.6s.
1928 Y. Tsuruta, Japan.....	2m.48.8s.
1932 Yoshiyuki Tsuruta, Japan.....	2m.45.4s.
1936 Tetsuo Hamuro, Japan.....	2m.42.5s.

400-Meter Breast Stroke

1904 Georg Zacharias, Germany.....	7m.23.6s.
1920 H. Malmroth, Sweden.....	6m.31.8s.

1,000-Meter Team Race

1906 Hungary.....	17m.16.2s.
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Water Polo

1900 Great Britain	
1904 United States	
1908 Great Britain defeated Belgium	
1912 Great Britain defeated Austria	
1920 Great Britain defeated Belgium	
1924 France defeated Belgium	
1928 Germany defeated Hungary	
1932 Hungary defeated Germany	
1936 Hungary	

Springboard Diving

	Points
1904 G. E. Sheldon, United States.....	12 2-3
1906 Gottlob Walz, Germany.....	
1908 Albert Zuerner, Germany.....	85.5
1912 Paul Guenther, Germany.....	6
1920 L. E. Kuehn, United States.....	6
1924 A. C. White, United States.....	7
1928 P. Desjardins, United States.....	185.04
1932 Michael Galitzen, United States.....	161.38
1936 Richard Degener, United States.....	163.57

Fancy High Diving

	Points
1912 Eric Adlerz, Sweden.....	7
1920 C. E. Pinkston, United States.....	7
1924 A. C. White, United States.....	9

Plain High Diving

	Points
1908 H. Johanssen, Sweden.....	83.70
1912 Erik Adlerz, Sweden.....	7
1920 Arvid Wallman, Sweden.....	7
1924 Richard Eve, Australia.....	13½

Plain and Fancy High Diving

	Points
1928 P. Desjardins, United States.....	98.74
1932 Harold Smith, United States.....	124.80
1936 Marshall Wayne, United States.....	113.58

SWIMMING—WOMEN**100 Meters**

1912 Fanny Durack, Australia.....	1m.22.2s.
1920 Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States.....	1m.13.6s.
1924 Ethel Lackie, United States.....	1m.12.4s.
1928 Albina Osipowich, United States.....	1m.11s.
1932 Helene Madison, United States.....	1m.6.8s.
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland.....	1m.5.9s.

300 Meters

1920 Ethelda Bleibtrey, United States.....	4m.34s.
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400 Meters

1924 Martha Norelius, United States.....	6m.2.2s.
1928 Martha Norelius, United States.....	5m.42.8s.
1932 Helene Madison, United States.....	5m.28.5s.
1936 Hendrika Mastenbroek, Holland.....	5m.26.4s.

400-Meter Relay

1912 Great Britain.....	5m.52.8s.
1920 United States.....	5m.11.6s.
1924 United States.....	4m.58.8s.
1928 United States.....	4m.47.6s.
1932 United States.....	4m.38s.
1936 Holland.....	4m.36s.

100-Meter Backstroke

1924 Sybil Bauer, United States.....	1m.23.2s.
1928 Marie Braun, Holland.....	1m.22s.
1932 Eleanor Holm, United States.....	1m.19.4s.
1936 Dina Senff, Holland.....	1m.18.9s.

200-Meter Breast Stroke

1924 Lucy Morton, Great Britain.....	3m.33.2s.
1928 Hilde Schrader, Germany.....	3m.12.6s.
1932 Clare Dennis, Australia.....	3m.6.3s.
1936 Hideko Maehata, Japan.....	3m.3.6s.

Plain High Diving

Points

1912 Greta Johansson, Sweden.....	39.9
1920 Miss Fryland, Denmark.....	6
1924 Caroline Smith, United States.....	9

Fancy Springboard Diving

Points

1920 Aileen Riggan, United States.....	9
1924 Elizabeth Becker, United States.....	8
1928 Helen Meany, United States.....	78.62
1932 Georgia Coleman, United States.....	87.52
1936 Marjorie Gestring, United States.....	89.27

Plain and Fancy High Diving

Points

1928 Elizabeth B. Pinkston, United States.....	31.60
1932 Dorothy Poynton, United States.....	40.26
1936 Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill, United States.....	33.93

ROWING**Eight-Oared Shell**

1900 United States	
1904 United States	
1908 Great Britain	
1912 Great Britain.....	6m.15s.
1920 United States.....	6m.2½s.
1924 United States.....	6m.33½s.
1928 United States.....	6m.3½s.
1932 United States.....	6m.37½s.
1936 United States.....	6m.25.4s.

Single Sculls

1900 Barrelett, Belgium	
1904 Frank B. Greer, United States	
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, Great Britain	
1912 W. D. Kinear, Great Britain.....	7m.47½s.
1920 J. B. Kelly, United States.....	7m.35s.
1924 Jack Beresford, Jr., Great Britain.....	7m.49½s.
1928 Henry Robert Pearce, Australia.....	7m.11s.
1932 Henry Robert Pearce, Australia.....	7m.44½s.
1936 Gustav Schaffer, Germany.....	8m.21.5s.

Double Sculls

1904 United States	
1908 J. R. K. Fenning and G. L. Thomson, Great Britain	
1920 J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States	7m.9s.
1924 J. B. Kelly and Paul V. Costello, United States.....	6m.34s.
1928 Paul V. Costello and Charles J. McIlvaine, United States.....	6m.41½s.
1932 Kenneth Myers and W. E. Garrett Gilmore, United States.....	7m.17½s.
1936 Jack Beresford and Leslie Southwood, Great Britain.....	7m.20.8s.

Four-Man

1924 Switzerland (Capt. Scherrer).....	5m.45.54s.
1928 United States (Capt. Fiske).....	3m.20.5s.
1932 United States (Capt. Fiske).....	7m.53.68s.
1936 Switzerland (Capt. Pierre Musy).....	5m.19.85s.

EQUESTRIAN

Points

1912 G. Lilliehook, Sweden.....	27
1920 J. Dyrssen, Sweden.....	18
1924 O. Lindman, Sweden.....	19
1928 S. A. Thofelt, Sweden.....	47
1932 John G. Oxenstierna, Sweden.....	32
1936 Gotthardt Handrick, Germany.....	31.5

POLO

1900 Great Britain	1924 Argentina
1908 Great Britain	1936 Argentina
1920 Great Britain	

BASKETBALL

1904 United States	1936 United States
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Four-Oared Shell with Coxswain

1900 Germany	
1906 Italy	
1912 Germany.....	6m.59½s.
1920 Switzerland.....	6m.54s.
1924 Switzerland.....	7m.18½s.
1928 Italy.....	6m.47½s.
1932 Germany.....	7m.19½s.
1936 Germany.....	7m.16.2s.

Four-Oared Shell Without Coxswain

1904 United States	
1908 Great Britain	
1924 Great Britain	
1928 Great Britain.....	6m.36s.
1932 Great Britain.....	6m.58½s.
1936 Germany.....	7m.1.8s.

Pair-Oared Shell with Coxswain

1900 Holland	
1906 Italy (1,600 Meters)	
1906 Italy (1,000 Meters)	
1920 M. Olgeni and G. Scatturin, Italy.....	7m.56s.
1924 M. Candevau and A. Felber, Switzerland.....	8m.39s.
1928 H. W. Schochlin and C. F. Schochlin, Switzerland.....	7m.42½s.
1932 Joseph A. Schauers and Charles M. Kieffer, United States.....	8m.25½s.
1936 Gerhard Gustmann and Herbert Adamski, Germany.....	8m.36.9s.

Pair-Oared Shell Without Coxswain

1904 United States.....	10m.57s.
1908 J. Fenning and G. Thomson, Great Britain.....	9m.41s.
1924 W. H. Rosingh and A. C. Beynen, Holland.....	8m.19½s.
1928 K. Moeschter and B. Muller, Germany.....	7m.6½s.
1932 Lewis Clive and H. R. Arthur Edwards, Great Britain.....	8m.
1936 Willi Eichhorn and Hugo Strauss, Germany.....	8m.16.1s.

BOBSLEDDING**Two-Man**

1932 United States (Capt. J. H. Stevens).....	8m.14.74s.
1936 United States (Capt. Ivan Brown).....	5m.29.29s.

Skeleton

1928 John Heaton, United States.....	3m.1.8s.
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BOXING

Flyweight

- 904 George V. Finnegan, United States (105-lb. class)
- 920 Frank Genaro, United States
- 924 Fidel La Barba, United States
- 928 Anton Kocsis, Hungary
- 932 Stephen Enekes, Hungary
- 936 Willi Kaiser, Germany

Bantamweight

- 904 O. L. Kirk, United States (115-lb. class)
- 908 H. Thomas, Great Britain
- 920 Walker, South Africa
- 924 W. H. Smith, South Africa
- 928 Vittorio Tamagnini, Italy
- 932 Horace Gwynne, Canada
- 936 Ulderico Sergio, Italy

Featherweight

- 904 O. L. Kirk, United States
- 908 R. K. Gunn, Great Britain
- 920 Fritsch, France
- 924 John Fields, United States
- 928 L. Van Klaveren, Holland
- 932 Carmelo Ambrosio Robledo, Argentina
- 936 Oscar Casanovas, Argentina

Lightweight

- 904 H. J. Spanger, United States
- 908 F. Grace, Great Britain
- 920 Samuel Mosberg, United States
- 924 Harold Nielsen, Denmark
- 928 Carlo Orlandi, Italy
- 932 Lawrence Stevens, South Africa
- 936 Imre Harangi, Hungary

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN

Flyweight

- 904 R. Curry, United States (105-lb. class)

Bantamweight

- 904 George N. Mehnert, United States (115-lb. class)
- 908 George N. Mehnert, United States (119-lb. class)
- 924 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland
- 928 K. Mäkinen, Finland
- 932 Robert Edward Pearce, United States
- 936 Odon Zombory, Hungary

Featherweight

- 906 Karl Schumann, Germany
- 904 I. Niflot, United States
- 908 G. S. Dole, United States
- 920 Charles E. Ackerly, United States
- 924 Robin Reed, United States
- 928 Allie Morrison, United States
- 932 Herman Pihlajamaki, Finland
- 936 Kustaa Pihlajamaki, Finland

Lightweight

- 904 B. J. Bradshaw, United States
- 908 G. de Relwyskow, Great Britain
- 920 Kalle Anttila, Finland
- 924 Russell Vis, United States
- 928 O. Kapp, Estonia
- 932 Charles Pacome, France
- 936 Karoly Karpati, Hungary

Welterweight

- 1904 Al Young, United States
- 1920 Schneider, Canada
- 1924 J. S. Delarge, Belgium
- 1928 Edward Morgan, New Zealand
- 1932 Edward Flynn, United States
- 1936 Sten Suvio, Finland

Middleweight

- 1904 Charles Mayer, United States
- 1908 J. W. H. T. Douglas, Great Britain
- 1920 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
- 1924 H. W. Mallin, Great Britain
- 1928 Piero Toscani, Italy
- 1932 Carmen Barth, United States
- 1936 Jean Despeaux, France

Light Heavyweight

- 1920 Edward Eagan, United States
- 1924 H. J. Mitchell, Great Britain
- 1928 Victoria Avendano, Argentina
- 1932 David E. Carstens, South Africa
- 1936 Roger Michelot, France

Heavyweight

- 1904 Sam Berger, United States
- 1908 A. L. Oldham, Great Britain
- 1920 Rawson, Great Britain
- 1924 Otto Von Porath, Norway
- 1928 A. Rodriguez Jurado, Argentina
- 1932 Santiago A. Lovell, Argentina
- 1936 Herbert Runge, Germany

WRESTLING

Welterweight

- 1904 O. F. Roehm, United States
- 1924 Hermann Gehri, Switzerland
- 1928 A. J. Haavisto, Finland
- 1932 Jack F. Van Bebber, United States
- 1936 Frank Lewis, United States

Middleweight

- 1904 Charles Erickson, United States
- 1908 S. V. Bacon, Great Britain
- 1920 E. Leino, Finland
- 1924 Fritz Haggmann, Switzerland
- 1928 E. Kyburg, Switzerland
- 1932 Ivar Johansson, Sweden
- 1936 Emile Poivre, France

Light Heavyweight

- 1920 Anders Larsson, Sweden
- 1924 John Spellman, United States
- 1928 T. S. Sjøstedt, Sweden
- 1932 Peter Joseph Mehringer, United States
- 1936 Knut Fridell, Sweden

Heavyweight

- 1904 B. Hansen, United States
- 1908 G. C. O'Kelly, Great Britain
- 1920 Roth, Switzerland
- 1924 Harry Steele, United States
- 1928 Johan C. Richthoff, Sweden
- 1932 Johan C. Richthoff, Sweden
- 1936 Kristjan Palusalu, Estonia

SKIING**18 Kilometers**

1924 Thorleif Haug, Norway.....	1h.14m.31s.
1928 Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway.....	1h.37m.1s.
1932 Sven L. Utterstrom, Sweden.....	1h.23m.7s.
1936 Erik August Larsson, Sweden.....	1h.14m.38s.

50 Kilometers

1924 Thorleif Haug, Norway.....	3h.44m.32s.
1928 P. E. Hedlund, Sweden.....	4h.52m.3s.
1932 Veli Saarinen, Finland.....	4h.28m.
1936 Elis Viklund, Sweden.....	3h.30m.11s.

Ski Jump

	Points
1924 Jacob T. Thams, Norway.....	18.96
1928 Alfred Andersen, Norway.....	19.208
1932 Birger Ruud, Norway.....	228.1
1936 Birger Ruud, Norway.....	232

Combined 18-Km. Race and Jump

	Points
1924 Thorleif Haug, Norway.....	18.906
1928 Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway.....	17.833
1932 Johan Grottnumsbraaten, Norway.....	446
1936 Oddbjorn Hagen, Norway.....	430.3

30-Km. Military Ski Race

1924 Switzerland.....	3h.56m.6s.
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40-Km. Ski Relay Race

1936 Finland.....	2h.41m.33s.
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Men's Combined Downhill and Slalom

	Points
1936 Franz Pfner, Germany.....	99.25

Women's Combined Downhill and Slalom

	Points
1936 Christel Cranz, Germany.....	97.06

FIGURE SKATING**Men**

	Points
1924 Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden.....	2,575.25
1928 Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden.....	2,698.25
1932 Karl Schafer, Austria.....	2,602.00
1936 Karl Schafer, Austria.....	2,959.00

Women

	Points
1924 Mrs. H. Szabo-Planck, Austria.....	2,094.25
1928 Sonja Henie, Norway.....	2,452.25
1932 Sonja Henie, Norway.....	2,302.5
1936 Sonja Henie, Norway.....	2,971.4

Pairs

	Points
1924 H. Engelmann and A. Berger, Austria.....	74.5
1928 Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet, France.....	78.2
1932 Andree Brunet and Pierre Brunet, France.....	76.7
1936 Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier, Germany.....	103.3

ICE HOCKEY

1924 Canada	1932 Canada
1928 Canada	1936 Great Britain

SPEED SKATING**500 Meters**

1924 Charles Jewtraw.....	44s.
1928 Clas Thunberg, Finland, and Bernt Evensen, Norway (tie).....	43.4s.
1932 John A. Shea, United States.....	43.4s.
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.....	43.4s.

1,500 Meters

1924 Clas Thunberg, Finland.....	2m.20.8s.
1928 Clas Thunberg, Finland.....	2m.21.1s.
1932 John A. Shea, United States.....	2m.57.5s.
1936 Charles Mathisen, Norway.....	2m.19.2s.

5,000 Meters

1924 Clas Thunberg, Finland.....	8m.39s.
1928 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.....	8m.50.5s.
1932 Irving Jaffee, United States.....	9m.40.8s.
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.....	8m.19.6s.

10,000 Meters

1924 Julien Skutnabb, Finland.....	18m.4.8s.
1928 Irving Jaffee, United States.....	18m.36.5s.
(Jaffee made best time but, on account of thawing of ice, race was cancelled)	
1932 Irving Jaffee, United States.....	19m.13.6s.
1936 Ivar Ballangrud, Norway.....	17m.24.3s.

U. S. 1948 WINTER TEAMS

(Ski team listed on page 845)

Bobsledding

- No. 1 two-man—Tuffield Latour and Leo Martin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 No. 2 two-man—Fred Fortune, Jr., Lake Placid, N. Y., and Schuyler Carron, Ausable Forks, N. Y.
 No. 1 four-man—James Bickford, Pat Buckley, Donald Dupree and William Dupree, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 No. 2 four-man—Francis Tyler, Pat Martin, William D'Amico, Lake Placid, N. Y., and Ed Rimkus, Schenectady, N. Y.
 Alternates—Bud Washbond, Keene Valley, N. Y.; Joe Meconi and Thomas Hicks, Lyon Mountain, N. Y.

Figure Skating**Men's Singles**

- Richard Button, Englewood, N. J.
 James Grogan, Berkeley, Calif.
 John Lettengarver, St. Paul.

Women's Singles

- Janette Ahrens, Minneapolis.
 Gretchen Merrill, Boston.
 Eileen Seigh, Brooklyn

Pairs

- Peter and Carol Kennedy, Seattle, Wash.
 Robert Swenning and Yvonne Sherman, New York

Speed Skating

- Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis.
 Ray Blum, Nutley, N. J.
 Bob Fitzgerald, Minneapolis.
 Ken Henry, Chicago.
 Del Lamb, Milwaukee.
 Louis Ruprecht, St. Louis
 Art Seaman, Minneapolis.
 Buddy Solem, Chicago.
 John Werket, Minneapolis.

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONS, 1947**Track and Field**

100 yd.—Mel Patton, Southern California.
 220 yd.—Herb McKenley, Illinois.
 440 yd.—Herb McKenley.
 880 yd.—Jack Clifford, Ohio State.
 Mile—Gerald Karver, Penn State.
 2 miles—Jerry Thompson, Texas.
 120-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Baldwin-Wallace.
 220-yd. low hurdles—Harrison Dillard.
 Broad jump—Willie Steele, San Diego State.
 High jump—Irving Mondschein, New York University.
 Shot-put—Charles Fonville, Michigan.
 Discus—Fortune Gordien, Minnesota.
 Javelin—Bob Likens, San Jose State.
 Pole vault—Tie for first among Moore, Northwestern; Richards, Illinois; Morcom, New Hampshire; Rasmussen, Oregon; Hart, Southern California; Maggard, U. C. L. A. Team—Illinois.

Wrestling

121 lb.—Richard Hauser, Cornell (Iowa) College.
 128 lb.—Russell Bush, Iowa State Teachers.
 136 lb.—Lowell Lange, Cornell (Iowa) College.
 145 lb.—William Koll, Iowa State Teachers.
 155 lb.—Gales Mikles, Michigan State.
 165 lb.—William Nelson, Iowa State Teachers.
 175 lb.—Joe Scarpello, Iowa.
 Heavyweight—Richard Hutton, Oklahoma A. and M. Team—Cornell (Iowa) College.

Fencing

Epee—Abraham Balk, New York University.
 Foil—Abraham Balk.
 Saber—Oscar Parsons, Temple.
 Team—New York University.

Swimming

50-yd. free style—Richard Weinberg, Michigan.
 100-yd. free style—Richard Weinberg.
 220-yd. free style—Bill Smith, Ohio State.
 440-yd. free style—Bill Smith.
 1,500-m. free style—George A. Hoogerhyde, Michigan State.
 150-yd. backstroke—Harry Holiday, Michigan.
 200-yd. breast stroke—Joe Verdeur, LaSalle (Philadelphia).
 300-yd. medley relay—Michigan.
 400-yd. free style relay—Ohio State.
 1-m. dive—Miller Anderson, Ohio State.
 3-m. dive—Miller Anderson.
 Team—Ohio State.

Boxing

125 lb.—Gerald Auclair, Syracuse.
 130 lb.—Glen Hawthorne, Penn State.
 135 lb.—Charles Davey, Michigan State
 145 lb.—Cliff Lutz, Wisconsin.
 155 lb.—Herb Carlson, Idaho.
 165 lb.—John Lendenski, Wisconsin.
 175 lb.—Laune Erickson, Idaho.
 Heavyweight—Art Saey, Miami (Fla.).

Basketball

Holy Cross defeated Oklahoma, 58 to 47, in final.

Baseball

California defeated Yale, 2 games to 0, in final.

Tennis

Singles—Gardner Larned, William and Mary.
 Doubles—Sam Match-Bob Curtis, Rice Institute.
 Team—William and Mary.

Golf

Individual—Dave Barclay, Michigan.
 Team—Louisiana State.

INTERCOLLEGIATE A. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1947**Outdoor**

100 yd.—Joseph Cianiabella, Manhattan.
 220 yd.—Joseph Cianiabella.
 440 yd.—George Guida, Villanova.
 880 yd.—Reginald Pearman, New York U.
 Mile—Gerald Karver, Penn State.
 2 miles—Curtis C. Stone, Penn State.
 Mile relay—Army.
 120-yd. high hurdles—Sherwood Finley, Yale.
 220-yd. low hurdles—Fred Johnson, Michigan State.
 Broad jump—Fred Johnson.
 High jump—George Heddy, Colgate.
 Shot-put—Bernard Mayer, New York U.
 Discus—Victor Frank, Yale.
 Javelin—Donald Trimble, Harvard.
 Hammer—Robert H. Bennett, Brown.
 Pole vault—Peter Harwood, Harvard.
 Team—New York University.

Indoor

60 yd.—Joseph Cianiabella, Manhattan.
 60 yd. high hurdles—Warren Halliburton, New York U.
 600 yd.—George Guida, Villanova.
 1000 yd.—William Atkinson, Manhattan.
 Mile—Gerald Karver, Penn State.
 2 miles—Curtis C. Stone, Penn State.
 Mile relay—Seton Hall.
 2 mile relay—New York University.
 Broad jump—Herbert Douglas, Pittsburgh.
 High jump—Irving Mondschein, New York U.
 Pole vault—A. Richmond Morcom, New Hampshire.
 Shot-put—Bernard Mayer, New York U.
 35-lb. weight—Robert H. Bennett, Brown.
 Team—New York University.

LACROSSE CHAMPIONS, 1947

National Open—Mount Washington Club, Baltimore.
 National Intercollegiate—Johns Hopkins.
 North-South—North.

1947 All-America Team

Goal—George Baron, City College of New York.
 Defense—John McNery, Army.
 Defense—Fred Allner, Princeton.
 Defense—Lloyd Banting, Johns Hopkins.
 Midfield—Jim Hartinger, Army.
 Midfield—Henry Fish, Princeton.
 Midfield—Wilson Fewster, Johns Hopkins.
 Attack—Leonard Gaines, Princeton.
 Attack—Damon Jordan, Rensselaer Poly.
 Attack—Brooke Tunstail, Johns Hopkins.

NATIONAL A. A. U. WRESTLING CHAMPIONS, 1947

115 lb.—Grady Peninger, Oklahoma A. & M.
 121 lb.—Charles Ridenour, New York A. C.
 126 lb.—Louis Kachiroubas, Univ. of Illinois.
 135 lb.—Lowell Lange, Cornell (Iowa) College.
 145 lb.—James Miller, Ithaca (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A.
 155 lb.—Orville Long, Southwestern (Okla.) Tech.
 165 lb.—Douglas Lee, Baltimore Y. M. C. A.
 175 lb.—Dale Thomas, Cornell (Iowa) College.
 191 lb.—Henry Wittenberg, New York Police Dept.
 Heavyweight—Ray Gunkel, Purdue.
 Team—Cornell (Iowa) College.

BOXING

WHETHER it be called pugilism, prize fighting or boxing, there is no tracing "the Sweet Science" to any definite source. Tales of rivals exchanging blows for fun, fame or money go back to earliest recorded history and classical legend. There was a mixture of boxing and wrestling called the "pancratium" in the ancient Olympic Games and in such contests the rivals belabored one another with hands fortified with heavy leather wrappings that were sometimes studded with metal. More than one Olympic competitor lost his life at this brutal exercise.

There was little law or order in pugilism until Jack Broughton, one of the early champions of England, drew up a set of rules for the game in 1743. Broughton, called "the father of English boxing", also is credited with having invented boxing gloves. However, these gloves—or "mufflers" as they were called—were used only in teaching "the manly art of self-defense" or in training bouts. All professional

championship fights were contested with "bare knuckles" until 1892 when John L. Sullivan lost the heavyweight championship of the world to James J. Corbett in New Orleans in a bout in which both contestants wore regulation gloves.

The Broughton rules were superseded by the London Prize Ring Rules of 1838. The 8th Marquess of Queensberry, with the help of John G. Chambers, put forward the "Queensberry Rules" in 1866, a code that called for gloved contests. Amateurs took quickly to the Queensberry Rules, the professionals slowly.

There is no official international set of rules for boxing even today. Amateur organizations set rules for amateurs in different countries and professional rules set by boxing commissions vary even in different sections of the United States, but the variations are for the most part minor. A prize fighter doesn't have to change his style greatly to ply his trade anywhere in the world.

Boxing Statistics

Source: Nat Fleischer's *All-Time Ring Record Book*, published and copyrighted by The Ring Book Shop, Inc., Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

Boxing's Biggest Gates

WF—Won on foul.	ND—No decision.	(1st)—First bout.	(2d)—Second bout.	(3d)—Third bout.		
Date	Winner, weight	Loser, weight	Rounds	Site	Receipts	Attendance
Sept. 22, 1927	Tunney (189½)-Dempsey (192½) (2d)		10	Soldier Field, Chicago	\$2,658,660	104,943
June 19, 1946	Louis (207)-Conn (187) (2d)		KO 8	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,925,564	45,266
Sept. 23, 1926	Tunney (189½)-Dempsey (190) (1st)		10	Sesquicentennial Stdm., Phila.	1,895,733	120,757
July 2, 1921	Dempsey (188)-Carpentier (172)		KO 4	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	1,789,238	80,000
Sept. 14, 1923	Dempsey (192½)-Firpo (216½)		KO 2	Polo Grounds, New York	1,188,603	82,000
July 21, 1927	Dempsey (194½)-Sharkey (196)		KO 7	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,083,530	75,000
June 22, 1938	Louis (198¾)-Schmeling (193) (2d)		KO 1	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,015,012	70,000
Sept. 24, 1935	Louis (199¾)-Max Baer (210½)		KO 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	1,000,832	88,150
June 12, 1930	Schmeling (188)-Sharkey (197) (1st)		WF 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	749,935	79,222
June 22, 1937	Louis (197¾)-Braddock (197)		KO 8	Comiskey Park, Chicago	715,470	45,500
July 26, 1928	Tunney (192)-Heeney (203½)		KO 11	Yankee Stadium, New York	691,014	45,890
Sept. 29, 1941	Louis (202¾)-Nova (202½)		KO 6	Polo Grounds, New York	583,711	56,549
June 19, 1936	Schmeling (192)-Louis (198) (1st)		KO 12	Yankee Stadium, New York	547,541	42,088
Sept. 11, 1924	Wills (217)-Firpo (224½)		12	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	509,135	70,000
July 16, 1926	Delaney (166½)-Berlenbach (174¼) (3d)		15	Ebbets Field, Brooklyn	461,789	49,186
July 16, 1947	Graziano (154¼)-Zale (159) (2d)		KO 6	Chicago Stadium	452,918	18,547
July 23, 1923	Leonard (134)-Tendler (133½) (2d)		15	Yankee Stadium, New York	452,648	58,519
July 4, 1919	Dempsey (187)-Willard (245)		KO 3	Toledo, Ohio	452,224	19,650
June 18, 1941	Louis (199½)-Conn (174) (1st)		KO 13	Polo Grounds, New York	451,743	60,071
June 21, 1932	Sharkey (205)-Schmeling (188) (2d)		15	Long Island City Bowl, N. Y.	432,365	61,863
June 14, 1934	Max Baer (209¾)-Carnera (263¼)		KO 11	Long Island City Bowl, N. Y.	428,000	56,000
Feb. 27, 1929	Sharkey (192)-Stribling (182)		10	Flamingo Park, Miami Beach, Fla.	405,000	40,000
July 12, 1923	Firpo (214)-Willard (242)		KO 8	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	390,837	80,000
May 12, 1923	Firpo (212)-McAuliffe (200)		KO 3			
	Willard (245)-Floyd Johnson (195)		KO 11	Yankee Stadium, New York	385,040	31,000
June 27, 1929	Schmeling (187)-Uzcudun (192½) (1st)		15	Yankee Stadium, New York	378,902	65,000
July 27, 1922	Leonard (134½)-Tendler (134¼) (1st)		ND 12	Boyle's 30 Acres, Jersey City	367,862	54,685
July 3, 1931	Schmeling (189)-Stribling (186½)		KO 15	Cleveland Stadium	349,415	37,396
Sept. 20, 1939	Louis (200)-Pastor (183) (2d)		KO 11	Briggs Stadium, Detroit	347,870	33,868
Sept. 27, 1946	Zale (160)-Graziano (154)		KO 6	Yankee Stadium, New York	342,497	39,827
Sept. 19, 1946	Louis (211¼)-Mauriello (198½)		KO 1	Yankee Stadium, New York	335,063	38,494
June 28, 1939	Louis (200¾)-Galento (233¼)		KO 4	Yankee Stadium, New York	333,308	34,852
June 25, 1935	Louis (196)-Carnera (260½)		KO 6	Yankee Stadium, New York	328,655	62,000

HISTORY OF WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHTS

(Bouts in which title changed hands)

WF—Won on foul.

Date	Where held	Winner, weight, age	Loser, weight, age	Rounds	Referee
July 8, 1889	Richburg, Miss.....	John L. Sullivan, 198 (30)...	Jake Kilrain, 195 (30)....	75	John Fitzpatrick
(Last bare-knuckle title fight)					
Sept. 7, 1892	New Orleans, La.....	James J. Corbett, 178 (26)...	John L. Sullivan, 212 (33)...	21	Prof. John Duffy
March 17, 1897	Carson City, Nev.....	Bob Fitzsimmons, 167 (34)...	James J. Corbett, 183 (30)...	KO 14	George Siler
June 9, 1899	Coney Island, N. Y. . .	*James J. Jeffries, 206 (24)...	Bob Fitzsimmons, 167 (37)...	KO 11	George Siler
Feb. 23, 1906	Los Angeles.....	†Tommy Burns, 180 (24)....	Marvin Hart, 188 (29)....	20	James J. Jeffries
Dec. 26, 1908	Sydney, N. S. W.	Jack Johnson, 196 (30)....	Tommy Burns, 176 (27)....	KO 14	Hugh McIntosh
(Police stopped fight to save Burns from further punishment)					
July 4, 1910	Reno, Nev.....	Jack Johnson, 208 (31)....	James J. Jeffries, 227 (34)...	KO 15	Tex Rickard
(Jeffries came out of retirement in an effort to regain title)					
April 5, 1915	Havana, Cuba.....	Jess Willard, 230 (31)....	Jack Johnson, 205½ (37)...	KO 26	Jack Welch
July 4, 1919	Toledo, Ohio.....	Jack Dempsey, 187 (24)....	Jess Willard, 245 (35)....	KO 3	Ollie Pecord
Sept. 23, 1926	Philadelphia.....	†Gene Tunney, 189½ (28)...	Jack Dempsey, 190 (31)...	10	Pop Reilly
June 12, 1930	New York.....	Max Schmeling, 188 (24)....	Jack Sharkey, 197 (27)....	WF 4	Jim Crowley
June 21, 1932	Long Island City.....	Jack Sharkey, 205 (29)....	Max Schmeling, 188 (26)....	15	Gunboat Smith
June 29, 1933	Long Island City.....	Primo Carnera, 260½ (26)...	Jack Sharkey, 201 (30)....	KO 6	Arthur Donovan
June 14, 1934	Long Island City.....	Max Baer, 209½ (25)....	Primo Carnera, 263¼ (27)...	KO 11	Arthur Donovan
June 13, 1935	Long Island City.....	Jim Braddock, 193¼ (29)....	Max Baer, 209½ (26)....	15	Jack McAvoy
June 22, 1937	Chicago.....	Joe Louis, 197¼ (23)....	Jim Braddock, 197 (31)...	KO 8	Tommy Thomas

*Lack of opposition caused Jeffries to retire in March 1905. He named Marvin Hart and Jack Root as the leading contenders and agreed to referee their fight at Reno, Nev., on July 3, 1905, with the stipulation that he would designate the winner the world champion. Hart, 190 (28), knocked out Root, 171 (29), in the twelfth round.

†Burns claimed the title after defeating Hart. Philadelphia Jack O'Brien became another claimant after fighting a 20-round draw with Burns at Los Angeles on Nov. 28, 1906, with Jeffries as the referee. Burns, 180 (25), eliminated O'Brien, 167 (29), by defeating him in 20 rounds at Los Angeles, May 8, 1907. Charles Eytan was the referee.

‡Tunney retired after his bout with Tom Heeney in New York on July 26, 1928. Tunney, 192 (30), knocked out Heeney, 203½ (30), in the eleventh round. Ed Forbes was the referee.

BARE-KNUCKLE HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS, 1719-1892

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1719—Jim Figg</p> <p>1734—George Taylor</p> <p>1740—Jack Broughton</p> <p>1750—Jack Slack</p> <p>1760—Bill Stevens</p> <p>1761—George Meggs</p> <p>1765—Bill Darts</p> <p>1777—Harry Sellers</p> <p>1780—Jack Harris</p> <p>1785—Tom (Jackling) Johnson</p> <p>1790—Big Ben Brain</p> <p>1792—Daniel Mendoza</p> <p>1795—John Jackson (retired)</p> <p>1802—Jem Belcher</p> <p>1805—Henry Pearce (Game Chicken)</p> <p>1808—John Gully (declined title)</p> <p>1809—Tom Cribb received belt, not transferable, and cup</p> <p>1824—Tom Spring received four cups; resigned title.</p> <p>1825—Jem Ward received belt, not transferable</p> <p>1838—James (Deaf) Burke claimed title</p> <p>1839—William Thompson (Bendigo) beat Burke; claimed championship; received belt from Jem Ward.</p> <p>1841—Nick Ward (Jem's brother) beat Ben Caunt, Feb. 2. In return match Caunt beat Nick Ward and received belt by subscription. It was transferable.</p> <p>1845—Thompson beat Caunt and got belt.</p> <p>1850—Bill Perry (The Tipton Slasher), after fight with Paddock, claimed title.</p> <p>1851—Harry Broome won title from Perry.</p> <p>1853—Perry claimed title when Broome forfeited £200 to him in a match; retired from ring on Aug. 13.</p> <p>1857—Tom Sayers beat Perry for £200 a side and new belt.</p> <p>1860—Sayers retired after 42-round draw with John C. Heenan (The Benicia Boy), leaving old belt open for competition.</p> | <p>1860—Sam Hurst (The Stalybridge Infant) beat Paddock and received belt.</p> <p>1861—Jem Mace beat Hurst.</p> <p>1862—Mace beat Tom King for £200 a side and the belt.</p> <p>1862—King beat Mace and claimed belt. Subsequently gave it up. Declined to meet Mace again. Mace claimed belt.</p> <p>1863—King beat Heenan for £1,000 a side.</p> <p>1865—Joe Wormald beat Andrew Marsden for £200 a side and belt, which had been claimed by both. Belt was given to Wormald, who forfeited £120 to Mace.</p> <p>1866—Mace and Joe Goss fought draw with £200 a side and belt at stake.</p> <p>1867—Wormald received £200 forfeit from Ned O'Baldwin and claimed belt when O'Baldwin failed to appear at starting place.</p> <p>1867—Mace and O'Baldwin drew; £200 a side; title and belt in abeyance.</p> <p>1868—Wormald and O'Baldwin drew; £200 a side and title in America.</p> <p>1869—Mike McCoolle beat Tom Allen in America for world championship.</p> <p>1870—Mace beat Allen in America for world championship.</p> <p>1871—Mace and Joe Coburn fought draw for championship; £500 a side.</p> <p>1882—John L. Sullivan defeated Paddy Ryan for American championship only; 9 rounds, Mississippi City, Miss. (London Prize Ring rules).</p> <p>1885—Jem Smith beat Jack Davis for £100 a side and championship of England.</p> <p>1887—Jake Kilrain and Jem Smith drew; \$10,000 and Police Gazette Championship of World belt.</p> <p>1889—John L. Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds, Richburg, Miss., July 8, in last bare-knuckle championship fight; \$10,000 a side and Police Gazette Belt. (Sullivan claimed world title because of draw fought by Kilrain with Smith, England's titleholder.)</p> |
|---|--|

Other Boxing Titleholders

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1903 —Jack Root, George Gardner
 1903-05—Bob Fitzsimmons
 1905-12—Philadelphia Jack O'Brien
 1912-16—Jack Dillon
 1916-20—Battling Levinsky
 1920-22—Georges Carpentier
 1923 —Battling Siki
 1923-25—Mike McGigue
 1925-26—Paul Berlenbach
 1926-27—Jack Delaney (a)
 1927 —Mike McGigue
 1927-29—Tommy Loughran (a)
 1930-34—Maxie Rosenbloom
 1934-35—Bob Olin
 1935-39—John Henry Lewis (a)
 1939 —Melio Bettina
 1939-41—Billy Conn (a)
 1941- —Gus Lesnevich
 (a) Abandoned title.

MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1867-72—Tom Chandler (bare knuckles).
 1872-81—Geo. Rourke (bare knuckles and gloves)
 1881-82—Mike Donovan (r)
 1884-91—Jack (Nonpareil) Dempsey
 1891-97—Bob Fitzsimmons
 1897-1907—Tommy Ryan, Kid McCoy, Philadelphia Jack O'Brien (t)
 1907-08—Stanley Ketchel
 1908 —Billy Papke
 1908-10—Stanley Ketchel
 1910-13—Billy Papke
 1913 —Frank Klaus
 1913-14—George Chip
 1914-17—Al McCoy
 1917-20—Mike O'Dowd
 1920-23—Johnny Wilson
 1923-26—Harry Greb
 1926 —Tiger Flowers
 1926-31—Mickey Walker (a)
 1931-32—Gorilla Jones (NBA); Ben Jeby (N. Y. Comm.)
 1932-37—Marcel Thil*
 1938 —Al Hostak and Solly Krieger (NBA)
 1939 —Solly Krieger, Al Hostak (NBA); Ceferino Garcia (N. Y. Comm.)
 1940 —Tony Zale (NBA); Ken Overlin (N. Y. Comm.)
 1941 —Tony Zale (NBA); Billy Soose (N. Y. Comm.)†
 1941-47—Tony Zale
 1947- —Rocky Graziano

(r) Retired. (t) Title claimants. (a) Abandoned title. *Thil's victory on a foul over Jones gave him a clear title claim, but the New York Commission withheld recognition. At various times during the 1932-37 period, championship recognition by the different bodies was given to the following: Ben Jeby, Lou Brouillard, Vince Dundee, Teddy Yarosz, Babe Risko, and Freddy Steele. Fred Apostoli knocked out Thil in 10 rounds at the Polo Grounds, Sept. 23, 1937, but did not claim the title because of an agreement made with Thil. This was Thil's last fight. †Soose abandoned his claim to the title and Zale became the undisputed champion by defeating Georgie Abrams, who had beaten Soose three times.

WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1892-94—Mysterious Billy Smith
 1894-96—Tommy Ryan
 1896 —Kid McCoy (o)
 1900 —Rube Ferns, Matty Matthews
 1901 —Rube Ferns
 1901-06—Joe Walcott*
 1906-07—Honey Melody

- 1907 —Mike (Twin) Sullivant
 1915 —Ted Lewis†
 1919-22—Jack Britton
 1922-26—Mickey Walker
 1926-27—Pete Latzo
 1927-29—Joe Dundee
 1929-30—Jackie Fields
 1930 —Young Jack Thompson
 1930-31—Tommy Freeman
 1931 —Young Jack Thompson
 1931-32—Lou Brouillard
 1932-33—Jackie Fields
 1933 —Young Corbett 3d
 1933-34—Jimmy McLarnin
 1934 —Barney Ross
 1934-35—Jimmy McLarnin
 1935-38—Barney Ross
 1938-40—Henry Armstrong
 1940-41—Fritzie Zivic
 1941-46—Freddie Cochrane
 1946-47—Marty Servo (r), Ray Robinson
 1947- —Ray Robinson

(o) Outgrew class. *Walcott lost on foul to Dixie Kid in 1904, but decision was disputed. Dixie Kid went abroad, outgrew class, and Walcott was again recognized as the champion. †Sullivant outgrew class. The title was claimed by Jimmy Gardner, Jimmy Clabby, Ray Bronson, Clarence (Kid) Ferns, Mike Gibbons, Kid Graves, Mike Glover, Ted Lewis, and Jack Britton but no one received recognition as titleholder until Ted Lewis established his claim in 1915. †Lewis outpointed Britton to gain undisputed possession of the crown on Aug. 31, 1915, and fought Britton a number of times over a period of four years with varying results until March 17, 1919, when Britton became the undisputed titleholder by knocking out Lewis. (r) Retired.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1885-96—Jack McAuliffe*
 1896-99—Kid Lavigne
 1899-02—Frank Erne
 1902-08—Joe Gans
 1908-10—Battling Nelson
 1910-12—Ad Wolgast
 1912-14—Willie Ritchie
 1914-17—Freddy Welsh
 1917-25—Benny Leonard (r)
 1925 —Jimmy Goodrich
 1925-26—Rocky Kansas
 1926-30—Sammy Mandell
 1930 —Al Singer
 1930-33—Tony Canzoneri
 1933-35—Barney Ross
 1935-36—Tony Canzoneri
 1936-38—Lou Ambers
 1938-39—Henry Armstrong
 1939-40—Lou Ambers
 1940-41—Lew Jenkins
 1941-42—Sammy Angott†
 1943 —Beau Jack, Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Sammy Angott (NBA).
 1944 —Beau Jack, Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Sammy Angott, Juan Zurita (NBA).
 1945 —Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Juan Zurita, Ike Williams (NBA).
 1946-47—Bob Montgomery (N. Y. Comm.), Ike Williams (NBA).
 1947- —Ike Williams

*McAuliffe was champion of America, but never held the world crown, his battle for the world title with Jem Carney of England in 1887 resulting in a 74-round draw. (r) Retired. †Angott announced his retirement on Nov. 13, 1942, leaving title vacant, but approximately two months later announced his comeback as challenger for the crown.

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 189 —Freddy Bogan
 190 —Billy Murphy
 192-1900—George Dixon
 1900-01—Terry McGovern
 1901 —Young Corbett (o)
 1904-08—Brooklyn Tommy Sullivan
 1908-12—Abe Attell
 1912-23—Johnny Kilbane
 1923 —Eugene Criqui
 1923-25—Johnny Dundee (o)
 1925-27—Louis (Kid) Kaplan (o)
 1927-28—Benny Bass
 1928 —Tony Canzoneri
 1928-29—Andre Routis
 1929-32—Battling Battalino (o)
 1932 —Tommy Paul (NBA); Kid Chocolate (N. Y. Comm.).
 1933-36—Freddie Miller
 1936-37—Petey Sarron
 1937-38—Henry Armstrong (a)
 1938-40—Joey Archibald
 1940-41—Harry Jeffra, Joey Archibald
 1941-42—Chalky Wright
 1942—Willie Pep
 (o)Outgrew class. (a)Abandoned title.

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1916-23—Jimmy Wilde
 1923-25—Pancho Villa*
 1925 —Frankie Genaro
 1925-27—Fidel La Barba (r)
 1927 —Corporal Izzy Schwartz†
 1930 —Midget Wolgast (N. Y. Comm.); Frankie Genaro (NBA).
 1931-32—Young Perez†
 1932-35—Jackie Brown
 1935-38—Benny Lynch (r)
 1939 —Peter Kane (a)
 1943-47—Jackie Paterson (d)
 1947 —Rinty Monaghan

*Villa died in 1925, Genaro claiming title. †Schwartz as recognized as champion by N. Y. Comm., but conditions in the class became confused and were not lightened out until an elimination tourney was held in November, 1929. ‡Perez was recognized as world's champion by the International Boxing Union of Europe. (r)Retired. (a)Abandoned title. (d)Deprived of title.

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONS, 1947

- 12 lb.—Robert Holliday, Cincinnati.
 18 lb.—Rudolph Gonzalez, Denver.
 26 lb.—Wallace Smith, Cincinnati.
 35 lb.—Johnny Gonsalves, Oakland, Calif.
 47 lb.—Jackie Keough, Cleveland.
 60 lb.—Nick Ranieri, Chicago.
 75 lb.—Grant Butcher, San Francisco.
 Heavyweight—Willie Clemmons, Cleveland.
 Team—Cleveland.

BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPIONS

- 1890-92—George Dixon (o)
 1894-99—Jimmy Barry (r)
 1899-1900—Terry McGovern (o)
 1901 —Harry Harris (o)
 1902-03—Harry Forbes
 1903-04—Frankie Neil
 1904 —Joe Bowker (o)
 1905-07—Jimmy Walsh (o)
 1910-14—Johnny Coulton
 1914-17—Kid Williams
 1917-20—Pete Herman
 1920-21—Joe Lynch
 1921 —Pete Herman
 1921-22—Johnny Buff
 1922-24—Joe Lynch
 1924 —Abe Goldstein
 1924-25—Eddie (Cannonball) Martin
 1925 —Charlie (Phil) Rosenberg (d)
 1929-35—Al Brown
 1935-36—Baltazar Sangchilli
 1936 —Tony Marino
 1936-37—Sixto Escobar
 1937-38—Harry Jeffra
 1938-40—Sixto Escobar (r)
 1940-42—Lou Salica
 1942-47—Manuel Ortiz
 1947 —Harold Dade
 1947—Manuel Ortiz

(o)Outgrew class. (r)Retired. (d)Deprived of title when unable to make weight for championship bout.

Famous Firsts in Boxing

First modern ring champion: Jim Figg of England, 1719.

First set of boxing rules and first set of boxing gloves: Made by Jack Broughton, 1743.

First championship fight in America: Jacob Hyer beat Tom Beasley, 1816.

First glove fight: Between two English boxers, at Aix-la-Chapelle, France, October 8, 1818.

First contest in which motion pictures were filmed for general display to the public: Bob Fitzsimmons vs. Jim Corbett bout at Carson City, Nevada, 1897.

First million-dollar gate: Jack Dempsey vs. Georges Carpentier at Boyle's Thirty Acres, Jersey City, N. J., July 2, 1921 (\$1,789,238).

First fight broadcast: Dempsey vs. Carpentier, 1921, J. Andrew White announcer.

First fight to draw over 100,000 people: Jack Dempsey vs. Gene Tunney at Philadelphia, 1926 (120,757).

First fight on television: Eric Boon vs. Arthur Danahar, Harringway Arena, London, England, February 23, 1939.

Neil Memorial Award Winners

The Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque is given annually by the Boxing Writers' Association of New York to the individual who has done the most to further the cause of the sport. The winners:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1938 Jack Dempsey | 1943 The boxers in all branches of the Armed Forces of our country. |
| 1939 Billy Conn | 1944 Lt. Comdr. Benny Leonard, U.S.M.S. |
| 1940 Henry Armstrong | 1945 James J. Walker |
| 1941 Joe Louis | 1946 Tony Zale |
| 1942 Sgt. Barney Ross | |

Ring Record of Joe Louis

Born, May 13, 1914, Lexington, Alabama. Weight, 207 lb. Height, 6 ft. 2 in.

1934

July 4	Jack Kracken, Chicago.....	KO 1
July 11	Willie Davis, Chicago.....	KO 3
July 29	Larry Udell, Chicago.....	KO 2
Aug. 13	Jack Kranz, Chicago.....	W 6
Aug. 27	Buck Everett, Chicago.....	KO 2
Sept. 11	Alex Borchuk, Detroit.....	KO 4
Sept. 25	Adolph Wiater, Chicago.....	W 10
Oct. 24	Art Sykes, Chicago.....	KO 8
Oct. 30	Jack O'Dowd, Detroit.....	KO 2
Nov. 14	Stanley Poreda, Chicago.....	KO 1
Nov. 30	Charley Massera, Chicago.....	KO 3
Dec. 14	Lee Ramage, Chicago.....	KO 8

1935

Jan. 4	Patsy Perroni, Detroit.....	W 10
Jan. 11	Hans Birkie, Pittsburgh.....	KO 10
Feb. 1	Lee Ramage, Los Angeles.....	KO 2
Mar. 8	Donald Barry, San Francisco.....	KO 3
Mar. 28	Natie Brown, Detroit.....	W 10
Apr. 13	Roy Lazer, Chicago.....	KO 3
Apr. 24	Biff Benton, Dayton.....	KO 2
Apr. 27	Roscoe Toles, Flint.....	KO 6
May 3	Willie Davis, Peoria.....	KO 2
May 5	Gene Stanton, Kalamazoo.....	KO 3
June 25	Primo Carnera, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 6
Aug. 7	King Levinsky, Chicago.....	KO 1
Sept. 24	Max Baer, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 4
Dec. 13	Paulino Uzcudun, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 4

1936

Jan. 17	Charley Retzlaff, Chicago.....	KO 1
June 19	Max Schmeling, Yankee Stadium.....	KO by 12
Aug. 17	Jack Sharkey, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 3
Sept. 22	Al Ettore, Philadelphia.....	KO 5
Oct. 9	Jorge Brescia, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 3
Dec. 14	Eddie Simms, Cleveland.....	KO 1

1937

Jan. 11	Stanley Ketchel, Buffalo.....	KO 2
Jan. 27	Bob Pastor, Madison Square Garden.....	W 10
Feb. 17	Natie Brown, Kansas City.....	KO 4
June 22	James J. Braddock, Chicago.....	KO 8
(Won heavyweight championship of the world)		
Aug. 30	Tommy Farr, Yankee Stadium.....	W 15

1938

Feb. 23	Nathan Mann, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 3
Apr. 1	Harry Thomas, Chicago.....	KO 5
June 22	Max Schmeling, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 1

1939

Jan. 25	John Henry Lewis, Madison Sq. Garden.....	KO 1
Apr. 17	Jack Roper, Los Angeles.....	KO 1
June 28	Tony Galento, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 4
Sept. 20	Bob Pastor, Detroit.....	KO 11

1940

Feb. 9	Arturo Godoy, Madison Square Garden.....	W 15
Mar. 29	Johnny Paychek, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 2
June 20	Arturo Godoy, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 8
Dec. 16	Al McCoy, Boston.....	KO 6

1941

Jan. 31	Red Burman, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 5
Feb. 17	Gus Dorazio, Philadelphia.....	KO 2
Mar. 21	Abe Simon, Detroit.....	KO 13
Apr. 8	Tony Musto, St. Louis.....	KO 9
May 23	Buddy Baer, Washington, D. C.....	W disq. 7
June 18	Billy Conn, Polo Grounds.....	KO 13
Sept. 29	Lou Nova, Polo Grounds.....	KO 6

1942

Jan. 9	Buddy Baer, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 1
Mar. 27	Abe Simon, Madison Square Garden.....	KO 6

1946

June 19	Billy Conn, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 8
Sept. 18	Tami Mauriello, Yankee Stadium.....	KO 1

RECAPITULATION

Bouts, 59; knockouts, 50; won decisions, 8; knocked out by, 1.

Bouts in Which Louis Received More Than \$100,000

Year	Rival	Amount	Year	Rival	Amount	Year	Rival	Amount	Year	Rival	Amount
1946—Conn.....		\$625,916	1941—Nova.....		199,500	1939—Pastor.....		118,400	1946—Mauriello...		103,611
1938—Schmeling...		349,228	1941—Conn.....		153,905	1939—Galento.....		114,332	1937—Farr.....		102,578
1935—Max Baer...		240,833	1936—Schmeling..		140,953	1937—Braddock...		103,684			

Ring Earnings of Joe Louis by Years

1934.....	\$ 4,757.00	1937.....	253,262.00	1940.....	117,455.25	1946.....	741,727.44
1935.....	429,655.00	1938.....	406,409.00	1941.....	471,892.86		
1936.....	281,838.00	1939.....	301,995.17	1942.....	111,082.00	Total.....	\$3,393,073.72*

*Louis was inducted into the Army in 1942. Before his fight with Billy Conn on June 19, 1946, Louis' earnings from exhibitions while on furlough and since his discharge amounted to \$73,000. In 1946-47 Joe received approximately \$200,000 from exhibitions in the United States, Hawaii, Mexico, Cuba and South America.

Title Bout Sets Indoor Record

A crowd of 18,457 paid record receipts of \$422,918 for an indoor boxing show to see Rocky Graziano knock out Tony Zale in the sixth round of their world middle-weight title bout in the Chicago Stadium on July 16, 1947. An additional \$30,000 was received for the broadcast rights.

(World title fights in 1947 listed on page 910.)

Lesnevich Stops Fox's Streak

When Billy Fox stepped into Madison Square Garden's ring on Feb. 28, 1947, for a title bout with Gus Lesnevich, world light heavyweight champion, he carried with him a record of forty-three knockouts in forty-three professional bouts. Lesnevich knocked him out in the tenth.

SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS AND INFORMATION BUREAUS

- U.S. AMERICA FOOTBALL CONFERENCE.** Empire State Bldg., New York 1, N. Y.
- AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF THE U. S.** 233 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.
- AMATEUR BICYCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA.** 4233 - 205th St., Bayside, N. Y.
- AMATEUR FENCERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA.** 161 E. 91st St., New York 28, N. Y.
- AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSN. OF THE U. S.** Madison Square Garden, 307 W. 49th St., New York 19, N. Y.
- AMATEUR SKATING UNION OF THE U. S.** 18093 Ilene St., Detroit 21, Mich.
- AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSN. OF AMERICA.** Municipal Pier, St. Petersburg, Fla.
- AMATEUR TRAPSHOOTING ASSN.** Vandalia, Ohio
- AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSN.** Pennsylvania Ave. at 17th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.
- AMERICAN BADMINTON ASSN.** 1805 S. 55th Ave., Chicago 50, Ill.
- AMERICAN BASKETBALL LEAGUE.** 120 Wall St., New York 5.
- AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS.** 2200 N. Third St., Milwaukee 12, Wis.
- AMERICAN CANOE ASSN.** 36 Devon Ave., Trenton, N. J.
- AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE.** 515 Madison Ave., N. Y. 22.
- AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB.** 221 Fourth Ave., New York 3.
- AMERICAN LAWN BOWLING ASSN.** 601 N. Rossmore Ave., Los Angeles 4, Calif.
- AMERICAN POWER BOAT ASSN.** 1180 National Bank Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.
- AMERICAN MOTORCYCLE ASSN.** Box 1049, Columbus, Ohio
- AMERICAN RACING DRIVERS CLUB** (midgert auto racing). 45 Calhoun Ave., New York 61, N. Y.
- ASSN. OF AMERICA BASKETBALL LEAGUE.** 515 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.
- ASSN. OF PROFESSIONAL BALL PLAYERS OF AMERICA.** 24 S. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
- CLAY ASSN. OF AMERICA.** 629 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.
- EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.** Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.
- INTERCOLLEGIATE A.A.A.A.** Biltmore Hotel, New York 17.
- INT'L. ARCHERY ASSN. OF THE U. S.** 77 Franklin St., Boston 9, Mass.
- INT'L. ASSN. OF AMATEUR OARSMEN.** 5 Union Sq., New York 3, N. Y.
- INT'L. ASSN. OF ANGLING AND CASTING CLUBS.** Box 938, Bartlesville, Okla.
- INT'L. ASSN. OF STATE RACING COMMISSIONERS.** Box 66, Lexington, Ky.
- INT'L. BASEBALL CONGRESS.** Wichita 1, Kans.
- INT'L. BASKETBALL LEAGUE.** Hotel Fowler, Lafayette, Ind.
- INT'L. BOXING ASSN.** 115 Market St., Paterson, N. J.
- NAT'L. COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSN.** Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.
- NAT'L. DUCK PIN BOWLING CONGRESS.** 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.
- NAT'L. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.** 1518 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2.
- NAT'L. HOCKEY LEAGUE.** Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Quebec.
- NAT'L. HORSE SHOW ASSN. OF AMERICA.** 90 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.
- NAT'L. HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSN.** 912 Melrose Ave., Santa Cruz, Calif.
- NAT'L. RIFLE ASSN. OF AMERICA.** Scott Circle, Washington 6, D. C.
- NAT'L. SKEET ASSN.** 1600 Rhode Is. Ave., Washington 6, D. C.
- NAT'L. SKI ASSN.** Box 33, Barre, Mass.
- NAT'L. SQUASH RACQUETS ASSN.** Room 335, 40 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.
- NAT'L. SQUASH TENNIS ASSN.** 131 E. 15th St., New York 3.
- NAT'L. STEEPLECHASE AND HUNT ASSN.** 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- NEW YORK RACING ASSNS. SERVICE BUREAU.** 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- NEW YORK STATE ATHLETIC (BOXING) COMMISSION.** 80 Centre St., New York 13, N. Y.
- NORTH AMERICAN YACHT RACING UNION.** 37 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.
- ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE XIV OLYMPIAD.** 105, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1, England
- PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSN. OF AMERICA.** 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.
- U. S. CHESS FEDERATION.** 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.
- U. S. FIELD HOCKEY ASSN.** Washington Lane, Jenkintown, Pa.
- U. S. FIGURE SKATING ASSN.** 1122 Leader Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio
- U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.** 222 N. Bank Dr., Chicago 54, Ill.
- U. S. GOLF ASSN.** 73 E. 57th St., New York 22, N. Y.
- U. S. HOCKEY LEAGUE.** Savings and Loan Bldg., Minneapolis 2, Minn.
- U. S. INTERCOLLEGIATE LACROSSE ASSN.** 3317 Richmond Ave., Baltimore 13, Md.
- U. S. LAWN TENNIS ASSN.** 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
- U. S. OLYMPIC ASSN.** Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.
- U. S. PADDLE TENNIS ASSN.** 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
- U. S. POLO ASSN.** 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
- U. S. SOCCER FOOTBALL ASSN.** 320 Fifth Ave., New York 1.
- U. S. TABLE TENNIS ASSN.** 2501 Pocahontas Ave., Rock Hill Village 17, Mo.
- U. S. TROTTING ASSN.** 525 Main St., Hartford 3, Conn.
- WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS.** 85 E. Gay St., Columbus 15, Ohio
- WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL TENNIS LEAGUE.** 9130 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif.

Evans Snowshoe Victor

Lloyd Evans, a marathon runner from Hyacinthe, Quebec, won the ten-mile race at the International Snowshow Congress on Feb. 1, 1947. The winner finished in a three-minute margin over Walter Lang, the runner-up, covering the route

from Bow to Manchester, N.H., in 68 minutes 15 seconds. Gerard Cote, three-time Boston Marathon victor, finished third. Evans set the world record of 59 minutes 23 seconds for the distance at Quebec in 1945.

LAWN TENNIS

LAWN TENNIS is a comparatively modern modification of the ancient game of court tennis. Major Walter Clopton Wingfield thought that something like court tennis might be played outdoors on lawns and in December, 1873, at Nantclwyd, Wales, he introduced his new game under the name of *Sphairistike* at a lawn party. The game was a success and spread rapidly, but the name was a total failure and almost immediately disappeared when all the players and spectators began to refer to the new game as "lawn tennis". In the early part of 1874 a young lady named Mary Ewing Outerbridge returned from Bermuda to New York, bringing with her the implements and necessary equipment of the new game that she had obtained from a British Army supply store in Bermuda. Miss Outerbridge and friends played the first game of lawn tennis in the United States on the grounds of the Staten Island

Cricket and Baseball Club in the spring of 1874.

For a few years the new game went along in haphazard fashion under varying rules. Tennis balls were of no standard size or texture. The nets were set at different heights up to 5 feet on the side and 4 feet in the middle. Some courts were marked out in hour-glass shape, narrow in the middle and wide at both ends. But about 1880 standard measurements for the court and standard equipment within definite limits became the rule. In 1881 the United States Lawn Tennis Association was formed and conducted the first national championship at Newport, R. I. The international matches for the Davis Cup began with a series between the British and United States players on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., in 1900, with the home players winning.

Lawn Tennis Statistics

Source: The Official Tennis Guide; published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND RESULTS

No matches in 1901, 1910, 1915-18, and 1940-45.

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1900	United States 5, British Isles 0	Chestnut Hill	1924	United States 5, Australasia 0	Philadelphia
1902	United States 3, British Isles 2	Brooklyn	1925	United States 5, France 0	Philadelphia
1903	British Isles 4, United States 1	Chestnut Hill	1926	United States 4, France 1	Philadelphia
1904	British Isles 5, Belgium 0	Wimbledon	1927	France 3, United States 2	Philadelphia
1905	British Isles 5, United States 0	Wimbledon	1928	France 4, United States 1	Paris
1906	British Isles 5, United States 0	Wimbledon	1929	France 3, United States 2	Paris
1907	Australasia 3, British Isles 2	Wimbledon	1930	France 4, United States 1	Paris
1908	Australasia 3, United States 2	Melbourne	1931	France 3, Great Britain 2	Paris
1909	Australasia 5, United States 0	Sydney	1932	France 3, United States 2	Paris
1911	Australasia 5, United States 0	Christchurch	1933	Great Britain 3, France 2	Paris
1912	British Isles 3, Australasia 2	Melbourne	1934	Great Britain 4, United States 1	Wimbledon
1913	United States 3, British Isles 2	Wimbledon	1935	Great Britain 5, United States 0	Wimbledon
1914	Australasia 3, United States 2	Forest Hills	1936	Great Britain 3, Australia 2	Wimbledon
1919	Australasia 4, British Isles 1	Sydney	1937	United States 4, Great Britain 1	Wimbledon
1920	United States 5, Australasia 0	Auckland	1938	United States 3, Australia 2	Philadelphia
1921	United States 5, Japan 0	Forest Hills	1939	Australia 3, United States 2	Haverford
1922	United States 4, Australasia 1	Forest Hills	1946	United States 5, Australia 0	Melbourne
1923	United States 4, Australasia 1	Forest Hills	1947	United States 4, Australia 1	Forest Hills

WIGHTMAN CUP RECORD

WOMEN

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1923	United States 7, England 0	Forest Hills	1933	United States 4, England 3	Forest Hills
1924	England 6, United States 1	Wimbledon	1934	United States 5, England 2	Wimbledon
1925	England 4, United States 3	Forest Hills	1935	United States 4, England 3	Forest Hills
1926	United States 4, England 3	Wimbledon	1936	United States 4, England 3	Wimbledon
1927	United States 5, England 2	Forest Hills	1937	United States 6, England 1	Forest Hills
1928	England 4, United States 3	Wimbledon	1938	United States 5, England 2	Wimbledon
1929	United States 4, England 3	Forest Hills	1939	United States 5, England 2	Forest Hills
1930	England 4, United States 3	Wimbledon	1940-45	No matches	
1931	United States 5, England 2	Forest Hills	1946	United States 7, England 0	Wimbledon
1932	United States 4, England 3	Wimbledon	1947	United States 7, England 0	Forest Hills

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1881 Richard D. Sears	1898 Malcolm D. Whitman	1915 William Johnston	1932 H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.
1882 Richard D. Sears	1899 Malcolm D. Whitman	1916 R. N. Williams, II	1933 Fred J. Perry
1883 Richard D. Sears	1900 Malcolm D. Whitman	1917 R. Lindley Murray†	1934 Fred J. Perry
1884 Richard D. Sears	1901 William A. Larned	1918 R. Lindley Murray	1935 Wilmer L. Allison
1885 Richard D. Sears	1902 William A. Larned	1919 William Johnston	1936 Fred J. Perry
1886 Richard D. Sears	1903 Hugh L. Doherty	1920 William T. Tilden, II	1937 J. Donald Budge
1887 Richard D. Sears	1904 Holcombe Ward	1921 William T. Tilden, II	1938 J. Donald Budge
1888 Henry W. Slocum, Jr.	1905 Beals C. Wright	1922 William T. Tilden, II	1939 Robert L. Riggs
1889 Henry W. Slocum, Jr.	1906 William J. Clothier	1923 William T. Tilden, II	1940 Donald McNeill
1890 Oliver S. Campbell	1907 William A. Larned	1924 William T. Tilden, II	1941 Robert L. Riggs
1891 Oliver S. Campbell	1908 William A. Larned	1925 William T. Tilden, II	1942 Frederick R. Schroeder, Jr.
1892 Oliver S. Campbell	1909 William A. Larned	1926 Jean Rene Lacoste	1943 Lt. (jg) Joseph R. Hunt
1893 Robert D. Wrenn	1910 William A. Larned	1927 Jean Rene Lacoste	1944 Sgt. Frank A. Parker
1894 Robert D. Wrenn	1911 William A. Larned	1928 Henri Cochet	1945 Sgt. Frank A. Parker
1895 Fred H. Hovey	1912 Maurice E. McLoughlin*	1929 William T. Tilden, II	1946 John A. Kramer
1896 Robert D. Wrenn	1913 Maurice E. McLoughlin	1930 John H. Doeg	1947 John A. Kramer
1897 Robert D. Wrenn	1914 R. N. Williams, II	1931 H. Ellsworth Vines, Jr.	

*Challenge round abandoned. †Patriotic tourney.

Men's Doubles

1881 C. M. Clark—F. W. Taylor	1915 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin
1882 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1916 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin
1883 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1917 F. B. Alexander—H. A. Throckmorton*
1884 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1918 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards†
1885 R. D. Sears—J. S. Clark	1919 N. E. Brookes—G. L. Patterson
1886 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1920 William Johnston—C. J. Griffin
1887 R. D. Sears—James Dwight	1921 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards
1888 O. S. Campbell—V. G. Hall	1922 W. T. Tilden, II—Vincent Richards
1889 H. W. Slocum, Jr.—H. J. A. Taylor	1923 W. T. Tilden, II—B. I. C. Norton
1890 V. G. Hall—Clarence Hobart	1924 H. O. Kinsey—R. G. Kinsey
1891 O. S. Campbell—R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1925 Vincent Richards—R. N. Williams, II
1892 O. S. Campbell—R. P. Huntington, Jr.	1926 Vincent Richards—R. N. Williams, II
1893 Clarence Hobart—F. H. Hovey	1927 W. T. Tilden, II—F. T. Hunter
1894 Clarence Hobart—F. H. Hovey	1928 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. F. Hennessey
1895 M. G. Chace—R. D. Wrenn	1929 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. H. Doeg
1896 C. B. Neal—S. R. Neal	1930 G. M. Lott, Jr.—J. H. Doeg
1897 L. E. Ware—G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1931 W. L. Allison—John Van Ryn
1898 L. E. Ware—G. P. Sheldon, Jr.	1932 H. E. Vines, Jr.—Keith Gladhill
1899 Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1933 G. M. Lott, Jr.—L. R. Stoefen
1900 Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1934 G. M. Lott, Jr.—L. R. Stoefen
1901 Holcombe Ward—D. F. Davis	1935 W. L. Allison—John Van Ryn
1902 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1936 J. D. Budge—C. G. Mako
1903 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1937 Baron G. von Cramm—Henner Henkel
1904 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1938 J. D. Budge—C. G. Mako
1905 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1939 A. K. Quist—J. E. Bromwich
1906 Holcombe Ward—B. C. Wright	1940 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1907 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1941 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1908 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1942 Lt. (jg) Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1909 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1943 J. A. Kramer—Cpl. F. A. Parker
1910 H. H. Hackett—F. B. Alexander	1944 Lt. W. D. McNeil—a/c Robert Falkenburg
1911 R. D. Little—G. F. Touchard	1945 Lt. Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1912 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	1946 Gardnar Mulloy—W. F. Talbert
1913 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	1947 J. A. Kramer—F. R. Schroeder, Jr.
1914 M. E. McLoughlin—T. C. Bundy	

*Patriotic tournament. †Challenge round abandoned.

DAVIS CUP FINAL, 1947

At Forest Hills, N. Y., Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1)

United States 4, Australia 1

Jack Kramer, United States, beat Dinny Pails, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2;
 Ted Schroeder, United States, beat John Bromwich, 6-4, 5-7,
 6-3, 6-4; John Bromwich and Colin Long, Australia, beat
 Jack Kramer and Ted Schroeder, 6-4, 2-6, 6-2, 6-4; Ted
 Schroeder, United States, beat Dinny Pails, 6-3, 8-6, 4-6, 9-11,
 0-8; Jack Kramer, United States, beat John Bromwich, 6-3,
 6-2, 6-2.

FRENCH CHAMPIONS, 1947

Singles—Josef Asboth, Hungary.

Women's singles—Mrs. Pat Canning Todd, Hidden Valley, Calif.

Doubles—Eric Sturgess-Eustace Fannin, South Africa.

Women's doubles—Margaret Osborne, San Francisco-Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Mixed doubles—Eric Sturgess-Mrs. Sheila Summers, South Africa.

U. S. PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Singles—Bobby Riggs, Ferndale, N. Y.

Doubles—Don Budge, Oakland, Calif.—Bobby Riggs.

Women's Singles

1887 Ellen F. Hansell	1903 Elisabeth H. Moore	1918 Molla Bjurstedt†	1933 Helen Jacobs
1888 Bertha L. Townsend	1904 May G. Sutton	1919 Mrs. George W. Wightman	1934 Helen Jacobs
1889 Bertha L. Townsend	1905 Elisabeth H. Moore	1920 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1935 Helen Jacobs
1890 Ellen C. Roosevelt	1906 Helen Homans	1921 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1936 Alice Marble
1891 Mabel E. Cahill	1907 Evelyn Sears	1922 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1937 Anita Lizana
1892 Mabel E. Cahill	1908 Mrs. Maud Bargar-Wallach	1923 Helen N. Wills	1938 Alice Marble
1893 Aline M. Terry	1909 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1924 Helen N. Wills	1939 Alice Marble
1894 Helen R. Helwig	1910 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1925 Helen N. Wills	1940 Alice Marble
1895 Juliette P. Atkinson	1911 Hazel V. Hotchkiss	1926 Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory	1941 Mrs. Sarah P. Cooke
1896 Elisabeth H. Moore	1912 Mary K. Browne	1927 Helen N. Wills	1942 Pauline M. Betz
1897 Juliette P. Atkinson	1913 Mary K. Browne	1928 Helen N. Wills	1943 Pauline M. Betz
1898 Juliette P. Atkinson	1914 Mary K. Browne	1929 Helen N. Wills	1944 Pauline M. Betz
1899 Marion Jones	1915 Molla Bjurstedt	1930 Betty Nuthall	1945 Mrs. Sarah P. Cooke
1900 Myrtle McAteer	1916 Molla Bjurstedt	1931 Mrs. Helen W. Moody	1946 Pauline M. Betz
1901 Elisabeth H. Moore	1917 Molla Bjurstedt*	1932 Helen Jacobs	1947 A. Louise Brough
1902 Marion Jones			

*Louise Hammond won patriotic tourney. †Challenge round abandoned.

Women's Doubles

1890 Ellen C. Roosevelt—Grace W. Roosevelt	1919 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss
1891 Mabel E. Cahill—Mrs. W. F. Morgan	1920 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss
1892 Mabel E. Cahill—A. M. McKinley	1921 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams
1893 Aline M. Terry—Hattie Butler	1922 Mrs. J. B. Jessup—Helen N. Wills
1894 Helen R. Helwig—J. P. Atkinson	1923 Kathleen McKane—Mrs. B. C. Covell
1895 Helen R. Helwig—J. P. Atkinson	1924 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Helen N. Wills
1896 E. H. Moore—J. P. Atkinson	1925 Mary K. Browne—Helen N. Wills
1897 J. P. Atkinson—Kathleen Atkinson	1926 Elizabeth Ryan—Eleanor Goss
1898 J. P. Atkinson—Kathleen Atkinson	1927 Mrs. L. A. Godfree—Ermytrude Harvey
1899 Jane W. Craven—Myrtle McAteer	1928 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Helen N. Wills
1900 Edith Parker—Hallie Champlin	1929 Mrs. Phoebe Watson—Mrs. L. R. C. Michell
1901 J. P. Atkinson—Myrtle McAteer	1930 Betty Nuthall—Sarah Palfrey
1902 J. P. Atkinson—Marion Jones	1931 Betty Nuthall—Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall
1903 E. H. Moore—Carrie B. Neely	1932 Helen Jacobs—Sarah Palfrey
1904 May G. Sutton—Miriam Hall	1933 Betty Nuthall—Freda James
1905 Helen Homans—Carrie B. Neely	1934 Helen Jacobs—Sarah Palfrey
1906 Mrs. L. S. Coe—Mrs. D. S. Platt	1935 Helen Jacobs—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1907 Marie Weimer—Carrie B. Neely	1936 Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn—Carolyn Babcock
1908 Evelyn Sears—Margaret Curtis	1937 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1909 Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Edith E. Rotch	1938 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1910 Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Edith E. Rotch	1939 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1911 Hazel V. Hotchkiss—Eleanora Sears	1940 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Alice Marble
1912 Dorothy Green—Mary K. Browne	1941 Mrs. S. P. Fabyan—Margaret Osborne
1913 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams	1942 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1914 Mary K. Browne—Mrs. R. H. Williams	1943 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1915 Mrs. G. W. Wightman—Eleanora Sears	1944 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1916 Molla Bjurstedt—Eleanora Sears	1945 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1917 Molla Bjurstedt—Eleanora Sears	1946 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne
1918 Marion Zinderstein—Eleanor Goss	1947 A. Louise Brough—Margaret Osborne

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Men's Singles

1877 S. W. Gore	1893 J. Pin	1909 A. W. Gore	1928 R. Lacoste
1878 P. F. Hadow	1894 J. Pin	1910 A. F. Wilding	1929 H. Cochet
1879 J. T. Hartley	1895 W. Baddeley	1911 A. F. Wilding	1930 W. T. Tilden, II
1880 J. T. Hartley	1896 H. S. Mahony	1912 A. F. Wilding	1931 S. B. Wood
1881 W. Renshaw	1897 R. F. Doherty	1913 A. F. Wilding	1932 H. E. Vines, Jr.
1882 W. Renshaw	1898 R. F. Doherty	1914 N. E. Brookes	1933 J. H. Crawford
1883 W. Renshaw	1899 R. F. Doherty	1915-18 No tournaments	1934 F. J. Perry
1884 W. Renshaw	1900 R. F. Doherty	1919 G. L. Patterson	1935 F. J. Perry
1885 W. Renshaw	1901 A. W. Gore	1920 W. T. Tilden, II	1936 F. J. Perry
1886 W. Renshaw	1902 H. L. Doherty	1921 W. T. Tilden, II	1937 J. D. Budge
1887 H. F. Lawford	1903 H. L. Doherty	1922 G. L. Patterson*	1938 J. D. Budge
1888 E. Renshaw	1904 H. L. Doherty	1923 W. M. Johnston	1939 R. L. Riggs
1889 W. Renshaw	1905 H. L. Doherty	1924 J. Borotra	1940-45 No tournaments
1890 W. J. Hamilton	1906 H. L. Doherty	1925 R. Lacoste	1946 Yvon Petra
1891 W. Baddeley	1907 N. E. Brookes	1926 J. Borotra	1947 John A. Kramer
1892 W. Baddeley	1908 A. W. Gore	1927 H. Cochet	

*Challenge round abandoned.

Men's Doubles

1979 L. R. Erskine—H. F. Lawford	1899 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1923 R. Lycett—L. A. Godfree
1980 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1900 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1924 V. Richards—F. T. Hunter
1981 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1901 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1925 J. Borotra—R. Lacoste
1982 J. T. Hartley—R. T. Richardson	1902 S. H. Smith—F. L. Riseley	1926 H. Cochet—J. Brugnon
1983 C. W. Grinstead—C. E. Welldon	1903 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1927 W. T. Tilden, II—F. T. Hunter
1984 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1904 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1928 H. Cochet—J. Brugnon
1985 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1905 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1929 W. Allison—J. Van Ryn
1986 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1906 S. H. Smith—F. L. Riseley	1930 W. Allison—J. Van Ryn
1987 P. Bowes-Lyon—H. W. W. Wilberforce	1907 N. E. Brookes—A. F. Wilding	1931 G. M. Lott—J. Van Ryn
1988 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1908 A. F. Wilding—M. J. G. Ritchie	1932 J. Borotra—J. Brugnon
1989 W. Renshaw—E. Renshaw	1909 A. W. Gore—H. R. Barrett	1933 J. Borotra—J. Brugnon
1990 J. L. Pim—F. O. Stoker	1910 A. F. Wilding—M. J. G. Ritchie	1934 G. M. Lott—L. R. Stofen
1991 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1911 M. Decugis—A. H. Gobert	1935 J. H. Crawford—A. K. Quist
1992 H. S. Barlow—E. W. Lewis	1912 H. R. Barrett—C. P. Dixon	1936 C. R. D. Tuckey—G. P. Hughes
1993 J. L. Pim—F. O. Stoker	1913 H. R. Barrett—C. P. Dixon	1937 J. D. Budge—C. Gene Mako
1994 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1914 N. E. Brookes—A. F. Wilding	1938 J. D. Budge—C. Gene Mako
1995 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1915-18 No tournaments	1939 R. L. Riggs—E. T. Cooke
1996 W. Baddeley—H. Baddeley	1919 R. V. Thomas—P. O'Hara Wood	1940-45 No tournaments
1997 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1920 R. N. Williams, II—C. S. Garland	1946 J. A. Kramer—Tom Brown
1998 R. F. Doherty—H. L. Doherty	1921 R. Lycett—M. Woosnam	1947 J. A. Kramer—R. Falkenburg
	1922 R. Lycett—J. O. Anderson*	

*Challenge round abandoned.

Women's Singles

1984 M. Watson	1898 C. Cooper	1912 Mrs. Larcombe	1929 H. Wills
1985 M. Watson	1899 Mrs. Hillyard	1913 Mrs. L. Chambers	1930 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1986 Miss Bingley	1900 Mrs. Hillyard	1914 Mrs. L. Chambers	1931 Frl. C. Aussen
1987 L. Dod	1901 Mrs. Sterry	1915-18 No tournaments	1932 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1988 L. Dod	1902 M. E. Robb	1919 Mlle. Lenglen	1933 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1989 Mrs. Hillyard	1903 Miss Douglas	1920 Mlle. Lenglen	1934 D. E. Round
1990 L. Rice	1904 Miss Douglas	1921 Mlle. Lenglen	1935 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1991 L. Dod	1905 M. Sutton	1922 Mlle. Lenglen	1936 H. H. Jacobs
1992 L. Dod	1906 Miss Douglas	1923 Mlle. Lenglen	1937 D. E. Round
1993 L. Dod	1907 M. Sutton	1924 K. McKane	1938 Mrs. F. S. Moody
1994 Mrs. Hillyard	1908 Mrs. Sterry	1925 Mlle. Lenglen	1939 A. Marble
1995 C. Cooper	1909 D. Boothby	1926 Mrs. Godfree	1940-45 No tournaments
1996 C. Cooper	1910 Mrs. L. Chambers	1927 H. Wills	1946 Pauline M. Betz
1997 Mrs. Hillyard	1911 Mrs. L. Chambers	1928 H. Wills	1947 Margaret Osborne

Women's Doubles

1913 Mrs. McNair—Miss Boothby	1926 Miss Ryan—M. K. Browne	1935 K. E. Stammers—F. James
1914 Miss Ryan—A. M. Morton	1927 Miss Ryan—H. Wills	1936 K. E. Stammers—F. James
1915-18 No tournaments	1928 Mrs. H. Watson—P. Saunders	1937 Mme. S. Mathieu—A. M. Yorke
1919 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1929 Mrs. H. Watson—Mrs. Michell	1938 A. Marble—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1920 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1930 Miss Ryan—Mrs. F. S. Moody	1939 A. Marble—Mrs. S. P. Fabyan
1921 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1931 Mrs. Shepherd-Barron—Mrs. Mudford King	1940-45 No tournaments
1922 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1932 Mlle. D. Metaxa—Mlle. J. Sigart	1946 L. Brough—M. Osborne
1923 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan	1933 Miss Ryan—Mme. Mathieu	1947 Doris Hart—Mrs. Pat Todd
1924 Mrs. Wightman—H. Wills	1934 Miss Ryan—Mme. Mathieu	
1925 Mlle. Lenglen—Miss Ryan		

OTHER UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS, 1947

Singles

Veterans'—J. Gilbert Hall, New York.
Women Veterans'—Mrs. Alice Wane, San Bernardino, Calif.

Doubles

Men's—John Bromwich, Australia-A. Louise Brough, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Men's—G. Diehl, Mateer, Sr.-G. Diehl Mateer, Jr., Ardmore, Pa.
Women's—J. Gilbert Hall-Sidney Adelstein, New York.
Women Veterans'—Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman-Edith Sigourney, Boston.

Indoor

Men's—John A. Kramer, Los Angeles.
Women's—John A. Kramer-Robert Falkenburg, Los Angeles.
Men's singles—Pauline Betz, Los Angeles.
Women's doubles—Doris Hart-Barbara Scofield, Coral Gables.
Mixed doubles—William Talbert, Wilmington, Del.-Doris Hart.

Clay Courts

Singles—Frank Parker, Los Angeles.
Women's singles—Mrs. Mary A. Prentiss, Los Angeles.
Doubles—Ted Schroeder, Los Angeles-Jack Tuero, New Orleans.
Women's doubles—Gertrude Moran, Santa Monica, Calif.-Mrs. Mary A. Prentiss.

Public Parks

Singles—Fred Kovaleski, Detroit.
Women's singles—Mrs. Mary A. Prentiss, Los Angeles.
Doubles—Fred Kovaleski-Gene Russell, Detroit.
Women's doubles—June Crow, Santa Monica, Calif.-Mrs. Mary A. Prentiss.
Mixed doubles—Willis Anderson, Los Angeles-Mrs. Mary A. Prentiss.

COURT TENNIS

Source: Allison Danzig, *The New York Times*.

National Champions

1892 Richard D. Sears, Boston A.A.
 1893 Fiske Warren, Boston A.A.
 1894-95 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1896 Lawrence M. Stockton, Boston A.A.
 1897 George R. Fearing, Jr., Boston A.A.
 1898-99 Lawrence M. Stockton, Boston A.A.
 1900 Eustace H. Miles, England
 1901-04 Joshua Crane, Boston A.A.
 1905 Charles E. Sands, R. and T. Club
 1906-17 Jay Gould, Philadelphia R. C.
 1918-19 No tournaments
 1920-25 Jay Gould, Philadelphia R. C.
 1926 C. Suydam Cutting, R. and T. Club

1927 George Huband, England, and Chicago R. C.
 1928-29 Hewitt Morgan, R. and T. Club
 1930 Lord Aberdare, England
 1931-32 William C. Wright, Philadelphia
 1933 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1934-37 Ogden Phipps, R. and T. Club
 1938 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1939 Ogden Phipps, R. and T. Club
 1940 James H. Van Alen, R. and T. Club
 1941 Alastair B. Martin, R. and T. Club
 1942-45 No tournaments
 1946 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1947 E. M. Beals, Jr., Boston

RACQUETS

Source: Allison Danzig, *The New York Times*.

National Champions

1890 B. Spalding de Garmendia, N. Y. Racquet Court
 1891 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1892 J. S. Tooker, R. and T. Club, Boston A.A.
 1893-94 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1895 J. S. Tooker, R. and T. Club, Boston A.A.
 1896-97 B. Spalding de Garmendia, R. and T. Club
 1898 F. F. Rolland, Canada
 1899 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston A.A.
 1900 Eustace H. Miles, England
 1901 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston A.A.
 1902 Clarence H. Mackay, R. and T. Club
 1903 Payne Whitney, R. and T. Club
 1904 George H. Brooke, Philadelphia R. C.
 1905 Lawrence Waterbury, R. and T. Club
 1906 Percy D. Haughton, R. and T. Club
 1907 Reginald Fincke, R. and T. Club
 1908 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston T. and R. Club
 1909 H. F. McCormick, University Club, Chicago
 1910 Quincy A. Shaw, Jr., Boston T. and R. Club
 1911-12 Reginald Fincke, R. and T. Club
 1913-14 Lawrence Waterbury, R. and T. Club

1915 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1916 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1917 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1918-19 No tournaments
 1920-22 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1923 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1924-25 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1926 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1927-28 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1929 H. D. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1930 S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1931-33 C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1934 E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia R. C.
 1935 H. D. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1936 E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia R. C.
 1937-39 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1940 Warren Ingersoll, III, Philadelphia R. C.
 1941 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1942-45 No tournaments
 1946 Robert Grant, III, R. and T. Club
 1947 J. Richard Leonard, Cedarhurst, L. I.

Gold Racquet Winners

Tuxedo, N. Y.

1904 —M. S. Barger, R. and T. Club
 1905-07—C. H. Mackay, R. and T. Club
 1908 —J. G. Douglas, R. and T. Club
 1909 —H. F. McCormick, Chicago Univ. Club
 1910 —G. C. Clark, R. and T. Club
 1911-12—J. G. Douglas, R. and T. Club
 1913 —H. F. McCormick, Chicago Univ. Club
 1914-17—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1918-20—No tournaments
 1921-23—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club
 1924 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1925-27—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo

1928 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1929-30—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1931 —S. G. Mortimer, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1932-33—C. C. Pell, R. and T. Club and Tuxedo
 1934 —J. R. Leonard, Tuxedo
 1935 —H. B. Sheldon, R. and T. Club
 1936-39—R. Grant III, R. and T. Club
 1940 —J. R. Leonard, Tuxedo
 1941 —R. Grant III, R. and T. Club
 1942-45—No tournaments
 1946-47—R. Grant III, R. and T. Club

OTHER RACQUETS CHAMPIONS, 1947

World open—James Dear, London, England.
 American open—Kenneth Chanter, Montreal.
 National doubles—Richard A. Holt-Maj. A. Ronald Taylor,
 London, England.
 Western singles—Richard A. Holt.

Western doubles—Cosmo Crawley-John Pawle, England.
 Canadian singles—Robert Grant III, United States.
 Canadian doubles—Cosmo Crawley-John Pawle.
 Pell Cup—Richard A. Holt.
 International Cup—England.

SQUASH RACQUETS

Source: United States Squash Racquets Association.

National Singles Champions

1907 John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1927 Myles P. Baker, Boston A. A.
1908 John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1928 Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., R. and T. Club, N. Y.
1909 W. L. Freeland, Germantown C. C.	1929 J. Lawrence Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1910 John A. Miskey, Overbrook G. C.	1930 Herbert N. Rawlins, Jr., R. and T. Club, N. Y.
1911 F. S. White, Germantown C. C.	1931 J. Lawrence Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1912 Constantine Hutchins, Boston A. A.	1932 Beekman Pool, Harvard University.
1913 Mortimer L. Newhall, Germantown C. C.	1933 Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, New York.
1914 Constantine Hutchins, Boston T. and R. Club	1934 Neil J. Sullivan, Germantown C. C.
1915 Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1935 Donald Strachan, Philadelphia C. C.
1916 Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1936 Germain G. Glidden, Harvard University.
1917 Stanley W. Pearson, Germantown C. C.	1937 Germain G. Glidden, Harvard Club, New York.
1918-19 No tournaments.	1938 Germain G. Glidden, Harvard Club, New York.
1920 Charles C. Peabody, Union B. C., Boston.	1939 Donald Strachan, Merion C. C.
1921 Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1940 A. Willing Patterson, Philadelphia R. C.
1922 Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1941 Charles W. Brinton, Princeton University.
1923 Stanley W. Pearson, Philadelphia R. C.	1942 Charles W. Brinton, Princeton University.
1924 Gerald Roberts, Bath Club, London.	1943-45 No tournaments.
1925 W. Palmer Dixon, Harvard University.	1946 Charles W. Brinton, Philadelphia.
1926 W. Palmer Dixon, R. and T. Club, N. Y.	1947 Charles W. Brinton, Philadelphia.

Lapham International Trophy Record

Year	Result	Where played	Year	Result	Where played
1922	U. S. 11, Canada 2	Boston	1934	U. S. 10, Canada 1	Cedarhurst, N. Y.
1923	U. S. 9, Canada 3	Toronto	1935	U. S. 11, Canada 4	Montreal
1924	U. S. 7½, England 6, Canada 1½	Philadelphia	1936	U. S. 10, Canada 2	Detroit
1925	U. S. 10, Canada 5	Montreal	1937	Canada 8, U. S. 7	Montreal
1926	U. S. 13, Canada 2	New York	1938	U. S. 13, Canada 2	Boston
1927	England 17½, U. S. 16½, Canada 11	Toronto	1939	Canada 11, U. S. 4	Toronto
1928	U. S. 14, Canada 1	Buffalo	1940	Canada 10, U. S. 5	Hartford
1929	Canada 8, U. S. 4	Hamilton	1941	U. S. 8, Canada 7	Toronto
1930	U. S. 8, Canada 1	Baltimore	1942	U. S. 13, Canada 2	Rochester, N. Y.
1931	Canada 6, U. S. 5	Quebec	1943	Canada 7, U. S. 5	Montreal
1932	U. S. 8, Canada 0	Hartford	1944	U. S. 12, Canada 3	New York
1933	Canada 11, U. S. 4	Toronto	1945	Canada 12, U. S. 3	Toronto
			1946	U. S. 13, Canada 2	Boston
			1947	Canada 9, U. S. 6	Hamilton

OTHER SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONS, 1947

United States.	Professional—Ed Reid, Hartford, Conn.
Sackett Trophy doubles—Charles W. Brinton-Donald Strachan, Philadelphia.	Intercollegiate—Pete Landry, McGill.
	Team—Detroit.
	Women's—Mrs. Charles Homer, Jr., Merion, Pa.

National

Doubles—Dave McMullin-Stanley Pearson, Jr., Philadelphia

SQUASH TENNIS

National Champions

Year	Winner and club	Year	Winner and club
1911 Alfred Stillman, Harvard		1928 Rowland B. Haines, Columbia	
1912 Alfred Stillman, Harvard		1929 Rowland B. Haines, Columbia	
1913 George Whitney, Harvard		1930 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1914 Alfred Stillman, Harvard		1931 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1915 Eric S. Winston, Harvard		1932 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1916 Eric S. Winston, Harvard		1933 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1917 Eric S. Winston, Harvard		1934 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1918 Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard		1935 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1919 John W. Appel, Jr., Harvard		1936 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1920 Auguste J. Cordier, Yale		1937 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1921 Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard		1938 Harry F. Wolf, Montclair	
1922 Thomas R. Coward, Yale		1939 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1923 R. Earl Fink, Crescent		1940 Harry F. Wolf, New York A. C.	
1924 Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard		1941 Joseph J. Lordi, New York A. C.	
1925 William Rand, Jr., Harvard		1942-45 No tournaments	
1926 Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard		1946 Frank R. Hanson, Columbia	
1927 Rowland B. Haines, Columbia		1947 Frederick B. Ryan, Jr., Yale	

TABLE TENNIS

Source: United States Table Tennis Association (compiled by Victor B. Rupp).

World Champions

Year	Men's singles	Men's doubles
1927-28	R. Jacobi, Hungary	Jacobi-Pecsi, Hungary
1928-29	M. Mechlovits, Hungary	Liebster-Thum, Austria
1929-30	Fred Perry, England	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1930-31	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1931-32	Miklos Szabados, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1932-33	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1933-34	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Glancz, Hungary
1934-35	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1935-36	Viktor Barna, Hungary	Barna-Szabados, Hungary
1936-37	Standa Kolar, Czechoslovakia	Blattner-McClure, United States
1937-38	Richard Bergmann, Austria	Blattner-McClure, United States
1938-39	Bohumil Vana, Czechoslovakia	McClure-Schiff, United States
1939-40	Richard Bergmann, Austria	Bergmann, Austria-Barna, Hungary
1940-46	No tournaments	No tournaments
1947	Verhulslav Vana, Czechoslovakia	Vana-Slar, Czechoslovakia

Year	Women's singles
1927-31	M. Mednyansky, Hungary
1932	A. Sipos, Hungary
1933	A. Sipos, Hungary
1934	Marie Kettnerova, Czechoslovakia
1935	Marie Kettnerova, Czechoslovakia
1936	Ruth Hughes Aarons, United States
1937	No tournament
1938	Trudi Pritzi, Austria
1939	Vlasha Depetrisova, Czechoslovakia
1940-46	No tournaments
1947	Giselle Farkas, Hungary

Other World Champions, 1947

Men's team (Swaythling Cup)—Czechoslovakia.

Women's team (Corbillon Cup)—Czechoslovakia.

Women's doubles—Gertrude Pritzi, Austria—Giselle Farkas, Hungary.

Mixed doubles—François Soos—Giselle Farkas, Hungary.

United States Champions

MEN'S SINGLES

1931	Marcus Schusseim, New York
1932	Coleman Clark, Chicago, Ill.* Marcus Schusseim, New York*
1933	James M. Jacobson, New Rochelle, N. Y.* Sidney Heitner, New York*
1934	James McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.* Sol Schiff, New York*
1935	A. Berenbaum, New York
1936	Viktor Barna, Hungary† Sol Schiff, New York†
1937	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary†
1938	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary
1939	James McClure, Indianapolis, Ind
1940	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1941	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1942	Louis Pagliaro, New York
1943	William Holzrichter, Chicago, Ill
1944	John Somael, New York
1945	Richard Miles, New York
1946	Richard Miles, New York
1947	Richard Miles, New York

MEN'S DOUBLES

1932	James M. Jacobson-George T. Bacon, Jr., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1933	Paul Pearson-Edwin Lewis, Chicago, Ill.* Ralph Langsam-Lloyd Waterson, New York*
1934	Samuel Silberman-Alan Lobell, New York* Sol Schiff, New York-Manny Moskowitz, Rutherford, N. J.*
1935	A. Berenbaum, New York-Edward Silverglade, Trenton, N. J.
1936	James McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.-Robert Blattner, St. Louis, Mo.† James M. Jacobson, New Rochelle, N. Y.-Sol Schiff, New York†
1937	Laszlo Bellak, Hungary-Standa Kolar, Czechoslovakia†
1938	Sol Schiff, New York-James McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.
1939	Laszlo Bellak-Tibor Hazi, Hungary
1940	Sol Schiff, New York-James McClure, Indianapolis, Ind.
1941	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1942	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1943	Laszlo Bellak, New York-Tibor Hazi, Philadelphia, Pa.
1944	William Holzrichter, Chicago, Ill.-Laszlo Bellak, New York
1945	John Somael, New York-Max Hersh, Detroit, Mich.
1946	Edward Pinner-Cy Sussman, New York
1947	Douglas Cartland-Arnold Fetbrod, New York

*Co-champions. At the time there were two national associations, each with its own champion. †Open championships. ‡Closed championships.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

1933	Jessie Purves, Des Plaines, Ill.* Mrs. Fan Pockrose, New York*
1934	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.* Iris Little, Maplewood, N. J.*
1935	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.
1936	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.†
1937	Ruth Hughes Aarons, Stamford, Conn.†
1938	Emily Fuller, New York
1939	Emily Fuller, New York
1940	Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
1941	Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
1942	Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
1943	Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
1944	Sally Green, Indianapolis, Ind.
1945	Davidia Hawthorn, New York
1946	Bernice Charney, New York
1947	Leah Thall, Columbus, Ohio

*Co-champions. At the time there were two national associations, each with its own champion. †Open championship. ‡Closed championship.

GOLF

IT MAY BE that golf originated in Holland—historians believe it did—but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that "futeball and golf be utterly cryit down and nocht usit". James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient game of golf".

The golf balls used in the early games were leather covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. The great step in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the gutta-percha ball about 1850, and in 1860 formal competition began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British open championship. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United

States as far back as colonial days but no proof of actual play before John Reid and some friends laid out six holes on the Reid lawn in Yonkers, N. Y., in 1888 and played there with the golf balls and clubs brought over from Scotland by Robert Lockhart. This group then formed the St. Andrews Golf Club of Yonkers, and golf was established in this country.

However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old ex-caddy, Francis Ouimet of Boston, defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Ouimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport. The greatest feat so far in golf history was that of Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., in winning the British Open, the British Amateur, the U. S. Open and the U. S. Amateur titles in one year, 1930.

Golf Statistics

Source: United States Golf Association.

UNITED STATES OPEN CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Score	Where played	Year	Winner	Score	Where played
1895	Horace Rawlins.....	173	Newport	1921	James M. Barnes.....	289	Columbia
1896	James Foulis.....	152	Shinnecock Hills	1922	Gene Sarazen.....	288	Skokie
1897	Joe Lloyd.....	162	Chicago	1923	R. T. Jones, Jr. (a b).....	296	Inwood
1898*	Fred Herd.....	328	Myopia	1924	Cyril Walker.....	297	Oakland Hills
1899	Willie Smith.....	315	Baltimore	1925	W. Macfarlane (a).....	291	Worcester
1900	Harry Vardon.....	313	Chicago	1926	R. T. Jones, Jr. (a b).....	293	Scioto
1901	Willie Anderson (a).....	331	Myopia	1927	Tommy Armour (a).....	301	Oakmont
1902	L. Auchterlonie.....	307	Garden City	1928	Johnny Farrell (a).....	294	Olympia Fields
1903	Willie Anderson (a).....	307	Baltusrol	1929	R. T. Jones, Jr. (a b).....	294	Winged Foot
1904	Willie Anderson.....	303	Glen View	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr. (b).....	287	Interlachen
1905	Willie Anderson.....	314	Myopia	1931	Billy Burke (a).....	292	Inverness
1906	Alex Smith.....	295	Onwentsia	1932	Gene Sarazen.....	286	Fresh Meadow
1907	Alex Ross.....	302	Philadelphia	1933	John Goodman (b).....	287	North Shore
1908	Fred McLeod (a).....	322	Myopia	1934	Olin Dutra.....	293	Merion
1909	George Sargent.....	290	Englewood	1935	Sam Parks, Jr.....	299	Oakmont
1910	Alex Smith (a).....	298	Philadelphia	1936	Tony Manero.....	282	Baltusrol
1911	J. J. McDermott (a).....	307	Chicago	1937	Ralph Guldahl.....	281	Oakland Hills
1912	J. J. McDermott.....	294	Buffalo	1938	Ralph Guldahl.....	284	Cherry Hills
1913	Francis Ouimet (a b).....	304	Brookline	1939	Byron Nelson (a).....	284	Philadelphia
1914	Walter Hagen.....	290	Midlothian	1940	W. Lawson Little, Jr. (a).....	287	Canterbury
1915	Jerome D. Travers (b).....	297	Baltusrol	1941	Craig Wood.....	284	Colonial
1916	Charles Evans, Jr. (b).....	286	Minikahda	1942-45	No tournaments†		
1917-18	No tournaments†			1946	Lloyd Mangrum (a).....	284	Canterbury
1919	Walter Hagen (a).....	281	Brae Burn	1947	Lew Worsham (a).....	282	St. Louis
1920	Edward Ray.....	295	Inverness				

(a) Won play-off. (b) Amateur. *In 1898 competition was extended to 72 holes. †In 1917, Jock Hutchison, with a 292, won an Open Patriotic Tournament for the benefit of the American Red Cross at Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. ‡In 1942, Ben Hogan, with a 271, won a Hale America National Open Tournament for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society and USO at Ridgemoor Country Club.

UNITED STATES AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1895	Charles B. Macdonald	Newport	1921	Jesse P. Guilford	St. Louis
1896	H. J. Whigham	Shinnecock Hills	1922	Jess W. Sweetser	Brookline
1897	H. J. Whigham	Chicago	1923	Max R. Marston	Flossmoor
1898	Findlay S. Douglas	Morris County	1924	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Merion
1899	H. M. Harriman	Onwentsia	1925	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Oakmont
1900	Walter J. Travis	Garden City	1926	George Von Elm	Baltusrol
1901	Walter J. Travis	Atlantic City	1927	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Minikahda
1902	Louis N. James	Glen View	1928	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Brae Burn
1903	Walter J. Travis	Nassau	1929	H. R. Johnston	Del Monte
1904	H. Chandler Egan	Baltusrol	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.	Merion
1905	H. Chandler Egan	Chicago	1931	Francis Ouimet	Beverly
1906	Eben M. Byers	Englewood	1932	C. R. Somerville	Baltimore
1907	Jerome D. Travers	Euclid	1933	G. T. Dunlap, Jr.	Kenwood
1908	Jerome D. Travers	Garden City	1934	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	Brookline
1909	Robert A. Gardner	Chicago	1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	Cleveland
1910	W. C. Fownes, Jr.	Brookline	1936	John W. Fischer	Garden City
1911	Harold H. Hilton	Apawamis	1937	John Goodman	Alderwood
1912	Jerome D. Travers	Chicago	1938	Willie Turnesa	Oakmont
1913	Jerome D. Travers	Garden City	1939	Marvin H. Ward	North Shore
1914	Francis Ouimet	Ekwanok	1940	R. D. Chapman	Winged Foot
1915	Robert A. Gardner	Detroit	1941	Marvin H. Ward	Omaha
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.	Merion	1942-45	No tournaments	
1917-18	No tournaments		1946	Ted Bishop	Baltusrol
1919	S. D. Herron	Oakmont	1947	Robert Riegel	Del Monte
1920	Charles Evans, Jr.	Engineers'			

UNITED STATES WOMEN CHAMPIONS

(Amateur)

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown	Meadow Brook	1921	Marion Hollins	Hollywood (N. J.)
1896	Beatrix Hoyt	Morris County	1922	Glenna Collett	Greenbrier
1897	Beatrix Hoyt	Essex (Mass.)	1923	Edith Cummings	Westchester-Biltmore
1898	Beatrix Hoyt	Ardsey	1924	Mrs. D. C. Hurd	Rhode Island
1899	Ruth Underhill	Philadelphia	1925	Glenna Collett	St. Louis
1900	Frances C. Shicom	Shinnecock Hills	1926	Mrs. G. H. Stetson	Merion
1901	Genevieve Hecker	Baltusrol	1927	Mrs. M. B. Horn	Cherry Valley
1902	Genevieve Hecker	Brookline	1928	Glenna Collett	Hot Springs (Va.)
1903	Bessie Anthony	Chicago	1929	Glenna Collett	Oakland Hills
1904	G. M. Bishop	Merion	1930	Glenna Collett	Los Angeles
1905	Pauline Mackay	Morris County	1931	Helen Hicks	Buffalo
1906	Harriot S. Curtis	Brae Burn	1932	Virginia Van Wie	Salem
1907	Margaret Curtis	Midlothian	1933	Virginia Van Wie	Exmoor
1908	K. C. Harley	Chevy Chase	1934	Virginia Van Wie	Whitemarsh Valley
1909	D. I. Campbell	Merion	1935	Mrs. E. H. Vare, Jr.	Interlachen
1910	D. I. Campbell	Homewood	1936	Pamela Barton	Canoe Brook
1911	Margaret Curtis	Baltusrol	1937	Mrs. J. A. Page, Jr.	Memphis
1912	Margaret Curtis	Essex (Mass.)	1938	Patty Berg	Westmoreland
1913	Gladys Ravenscroft	Wilmington	1939	Betty Jameson	Wee Burn
1914	Mrs. H. A. Jackson	Nassau	1940	Betty Jameson	Del Monte
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck	Onwentsia	1941	Mrs. Frank Newell	Brookline
1916	Alexa Stirling	Belmont Springs	1942-45	No tournaments	
1917-18	No tournaments		1946	Mrs. M. D. Zaharias	Tulsa
1919	Alexa Stirling	Shawnee	1947	Louise Suggs	Franklin Hills
1920	Alexa Stirling	Mayfield			

United States Public Links Champions

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1922	Edmund R. Held	Toledo, Ohio	1934	David A. Mitchell	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1923	Richard J. Walsh	Washington, D. C.	1935	Frank Strataci	Indianapolis, Ind.
1924	Joseph Coble	Dayton, Ohio	1936	B. Patrick Abbott	Farmingdale, N. Y.
1925	R. J. McAuliffe	Garden City, N. Y.	1937	Bruce N. McCormick	San Francisco, Calif.
1926	Lester Bolstad	Buffalo, N. Y.	1938	Al Leach	Cleveland, Ohio
1927	C. F. Kauffmann	Cleveland, Ohio	1939	Andrew Szwedko	Baltimore, Md.
1928	C. F. Kauffmann	Philadelphia, Pa.	1940	Robert C. Clark	Detroit, Mich.
1929	C. F. Kauffmann	St. Louis, Mo.	1941	William M. Welch	Spokane, Wash.
1930	Robert E. Wingate	Jacksonville, Fla.	1942-45	No tournaments	
1931	Charles Ferrera	St. Paul, Minn.	1946	Smiley Quick	Denver, Colo.
1932	R. L. Miller	Louisville, Ky.	1947	Wilfred Crossley	Minneapolis, Minn.
1933	Charles Ferrera	Portland, Oreg.			

UNITED STATES P. G. A. CHAMPIONS

Source: The Professional Golfers' Association of America.

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1916	Jim Barnes	Siwanoy, N. Y.	1933	Gene Sarazen	Blue Mound, Wis.
1917-18	No tournaments		1934	Paul Runyan	Park Club, Buffalo
1919	Jim Barnes	Engineers, L. I.	1935	Johnny Revolta	Twin Hills, Okla.
1920	Jock Hutchison	Flossmoor, Ill.	1936	Denny Shute	Pinehurst, N. C.
1921	Walter Hagen	Inwood, L. I.	1937	Denny Shute	Pittsburgh, Pa.
1922	Gene Sarazen	Oakmont, Pa.	1938	Paul Runyan	Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.
1923	Gene Sarazen	Pelham, N. Y.	1939	Henry Picard	Pomonok, L. I.
1924	Walter Hagen	French Lick, Ind.	1940	Byron Nelson	Hershey, Pa.
1925	Walter Hagen	Olympia Fields, Ill.	1941	Victor Ghezzi	Denver, Colo.
1926	Walter Hagen	Salisbury, L. I.	1942	Sam Snead	Atlantic City, N. J.
1927	Walter Hagen	Dallas, Texas	1943	No tournament	
1928	Leo Diegel	Baltimore, Md.	1944	Bob Hamilton	Spokane, Wash.
1929	Leo Diegel	Hillcrest, Calif.	1945	Byron Nelson	Dayton, Ohio
1930	Tommy Armour	Fresh Meadow, L. I.	1946	Ben Hogan	Portland, Oreg.
1931	Tom Creavy	Wannamoissett, R. I.	1947	Jim Ferrier	Plum Hollow, Mich.
1932	Olin Dutra	Keller Course, Minn.			

BRITISH OPEN CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Score	Where played	Year	Winner	Score	Where played
1900	W. Park	174	Prestwick	1900	J. H. Taylor	309	St. Andrews
1901	Tom Morris, Sr.	163	Prestwick	1901	James Braid	309	Muirfield
1902	Tom Morris, Sr.	163	Prestwick	1902	Alex Herd	307	Hoylelake
1903	W. Park	168	Prestwick	1903	H. Vardon	300	Prestwick
1904	Tom Morris, Sr.	167	Prestwick	1904	Jack White	296	Sandwich
1905	A. L. Strath	162	Prestwick	1905	James Braid	318	St. Andrews
1906	W. Park	169	Prestwick	1906	James Braid	300	Muirfield
1907	Tom Morris, Sr.	170	Prestwick	1907	Arnaud Massy	312	Hoylelake
1908	Tom Morris, Jr.	170	Prestwick	1908	James Braid	291	Prestwick
1909	Tom Morris, Jr.	154	Prestwick	1909	J. H. Taylor	295	Deal
1910	Tom Morris, Jr.	149	Prestwick	1910	James Braid	299	St. Andrews
1911	Tom Morris, Jr.	166	Prestwick	1911	Harry Vardon (a)	303	Sandwich
1912	Tom Kidd	179	St. Andrews	1912	E. Ray	295	Muirfield
1913	Mungo Park	159	Musselburgh	1913	J. H. Taylor	304	Hoylelake
1914	Willie Park	166	Prestwick	1914	Harry Vardon	306	Prestwick
1915	Bob Martin	176	St. Andrews	1915-19	No tournaments		
1916	Jamie Anderson	160	Musselburgh	1920	George Duncan	303	Deal
1917	Jamie Anderson	157	Prestwick	1921	Jock Hutchison (a)	296	St. Andrews
1918	Jamie Anderson	170	St. Andrews	1922	Walter Hagen	300	Sandwich
1919	Bob Ferguson	162	Musselburgh	1923	A. G. Havers	295	Troon
1920	Bob Ferguson	170	Prestwick	1924	Walter Hagen	301	Hoylelake
1921	Bob Ferguson	171	St. Andrews	1925	Jim Barnes	300	Prestwick
1922	W. L. Fernie (a)	159	Musselburgh	1926	R. T. Jones, Jr.	291	Royal Lytham, St. Annes
1923	Jack Simpson	160	Prestwick	1927	R. T. Jones, Jr.	285	St. Andrews
1924	Bob Martin	171	St. Andrews	1928	Walter Hagen	292	Sandwich
1925	D. L. Brown	157	Musselburgh	1929	Walter Hagen	292	Muirfield
1926	W. Park, Jr.	161	Prestwick	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.	291	Hoylelake
1927	Jack Burns	171	St. Andrews	1931	T. D. Armour	296	Carnoustie
1928	W. Park, Jr. (a)	155	Musselburgh	1932	G. Sarazen	283	Princes, Sandwich
1929	John Ball	164	Prestwick	1933	D. Shute (a)	292	St. Andrews
1930	Hugh Kirkaldy	166	St. Andrews	1934	T. H. Cotton	283	Sandwich
1931	H. H. Hilton	305	Muirfield	1935	A. Perry	283	Muirfield
1932	W. Auchterlonie	322	Prestwick	1936	A. H. Padgham	287	Royal Liverpool
1933	J. H. Taylor	326	Sandwich	1937	T. H. Cotton	290	Carnoustie
1934	J. H. Taylor	322	St. Andrews	1938	R. A. Whitcombe	295	Sandwich
1935	H. Vardon (a)	316	Muirfield	1939	R. Burton	290	St. Andrews
1936	H. H. Hilton	314	Hoylelake	1940-45	No tournaments		
1937	H. Vardon	307	Prestwick	1946	Sam Snead	290	St. Andrews
1938	H. Vardon	310	Sandwich	1947	Fred Daly	293	Hoylelake

(a) Won play-off. *In 1892 competition was extended to 72 holes.

Ace Percentage Increases

Michael Buchka, assistant pro at the Webster-Dudley (Mass.) Golf Club, one day last July spent twelve hours making 3,333 shots at the course's 135-yard third hole

in a vain attempt to score a hole-in-one. One ball lipped the cup, five came within an inch of the cup and the pin was hit six times.

BRITISH AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Where played	Year	Winner	Where played
1885	A. F. MacFie	Hoylake	1912	John Ball	Westward Ho
1886	H. G. Hutchinson	St. Andrews	1913	H. H. Hilton	St. Andrews
1887	H. G. Hutchinson	Hoylake	1914	J. L. C. Jenkins	Sandwich
1888	John Ball	Prestwick	1915-19	No tournaments	
1889	J. E. Laidlay	St. Andrews	1920	Cyril J. H. Tolley	Muirfield
1890	John Ball	Hoylake	1921	W. I. Hunter	Hoylake
1891	J. E. Laidlay	St. Andrews	1922	E. W. E. Holderness	Prestwick
1892	John Ball	Sandwich	1923	R. H. Wethered	Deal
1893	Peter L. Anderson	Prestwick	1924	E. W. E. Holderness	St. Andrews
1894	John Ball	Hoylake	1925	Robert Harris	Westward Ho
1895	L. M. B. Melville	St. Andrews	1926	Jess W. Sweetser	Muirfield
1896	F. G. Tait	Sandwich	1927	Dr. W. Tweddell	Hoylake
1897	A. J. T. Allan	Muirfield	1928	T. P. Perkins	Prestwick
1898	F. G. Tait	Hoylake	1929	C. J. H. Tolley	Sandwich
1899	John Ball	Prestwick	1930	R. T. Jones, Jr.	St. Andrews
1900	H. H. Hilton	Sandwich	1931	E. Martin Smith	Westward Ho
1901	H. H. Hilton	St. Andrews	1932	J. De Forest	Muirfield
1902	C. Hutchings	Hoylake	1933	Hon. M. Scott	Hoylake
1903	R. Maxwell	Muirfield	1934	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	Prestwick
1904	W. J. Travis	Sandwich	1935	W. Lawson Little, Jr.	Royal Lytham, St. Annes
1905	A. G. Barry	Prestwick	1936	H. Thomson	St. Andrews
1906	James Robb	Hoylake	1937	R. Sweeny, Jr.	Sandwich
1907	John Ball	St. Andrews	1938	C. R. Yates	Troon
1908	E. A. Lassen	Sandwich	1939	A. Kyle	Hoylake
1909	R. Maxwell	Muirfield	1940-45	No tournaments	
1910	John Ball	Hoylake	1946	J. Bruen	Birkdale
1911	H. H. Hilton	Prestwick	1947	Willie Turnesa	Carnoustie

Intercollegiate Golf Association of America Champions

Year	Individual	Team	Year	Individual	Team
1897	Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Princeton	Yale	1917-18	No tournaments	
1898*	John Reid, Jr., Yale	Harvard	1919	A. L. Walker, Jr., Columbia	Princeton
	James F. Curtis, Harvard	Yale	1920	Jess W. Sweetser, Yale	Princeton
1899	Percy Pyne, 2d, Princeton	Harvard	1921	J. Simpson Dean, Princeton	Dartmouth
1900	No tournament		1922	Pollack Boyd, Dartmouth	Princeton
1901	H. Lindsley, Harvard	Harvard	1923	Dexter Cummings, Yale	Princeton
1902*	Charles Hitchcock, Jr., Yale	Yale	1924	Dexter Cummings, Yale	Yale
	H. Chandler Egan, Harvard	Harvard	1925	G. Fred Lamprecht, Tulane	Yale
1903	F. O. Reinhart, Princeton	Harvard	1926	G. Fred Lamprecht, Tulane	Yale
1904	A. L. White, Harvard	Harvard	1927	Watts Gunn, Georgia Tech	Princeton
1905	Robert Abbott, Yale	Yale	1928	M. J. McCarthy, Jr., Georgetown	Princeton
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr., Yale	Yale	1929	Tom Aycock, Yale	Princeton
1907	Ellis Knowles, Yale	Yale	1930	George T. Dunlap, Jr., Princeton	Princeton
1908	H. H. Wilder, Harvard	Yale	1931	George T. Dunlap, Jr., Princeton	Yale
1909	Albert Seckel, Princeton	Yale	1932	John W. Fischer, Jr., Michigan	Yale
1910	Robert E. Hunter, Yale	Yale	1933	Walter Emery, Oklahoma	Yale
1911	George C. Stanley, Yale	Yale	1934	Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech	Michigan
1912	F. C. Davison, Harvard	Yale	1935	Ed White, U. of Texas	Michigan
1913	Nathaniel Wheeler, Yale	Yale	1936	Charles Kocsis, Michigan	Yale
1914	Edward P. Allis, 3d, Harvard	Princeton	1937	Fred Haas, Jr., L. S. U.	Princeton
1915	Francis R. Blossom, Yale	Yale	1938	John P. Burke, Georgetown	Stanford
1916	J. W. Hubbell, Harvard	Princeton			

*Two tournaments, in spring and fall.

National Collegiate Athletic Association Champions

Year	Individual	Team	Year	Individual	Team
1939	Vincent D'Antoni, Tulane	Stanford	1943	Wallace Ulrich, Carleton	Yale
1940	F. Dixon Brooke, Virginia	Princeton*	1944	Louis Lick, Minnesota	Notre Dame
1941	Earl Stewart, L. S. U.	Stanford	1945	John Lorms, Ohio State	Ohio State
1942	Frank Tatum, Jr., Stanford	Stanford*	1946	George Hamer, Georgia	Stanford
		L. S. U.*	1947	Dave Barclay, Michigan	L. S. U.

*Tie.

Walker Cup Record

MEN (AMATEUR)

Year	Where played
1922 United States 8, Great Britain 4	Southampton
1923 United States 6, Great Britain 5	St. Andrews, Scotland
1924 United States 9, Great Britain 3	Garden City G. C.
1926 United States 6, Great Britain 5	St. Andrews, Scotland
1928 United States 11, Great Britain 1	Wheaton, Ill.
1930 United States 10, Great Britain 2	Royal St. George's
1932 United States 8, Great Britain 1	The Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1934 United States 9, Great Britain 2	St. Andrews, Scotland
1936 United States 9, Great Britain 0	Pine Valley G. C., Clementon, N. J.
1938 Great Britain 7, United States 4	St. Andrews, Scotland
1947 United States 8, Great Britain 4	St. Andrews

P. G. A. TOURNEY WINNERS, 1947**Winter Tour**

Event and winner	Score
Los Angeles Open—Ben Hogan	280
Losby Pro-Amateur—Ed Furgol	213
Richmond (Calif.) Open—George Schoux	268
Phoenix Open—Ben Hogan	270
Tracy Open—Jimmy Demaret	264
San Antonio Open—Ed Oliver	265
Petersburg Open—Jimmy Demaret	280
Miami 4-Ball Championship—Hogan-Demaret	—
Jacksonville Open—Clayton Heafner*	281
Water Greensboro Open—Vic Ghezzi	286
Charlotte Open—Cary Middlecoff*	277
Augusta Masters—Jimmy Demaret	281

Summer Tour

Houston Open—Bobby Locke	277
Colonial Invitation—Ben Hogan	279
Philadelphia Inquirer Open—Bobby Locke	277
Odell Invitation—Bobby Locke	347
National Capital Invitation—Lloyd Mangrum	269
United States Open—Lew Worsham*	282
United States P.G.A.—Jim Ferrier	—
Chicago Victory Open—Ben Hogan	270
All-American Open—Bobby Locke*	276
Werners Round-Robin 4-Ball—Hogan-Demaret	—
Canadian Open—Bobby Locke	268
Lumbus Open—Bobby Locke	274
Paul Open—Jim Ferrier*	272
Merced Open—Herman Keiser	273
Portland (Oreg.) Open—Charles Congdon	270
no Open—E. J. (Dutch) Harrison	272
Eastern Open—Johnny Palmer	270
Denver Open—Lew Worsham	276
buquerque Open—Lloyd Mangrum	268
North Fulton Open—Toney Penna	281
International Championship—Ben Hogan	135
ading (Pa.) Open—E. J. (Dutch) Harrison	277

*Won play-off.

Braid Scores 15th Hole-in-One

James Braid, England's grand old man of golf, registered his fifteenth hole-in-one last April. His ace came at the 165-yard 15th hole on the Walton Heath course, where he had been the professional for thirty-three years. According to the British Golf Book, the late Sandy Herd holds the record for aces with nineteen.

Ryder Cup Record

MEN (PROFESSIONAL)

Year	Where played
1927 United States 9½, Great Britain 2½	Worcester C. C.
1929 Great Britain 7, United States 5	Moortown, Eng.
1931 United States 9, Great Britain 3	Scioto C. C.
1933 Great Britain 6½, United States 5½	Southport, Eng.
1935 United States 9, Great Britain 3	Ridgewood C. C.
1937 United States 8, Great Britain 4	Southport, Eng.
1947 United States 11, Great Britain 1	Portland, Oreg.

Curtis Cup Record

WOMEN

Year	Where played
1932 United States 5½, Great Britain 3½	Wentworth, Eng.
1934 United States 6½, Great Britain 2½	Chevy Chase
1936 United States 4½, Great Britain 4½	Gleneagles
1938 United States 5½, Great Britain 3½	Essex C. C.

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1947**Men**

Western Amateur—Marvin Ward, Spokane, Wash.
 All-American Amateur—Felice Torza, Weathersfield, Conn.
 North and South Amateur—Charles B. Dudley, Greenville, S. C.
 Canadian Amateur—Frank Stranahan, Toledo
 Trans-Mississippi—Charles Coe, Ardmore, Okla.
 National Senior—Martin S. Lindgrove, Short Hills, N. J.
 Western Junior—Tom Veech, Milwaukee
 National Pro-amateur—Matt Kowal-Richard Allman, Philadelphia
 National Caddy—George E. Allmon, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
 Negro National Open—Howard Wheeler, Philadelphia
 International Senior (Duke of Devonshire Cup)—United States
 Lesley Cup—New York

Women

National Open—Betty Jameson, San Antonio, Texas
 Western Open—Louise Suggs, Lithia Springs, Ga.
 Western Amateur—Louise Suggs
 British Amateur—Mrs. Mildred D. Zaharias, Denver
 All-American Open—Grace Lengczyk, Newington, Conn.
 Canadian Open—Grace Lengczyk
 Eastern Amateur—Maureen Orcutt, Englewood, N. J.
 Intercollegiate—Shirley Spork, Michigan State Normal
 East-West (W. B. Thomas Trophy)—West
 National Senior—Katherine Foster, Westerly, R. I.

Golf Record to McHale

Jim McHale of Philadelphia turned in the best 18-hole round in the history of the National open golf championship tourney when he registered a 30, 35—65 in last year's event, held at the St. Louis-Country Club. His 30 for the first nine shattered the previous mark of 31, held jointly by Bobby Jones and Henry Ransom, and his 65 wiped out the former record of 66, held by a number of players.

McHale's record round:

Out—

Par 4 3 3 4 5 4 3 4 5—35
 McHale 3 3 2 4 4 3 2 4 5—30

In—

Par 4 4 3 5 4 5 3 4 4—71
 McHale 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4 4—35—65

ICE HOCKEY

ICE HOCKEY, by birth and upbringing a Canadian game, is an offshoot of field hockey. Some historians state that the first ice hockey game was played in Montreal in December, 1879, between two teams composed almost exclusively of McGill University students, but others assert that Kingston, Ont., or Halifax, N. S., were scenes of earlier hockey games. In the Montreal game of 1879 there were fifteen players on a side and they used an assortment of crude sticks to keep the puck in motion. Early rules allowed nine men on a side but the number was reduced to seven in 1886 and finally reduced to six, the standard of today.

The first governing body of the sport was the Amateur Hockey Association of Canada, organized in 1887. In the winter of 1894-95 a group of college students from the United States visited Canada, saw hockey played, became enthused over the game and introduced it as a winter sport when they returned home. This was the

start of hockey in the United States. The first professional league was the International Hockey League that operated, strangely enough, not in Canada but in northern Michigan in 1904-06 and included as players such famous stars as Cyclone Taylor and Hod Stuart, later included in the Hockey Hall of Fame.

Until 1910, professionals and amateurs were allowed to play together on "mixed teams", but this arrangement ended with the formation of the first "big league", the National Hockey Association, in eastern Canada in 1910. The Pacific Coast League, to provide professional hockey in the West, was organized in 1911 with Seattle (and later other American cities) included in the circuit. The National Hockey League replaced the National Hockey Association in 1917. Boston, in 1924, was the first American city to join that circuit. The Stanley Cup, top trophy of hockey, was competed for by "mixed teams" from 1894 to 1910, thereafter by professionals.

Ice Hockey Statistics

Source: James C. Hendy, editor, *Official National Hockey Guide*.

PROFESSIONAL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Stanley Cup Play-Offs, 1947

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of victories)

Final

Toronto (4) vs. Montreal (2)
April 8—Montreal 6, Toronto 0
April 10—Toronto 4, Montreal 0
April 12—Toronto 4, Montreal 2
April 15—Toronto 2, Montreal 1*
April 17—Montreal 3, Toronto 1
April 19—Toronto 2, Montreal 1

*Overtime.

Semifinals

Montreal (4) vs. Boston (1)
March 25—Montreal 3, Boston 1
March 27—Montreal 2, Boston 1*
March 29—Boston 4, Montreal 2
April 1—Montreal 5, Boston 1
April 3—Montreal 4, Boston 3*

Toronto (4) vs. Detroit (1)
March 26—Toronto 3, Detroit 2*
March 29—Detroit 9, Toronto 1
April 1—Toronto 4, Detroit 1
April 3—Toronto 4, Detroit 1
April 5—Toronto 6, Detroit 1

FINAL 1946-47 STANDING OF THE CLUBS

(Regular season)

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.		W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Montreal Canadiens.....	34	16	10	78	189	138	Detroit Red Wings.....	22	27	11	55	190	193
Toronto Maple Leafs.....	31	19	10	72	209	172	New York Rangers.....	22	32	6	50	167	186
Boston Bruins.....	26	23	11	63	190	175	Chicago Black Hawks.....	19	37	4	42	193	274

ALL-STAR TEAM, 1946-47

Goal—Bill Durnan, Montreal.
Defense—Kenny Reardon, Montreal.
Defense—Emile Bouchard, Montreal.
Center—Milt Schmidt, Boston.
Right Wing—Maurice Richard, Montreal.
Left Wing—Doug Bentley, Chicago.

SPECIAL TROPHY WINNERS, 1946-47

Hart (most valuable player)—Maurice Richard
Calder (outstanding rookie)—Howard Meeker
Lady Byng (most gentlemanly)—Bobby Bauer
Vezina (outstanding goaltender)—Bill Durnan

LEADING SCORERS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

Regular Season						Stanley Cup Play-Offs					
Player and Club	Games	Gls.	As.	Pts.	Pen. in min.	Player and Club	Games	Gls.	As.	Pts.	Pen. in min.
Max Bentley, Chicago.....	60	29	43	72	12	Maurice Richard, Montreal...	10	6	5	11	44
Maurice Richard, Montreal...	60	45	26	71	69	Ted Kennedy, Toronto.....	11	4	5	9	4
Billy Taylor, Detroit.....	60	17	46	63	35	Toe Blake, Montreal.....	11	2	7	9	0
Edt Schmidt, Boston.....	59	27	35	62	40	Roy Conacher, Detroit.....	5	4	4	8	2
Ted Kennedy, Toronto.....	60	28	32	60	27	Billy Reay, Montreal.....	11	6	1	7	14
Max Bentley, Chicago.....	52	21	34	55	18	Buddy O'Connor, Montreal...	8	3	4	7	0
Robby Bauer, Boston.....	58	30	24	54	4	Gaye Stewart, Toronto.....	11	2	5	7	8
Roy Conacher, Detroit.....	60	30	24	54	6	Syl Apps, Toronto.....	11	5	1	6	0
Bill Mosienko, Chicago.....	59	25	27	52	2	Nick Metz, Toronto.....	6	4	2	6	0
Goody Dumart, Boston.....	60	24	28	52	12	Howie Meeker, Toronto.....	11	3	3	6	6
Toe Blake, Montreal.....	60	21	29	50	6	Billy Taylor, Detroit.....	5	1	5	6	4

STANLEY CUP WINNERS

Emblematic of world professional championship.

1934—Montreal A. A. A.	1907—Montreal Wanderers (March)	1920—Ottawa Senators	1934—Chicago Black Hawks
1935—Montreal Victorias	1908—Montreal Wanderers	1921—Ottawa Senators	1935—Montreal Maroons
1936—Winnipeg Victorias	1909—Ottawa Senators	1922—Toronto St. Patricks	1936—Detroit Red Wings
1937—Montreal Victorias	1910—Montreal Wanderers	1923—Ottawa Senators	1937—Detroit Red Wings
1938—Montreal Victorias	1911—Ottawa Senators	1924—Montreal Canadiens	1938—Chicago Black Hawks
1939—Montreal Shamrocks	1912—Quebec Bulldogs	1925—Victoria Cougars	1939—Boston Bruins
1940—Winnipeg Victorias	1913—Quebec Bulldogs	1926—Montreal Maroons	1940—N. Y. Rangers
1941—Montreal A. A. A.	1914—Toronto	1927—Ottawa Senators	1941—Boston Bruins
1942—Ottawa Silver Seven	1915—Vancouver Millionaires	1928—N. Y. Rangers	1942—Toronto Maple Leafs
1943—Ottawa Silver Seven	1916—Montreal Canadiens	1929—Boston Bruins	1943—Detroit Red Wings
1944—Ottawa Silver Seven	1917—Seattle Metropolitans	1930—Montreal Canadiens	1944—Montreal Canadiens
1945—Montreal Wanderers	1918—Toronto Arenas	1931—Montreal Canadiens	1945—Toronto Maple Leafs
1946—Kenora Thistles	1919—Series unfinished*	1932—Toronto Maple Leafs	1946—Montreal Canadiens
		1933—N. Y. Rangers	1947—Toronto Maple Leafs

*The Montreal Canadiens and Seattle, P.C.H.L. champions, had played five games at Seattle, Wash., when an influenza epidemic (which took the life of Joe Hall of the Canadiens) caused the Department of Health to stop the series. Each team won two games, with one contest ending in a tie.

HOCKEY'S HALL OF FAME

Kingston, Ontario

Wayne Baker	Aurel Joliat	Lester Patrick	Hod Stuart
Charles Bowie	Frank McGee	Tom Phillips	Capt. James T. Sutherland
Wayne Clapper	Howie Morenz	Harvey Pulford	Fred (Cyclone) Taylor
Charles Gardiner	Frank Nighbor	Eddie Shore	Georges Vezina
Die Gerard			

UNITED STATES LEAGUE

Final 1946-47 standing of the clubs

(Regular season)

NORTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Omaha Knights.....	29	16	15	73	225	181
Kansas City Pla-Mors.....	29	20	11	69	264	197
Minneapolis Millers.....	28	22	10	66	214	197
Paul Saints.....	27	27	6	60	216	234

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Dallas Texans.....	27	18	15	69	232	218
Fort Worth Rangers.....	22	27	11	55	195	214
Tulsa Oilers.....	17	31	12	46	203	259
Houston Skippers.....	14	32	14	42	210	259

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

Player and Club	Games	Gls.	As.	Pts.	Pen. in min.
Don Morrison, Omaha.....	59	32	44	76	11
Ray Powell, Omaha-Kan. City	55	28	42	70	6
Byron McDonald, Kansas City	51	16	52	68	2
Ken Davies, St. Paul.....	58	19	45	64	26
M. Skinner, Houston.....	57	23	41	64	15
Moe White, Houston.....	60	28	34	62	27
Dick Butler, Kansas City.....	59	19	39	58	48
John McKenzie, Dallas.....	58	30	31	61	23
Roy Kelly, Minneapolis.....	60	29	32	61	37
Tom Forgie, Minneapolis.....	60	27	34	61	0

Play-Offs, 1947

Series

A—Omaha beat Dallas, 4 games to 2.
 B—Fort Worth beat Tulsa, 3 games to 2.
 C—Kansas City beat Minneapolis, 3 games to 0.

Champions

1946—Kansas City

1947—Kansas City

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Final 1946-47 standing of the clubs

(Regular season)

EASTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
Hershey Bears.....	36	16	12	84	276	174	
Springfield Indians.....	24	29	11	59	202	220	
New Haven Ramblers.....	23	31	10	56	199	218	
Providence Reds.....	21	33	10	52	226	281	
Philadelphia Rockets.....	5	52	7	17	188	400	

WESTERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
Cleveland Barons.....	38	18	8	84	272	215	
Buffalo Bisons.....	36	17	11	83	257	173	
Pittsburgh Hornets.....	35	19	10	80	260	188	
Indianapolis Caps.....	33	18	13	79	285	215	
St. Louis Flyers.....	17	35	12	46	211	292	

Leading Scorers

(Regular season)

Player and Club	Games	Gls.	As.	Pts.	Pen. in min.
Phil Hergesheimer, Phila.....	64	48	44	92	20
Bobby Carse, Cleveland.....	62	27	61	88	16
Johnny Holota, Cleveland.....	64	52	35	87	28
Les Douglas, Indianapolis.....	51	26	57	83	26
Cliff Simpson, Indianapolis.....	54	42	36	78	28
Johnny Chad, Providence.....	63	32	43	75	12
Pete Leswick, Cleveland.....	64	32	41	73	35
Frank Mario, Hershey.....	64	24	47	71	65
Johnny Mahaffy, Buffalo.....	63	29	40	69	37
Johnny O'Flaherty, Pittsburgh.....	64	33	35	68	24
Jack Hamilton, Pittsburgh.....	64	27	41	68	63
Carl Liscombe, St. L.-Prov.....	63	35	32	67	16

Calder Cup Play-Offs, 1947

Series

- A—Hershey beat Cleveland, 4 games to 0.
 B—Buffalo beat Springfield, 2 games to 0.
 C—Pittsburgh beat New Haven, 2 games to 1.
 D—Pittsburgh beat Buffalo, 2 games to 0.
 E (final)—Hershey beat Pittsburgh, 4 games to 3.

Champions

1941—Cleveland	1945—Cleveland
1942—Indianapolis	1946—Buffalo
1943—Buffalo	1947—Hershey
1944—Buffalo	

AMATEUR

AMATEUR ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

Inter-League Championship Final, 1947

Played at Boston

(Series decided on total point basis)

April 12—Boston 5, Los Angeles 5	April 15—Boston 6, Los Angeles 4	April 19—Los Angeles 7, Boston 6
April 13—Boston 9, Los Angeles 7	April 17—Boston 4, Los Angeles 0	April 20—Boston 6, Los Angeles 5

FINAL STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.		W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Boston Olympics.....	4	1	1	9	Los Angeles Monarchs.....	1	4	1	3

Eastern League

Final 1946-47 standing of the clubs

(Regular season)

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
New York Rovers.....	30	22	4	64	232	202	
Washington Lions.....	24	24	8	56	235	252	
Boston Olympics.....	25	26	5	55	284	273	
Baltimore Clippers.....	18	30	8	44	203	253	
*Canadian teams.....	15	10	7	37	167	141	

*Results of exhibition games with Canadian teams counted in league standing.

Play-Offs Standing

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
*Boston Olympics.....	6	2	1	13	53	35	
Baltimore Clippers.....	6	3	0	12	36	23	
New York Rovers.....	3	5	1	7	26	37	
Washington Lions.....	2	7	0	4	33	53	

*Declared winner on basis of total points scored.

Pacific Coast League

Final 1946-47 standing of the clubs

(Regular season)

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
Hollywood Wolves.....	43	16	1	87	238	138	
*Los Angeles Monarchs.....	36	24	0	72	308	260	
San Diego Sky Hawks.....	33	26	1	67	194	160	
Fresno Falcons.....	26	33	1	53	236	252	
Oakland Oaks.....	22	38	0	44	253	306	
San Francisco Shamrocks.....	17	42	1	35	217	329	

NORTHERN DIVISION

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	For	Agst.	Goals
*Portland Eagles.....	39	21	0	78	281	216	
Seattle Ironmen.....	34	25	1	69	263	195	
Vancouver Canucks.....	30	29	1	61	267	287	
New Westminster Royals.....	29	29	2	60	257	270	
Tacoma Rockets.....	16	42	2	34	223	324	

*Won divisional play-offs. Los Angeles won title play-off, 4 games to 0.

OTHER CHAMPIONS, 1947

World amateur—Czechoslovakia.
 National A.A.U.—Hanover (N.H.) Indians.

Canadian

Allan Cup (senior amateur)—Montreal Royals.
 Memorial Cup (junior amateur)—St. Michael's College Majors.
 Quebec Senior League (regular season)—Ottawa Senators.
 Quebec Senior League (play-offs)—Montreal Royals.

Ontario Assn. (senior A)—Hamilton Tigers.

Ontario Assn. (junior A)—St. Michael's College Majors.

Intercollegiate

International Assn.—Dartmouth and Toronto (tie).
 Pentagonal League—Dartmouth.
 Canadian—Toronto.

BASKETBALL

BASKETBALL may be unique in sports. It is one game concerning which it is safe to state when, where and how it originated. In the winter of 1891-92, Dr. James Naismith, an instructor in the Y.M.C.A. Training College (now Springfield College) at Springfield, Mass., deliberately invented the game of basketball in order to provide indoor exercise and competition for the students between the closing of the football season and the opening of the baseball season. He affixed peach baskets overhead on the walls at opposite ends of the gymnasium and, with an association (soccer) football, organized teams to play his new game in which the purpose was to toss the ball into one basket and prevent, as far as possible, the opponents from tossing the ball into the other basket. Fun-

damentally, the game is the same today, though there have been some improvements in equipment and many changes in the rules.

Because Dr. Naismith had eighteen available players when he invented the game, the first rule was: "There shall be nine players on each side." Later the number of players became optional, depending upon the size of the available court, but the five-player standard was adopted when the game spread over the country. United States soldiers introduced the game in Europe in World War I and, being taken up by foreign nations, it soon became a world-wide sport. An odd point is that, though it is still chiefly an indoor game in the United States, in other countries it flourishes almost entirely outdoors.

Basketball Statistics

Intercollegiate

NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONS

1939—Oregon	1943—Wyoming
1940—Indiana	1944—Utah
1941—Wisconsin	1945—Oklahoma A & M
1942—Stanford	1946—Oklahoma A & M
1947—Holy Cross	

NATIONAL INVITATION CHAMPIONS

(Madison Square Garden Tournament)

1938—Temple	1943—St. John's (Brooklyn)
1939—Long Island U.	1944—St. John's (Brooklyn)
1940—Colorado	1945—DePaul
1941—Long Island U.	1946—Kentucky
1942—West Virginia	1947—Utah

FINAL 1946-47 CONFERENCE STANDINGS

BIG NINE

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Wisconsin.....	9	3	Iowa.....	5	7
Illinois.....	8	4	Ohio State.....	5	7
Indiana.....	8	4	Purdue.....	4	8
Minnesota.....	7	5	Northwestern..	2	10
Michigan.....	6	6			

MISSOURI VALLEY

St. Louis.....	11	1	Washington....	3	9
Oklahoma A&M	8	4	Tulsa.....	3	9
Drake.....	8	4	Wichita.....	2	10
Creighton.....	7	5			

SOUTHWEST

Texas.....	12	0	Texas A&M....	4	8
Arkansas.....	8	4	Rice.....	3	9
o. Methodist..	8	4	Texas Christian	1	11
aylor.....	6	6			

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Columbia.....	11	1	Harvard.....	5	7
Cornell.....	8	4	Yale.....	4	8
Pennsylvania..	7	5	Princeton.....	2	10
Dartmouth....	5	7			

PACIFIC COAST

NORTHERN DIVISION

*Oregon State..	13	3
Washington St..	11	5
Washington....	8	8
Oregon.....	7	9
Idaho.....	1	15

*Won title play-off.

SOUTHERN DIVISION

U.C.L.A.....	9	3
California.....	8	4
Stanford.....	5	7
So. California..	2	10

BIG SIX

Oklahoma.....	8	2	Kansas.....	5	5
Missouri.....	6	4	Kansas State...	3	7
Iowa State.....	5	5	Nebraska.....	3	7

OTHER INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS, 1946-47

Southeastern Conference—Kentucky.
Southern Conference—North Carolina State.
Big Seven Conference—Wyoming.

Border Conference—Arizona.
Mason-Dixon Conference—Loyola (Md.).
National Association (N.A.I.B.)—Marshall College (W. Va.).

Professional

WORLD CHAMPIONS

1939	New York Renaissance	1943	Washington, D. C.
1940	Harlem Globetrotters	1944	Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Zollners
1941	Detroit Eagles	1945	Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Zollners
1942	Oshkosh Stars	1946	Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Zollners
	1947	Indianapolis Kautskys	

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Source: Basketball Association of America.

Final 1946-47 Standing of the Clubs (Regular Season)

EASTERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Washington.....	49	11	.817
*Philadelphia.....	35	25	.583
New York.....	33	27	.550
Providence.....	28	32	.467
Toronto.....	22	38	.367
Boston.....	22	38	.367

*Won title play-offs.

WESTERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago.....	39	22	.639
St. Louis.....	38	23	.623
Cleveland.....	30	30	.500
Detroit.....	20	40	.333
Pittsburgh.....	15	45	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Source: John J. O'Brien, President,
American Basketball League.

Final 1946-47 Standing of the Clubs (Regular Season)

SOUTHERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Baltimore.....	31	3	.912
Philadelphia.....	19	14	.576
*Trenton.....	17	17	.500
Elizabeth.....	15	18	.455
Wilmington.....	15	20	.429

*Declared title play-off victor over Baltimore by default.

NORTHERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Brooklyn.....	24	10	.706
Jersey City.....	14	22	.389
Troy.....	13	22	.371
Paterson.....	11	23	.324
†Newark.....	7	17	.292

†Suspended.

Champions

1926—Cleveland Rosenblums
1927—Brooklyn Original Celtics
1928—Brooklyn Original Celtics
1929—Cleveland Rosenblums
1930—Cleveland Rosenblums
1931—Brooklyn Visitations
1932—No competition
1933—No competition
1934—Philadelphia Hebrews
1935—Brooklyn Visitations
1936—Philadelphia Hebrews
1937—Philadelphia Hebrews
1938—Jersey Reds
1939—New York Jewels
1940—Philadelphia Sphas
1941—Philadelphia Sphas
1942—Wilmington
1943—Trenton
1944—Wilmington Bombers
1945—Philadelphia Sphas
1946—Baltimore Bullets
1947—Trenton

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Source: National Basketball League.

Final 1946-47 Standing of the Clubs (Regular Season)

EASTERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
*Rochester.....	31	13	.705
Fort Wayne.....	25	19	.568
Syracuse.....	21	23	.477
Toledo.....	21	23	.477
Tri-Cities.....	19	25	.432
Youngstown.....	12	32	.273

WESTERN DIVISION

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Oshkosh.....	28	16	.636
Indianapolis.....	27	17	.614
Sheboygan.....	26	18	.591
†Chicago.....	26	18	.591
Anderson.....	24	20	.545
Detroit.....	4	40	.091

*Won league title. †Won play-off title.

Champions

1938	Oshkosh	1943	Fort Wayne
1939	Akron	1944	Fort Wayne
1940	Akron	1945	Fort Wayne
1941	Oshkosh	1946	Rochester
1942	Oshkosh	1947	Rochester

A. A. U. CHAMPIONS, 1947

Men—Phillips 66 Oilers, Bartlesville, Okla.
Women—Sports Arenas, Atlanta, Ga.

Singer Boy Field Trial Victor

Singer Boy, a red and black male coon dog owned by Stewart Planck of Columbus, Ohio, won the tree championship at the annual \$5,000 Leafy Oaks national field trials at Kenton, Ohio, last year. Another coon dog, Danger, owned by Carl McCoy of Belleville, Ill., captured the line title.

DOG SHOWS

Source: The American Kennel Club.

Morris and Essex Kennel Club Exhibition

(Madison, New Jersey)

Year	Best in show	Breed	Owner
927	Ch. Higgins' Red Pat.	Irish setter	William W. Higgins
928	Ch. Delf Discriminate of Pinegrade	Sealyham terrier	Pinegrade Kennels
929	Ch. Little Emir	Pomeranian	Mrs. V. Matta
930	Ch. Weltona Frizzette of Wiloaks	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bondy
931	Ch. Fionne v Loheland of Walnut Hall	Great dane	Harkness Edwards
932	Ch. Lone Eagle of Earlsmoor	Fox terrier, wire	Dr. and Mrs. S. Milbank
933	Eppingeville of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
934	Ch. Gunside Babs of Hollybourne	Sealyham terrier	S. L. Froelich
935	Ch. Milson O'Boy	Irish setter	Mrs. Cheever Porter
936	Ch. Mr. Reynal's Monarch	Harrier	Amory L. Haskell
937	Ch. Sturdy Max	English setter	Maridor Kennels
938	Ch. Ideal Weather	Old English sheep dog	Leonard Collins
939	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
940	Ch. Blakeen Jung Frau	Poodle, standard	Blakeen Kennels
941	Ch. Nornay Saddler	Fox terrier, smooth	Wissaboo Kennels
942-45	No shows		
946	Ch. Benbow's Beau	Cocker spaniel	Robert A. Gusman
947	Rock Ridge Night Rocket	Bedlington terrier	Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller

Westminster Kennel Club Exhibition

(Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.)

Year	Best in show	Breed	Owner
907	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
908	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
909	Ch. Warren Remedy	Fox terrier, smooth	Winthrop Rutherford
910	Ch. Sabine Rarebit	Fox terrier, smooth	Sabine Kennels
911	Ch. Tickle Em Jock	Scottish terrier	A. Albright, Jr.
912	Ch. Kenmore Sorceress	Airedale terrier	William P. Wolcott
913	Ch. Strathway Prince Albert	Bulldog	Alex H. Stewart
914	Ch. Brentwood Hero	Old English sheep dog	Mrs. Tyler Morse
915	Ch. Matford Vic	Fox terrier, wire	George W. Quintard
916	Ch. Matford Vic	Fox terrier, wire	George W. Quintard
917	Ch. Conejo Wycollar Boy	Fox terrier, wire	Mrs. Roy A. Rainey
918	Ch. Haymarket Faultless	Bull terrier	R. H. Elliot
919	Ch. Briergate Bright Beauty	Airedale terrier	G. L. L. Davis
920	Ch. Conejo Wycollar Boy	Fox terrier, wire	Mrs. Roy A. Rainey
921	Ch. Midkiff Seductive	Cocker spaniel	William T. Payne
922	Ch. Boxwood Barkentine	Airedale terrier	Frederic C. Hood
923	No best in show award		
924	Ch. Barberryhill Bootlegger	Sealyham terrier	Bayard Warren
925	Ch. Governor Moscow	Pointer	Robert F. Maloney
926	Ch. Signal Circuit	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
927	Ch. Pinegrade Perfection	Sealyham terrier	Frederic C. Brown
928	Ch. Talavera Margaret	Fox terrier, wire	R. M. Lewis
929	Land Loyalty of Belhaven	Collie	Mrs. Florence B. Ilch
930	Ch. Pendley Calling of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
931	Ch. Pendley Calling of Blarney	Fox terrier, wire	John G. Bates
932	Ch. Nancollet Markable	Pointer	Giralda Farms
933	Ch. Warland Protector of Shelterock	Airedale terrier	S. M. Stewart
934	Ch. Flornell Spicy Bit of Halleston	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
935	Ch. Nunsoe Duc de la Terrace of Blakeen	Poodle	Blakeen Kennels
936	Ch. St. Margaret Magnificent of Clairedale	Sealyham terrier	Clairedale Kennels
937	Ch. Flornell Spicy Piece of Halleston	Fox terrier, wire	Halleston Kennels
938	Daro of Maridor	English setter	Maridor Kennels
939	Ferry v. Raufhelsen of Giralda	Doberman pinscher	Giralda Farms
940	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
941	Ch. My Own Brucie	Cocker spaniel	H. E. Mellenthin
942	Ch. Wolvey Pattern Edgerstoun	West Highland terrier	Mrs. John G. Winant
943	Ch. Pitter Patter of Piperscroft	Miniature poodle	Mrs. P. H. B. Frelinghuysen
944	Ch. Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds	Welsh terrier	Mrs. Edward P. Alker
945	Shieling's Signature	Scottish terrier	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Sneath
946	Ch. Hetherington Model Rhythm	Fox terrier, wire	Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Carruthers III
947	Ch. Warlord of Mazelaine	Boxer	Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Kettles, Jr.

POLO

POLO originated "somewhere east of Suez" but exactly where never has been determined. There is pictorial proof that it was played many centuries ago in Persia, Japan, China and Tibet, but it reached England by way of a border tribe in India known as the Manipuri. British army officers in India, about 1860, found the Manipuri playing polo and learned the game from them. The fact that the Manipuri used small native horses—they had no others—was the reason for the early height limit (14 hands) on polo mounts, from which arose the custom of calling them "polo ponies," which was abandoned in 1919.

In 1869 some officers of the 10th Hussars, returning from India, introduced the game in England and informal games were played with as many as eight players on a side. Formal competition at Hurlingham, the great shrine of the game, began in 1876 with five players on a side, which

number was cut to four in 1882. In 1884 an outstanding English player by the name of John Watson invented the backhand stroke and much improved the tactics of the game.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., noted American newspaper owner and editor, saw polo at Hurlingham in 1875, brought the implements to this country, had a carload of cow ponies sent up from Texas and promoted a game that was played indoors at the Dickel Riding Academy at Fifth Avenue and 39th Street, New York City, in 1876. Polo moved outdoors to the Jerome Park race course and other suitable places soon after. One field on which it was played, at Fifth Avenue and 110th Street, was taken over by the New York baseball team in the National League and that is why the field on which the "Giants" play ball, although there since have been two changes in site, still is called "the Polo Grounds."

Polo Statistics

Source: United States Polo Association.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

Great Britain vs. United States

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1886 Won by Great Britain (10-4, 14-2) at Newport. R. I. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. T. Hone; No. 2, Hon. R. Lawley; No. 3, Capt. Malcolm Little; Back, John Watson. United States: No. 1, Winthrop K. Thorne; No. 2, R. Belmont; No. 3, Foxhall P. Keene; Back, Thomas Hitchcock.</p> <p>1902 Won by Great Britain (1-2, 6-1, 7-1) at Hurlingham. Great Britain: No. 1, Cecil P. Nickalls; No. 2, P. W. Nickalls and F. M. Freake; No. 3, Walter Buckmaster and George A. Miller; Back, Charles D. Miller and Walter Buckmaster. United States: No. 1, R. L. Agassiz and J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 2, J. E. Cowdin and Lawrence Waterbury; No. 3, Foxhall P. Keene; Back, Lawrence Waterbury and R. L. Agassiz.</p> <p>1909 Won by United States (9-5, 8-2) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Herbert H. Wilson and Harry Rich; No. 2, F. M. Freake; No. 3, P. W. Nickalls; Back, Lord Wodehouse and Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd.</p> | <p>1911 Won by United States (4½-3, 4½-3½) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 2, A. Noel Edwards; No. 3, Capt. J. Hardress Lloyd; Back, Capt. Herbert H. Wilson.</p> <p>1913 Won by United States (5½-3, 4½-4¼) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Lawrence Waterbury and Louis E. Stoddard; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury; No. 3, Harry Payne Whitney; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 2, A. Noel Edwards and F. M. Freake; No. 3, Capt. R. G. Ritson; Back, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett.</p> <p>1914 Won by Great Britain (8½-3, 4-2¾) at Meadow Brook, Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Capt. Leslie St. G. Cheape; No. 3, Maj. F. W. Barrett; Back, Capt. Vivian N. Lockett. United States: No. 1, Rene LaMontagne; No. 2, J. M. Waterbury, Jr.; No. 3, Devereux</p> |
|---|--|

- Milburn and Lawrence Waterbury; Back, Lawrence Waterbury and Devereux Milburn.
- 1921 Won by United States (11-4, 10-6) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Louis E. Stoddard; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, J. Watson Webb, Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Lt. Col. H. A. Tomkinson; No. 2, Maj. F. W. Barrett; No. 3, Lord Wodehouse; Back, Maj. Vivian N. Lockett.
- 1924 Won by United States (16-5, 14-5) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, J. Watson Webb; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson and Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Maj. T. W. Kirkwood and Lt. Col. T. P. Melvill; No. 2, Maj. F. W. Hurndall and Maj. G. H. Phipps-Hornby; No. 3, Maj. E. G. Atkinson; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.
- 1927 Won by United States (13-3, 8-5) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, J. Watson Webb; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson; Back, Devereux Milburn. Great Britain: No. 1, Capt. Claude E. Pert and Capt. R. George; No. 2, Maj. Austin H. Williams and Capt. J. P. Dening; No. 3, Capt. C. T. I. Roark; Back, Maj. E. G. Atkinson.
- 1930 Won by United States (10-5, 14-9) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Eric Pedley; No. 2, Earle A. S. Hopping; No. 3, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Gerald Balding; No. 2, Lewis L. Lacey; No. 3, Capt. C. T. I. Roark; Back, Humphrey P. Guinness.
- 1936 Won by United States (10-9, 8-6) at Hurlingham. United States: No. 1, Eric Pedley; No. 2, Michael G. Phipps; No. 3, Stewart B. Iglehart; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Hesketh H. Hughes; No. 2, Gerald Balding; No. 3, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin; Back, Humphrey P. Guinness.
- 1939 Won by United States (11-7, 9-4) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, Michael G. Phipps; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; No. 3, Stewart B. Iglehart; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Great Britain: No. 1, Robert Skene; No. 2, Aidan Roark; No. 3, Gerald Balding; Back, Eric H. Tyrrell-Martin.

Argentina vs. United States

- 1928 Won by United States (7-6, 7-10, 13-7) at Meadow Brook. United States: No. 1, W. A. Harriman; No. 2, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and E. A. S. Hopping; No. 3, Malcolm Stevenson and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, Winston F. C. Guest. Argentina: No. 1, Arturo Kenny; No. 2, J. D. Nelson; No. 3, J. B. Miles; Back, Lewis L. Lacey.
- 1932 Won by United States (9-6, 7-8, 12-10) at Buenos Aires. United States: No. 1, Michael G. Phipps; No. 2, Elmer J. Boeseke, Jr.; No. 3, Winston F. C. Guest; Back, William Post, 2d. Argentina: No. 1, Arturo Kenny; No. 2, J. D. Nelson and Martin Reynal; No. 3, Jose Reynal; Back, Manuel Andrada.
- 1936 Won by Argentina (21-9, 8-4) at Meadow Brook. Argentina: No. 1, Luis Duggan; No. 2, Roberto Cavanaugh; No. 3, Andres Gazzotti; Back, Manuel Andrada. United States: No. 1, G. H. Bostwick; No. 2, Gerald Balding; No. 3, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Back, John Hay Whitney.

Leading High-Goal Players in the United States

(As of August, 1947)

Player and club	Handicap	Player and club	Handicap
Stewart B. Iglehart, Meadow Brook (N. Y.)	10	Harold Barry, Austin	6
Michael G. Phipps, Meadow Brook	10	Roy Barry, Houston	6
Reed Smith, Austin (Texas)	10	Clarence C. Combs, Monmouth (N. J.)	6
Winston F. C. Guest, Meadow Brook	9	J. Peter Grace, Jr., Meadow Brook	6
George Oliver, Blind Brook (N. Y.)	8	Tom Guy, San Francisco	6
Eric Pedley, San Mateo (Calif.)	8	Cyril Harrison, Rolling Rock (Pa.)	6
Peter Perkins, San Francisco	8	E. A. S. Hopping, Meadow Brook	6
Elmer J. Boeseke, Jr., Riviera (Calif.)	7	James P. Mills, Meadow Brook	6
G. H. Bostwick, Bostwick Field (N. Y.)	7	Bobby Nicholds, San Antonio	6
Alan L. Corey, Jr., Meadow Brook	7	Stephen Sanford, Meadow Brook	6
T. Mather, Meadow Brook	7	Pedro Silvero, Meadow Brook	6
Aidan Roark, Riviera	7	Robert Smith, San Mateo	6
Reed Smith, East Aurora (N. Y.)	7	Clarence Starks, Fairfield (Conn.)	6

Hurricanes Take Monty Waterbury Cup Final

Alan Corey sparked the Hurricanes to a 9-3 victory over the Westchester quartet in the 1947 final of the twenty-second Monty Waterbury Memorial Cup handicap tournament at the Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, L. I. The West beat the East, 9 to 7, in last season's renewal of the intersectional series on famed International Field of the Meadow Brook Club.

NATIONAL OPEN POLO CHAMPIONS

Not held from 1905 to 1909, inclusive; 1911, 1915, 1917, 1918, and from 1942 to 1945, inclusive.

1904—WANDERERS 1—C. R. Snowden. 2—J. E. Cowdin. 3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr. Back—L. Waterbury.	1921—GREAT NECK 1—L. E. Stoddard. 2—R. Wanamaker, II. 3—J. W. Webb. Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1929—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford. 2—Capt. C. T. I. Roark. 3—J. W. Webb. Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1937—OLD WESTBURY 1—M. G. Phipps. 2—C. Smith. 3—S. B. Iglehart. Back—C. V. Whitney
1910—RANELAGH 1—R. N. Grenfell. 2—F. Grenfell. 3—Earl of Rocksavage. Back—F. A. Gill.	1922—ARGENTINE 1—J. B. Miles. 2—J. D. Nelson. 3—D. B. Miles. Back—L. L. Lacey.	1930—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford. 2—E. L. Pedley. 3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark. Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1938—OLD WESTBURY 1—M. G. Phipps. 2—C. Smith. 3—S. B. Iglehart. Back—C. V. Whitney.
1912—COOPERSTOWN 1—F. S. von Stade. 2—C. C. Rumsey. 3—C. P. Beadleston. Back—M. Stevenson.	1923—MEADOW BROOK 1—R. Belmont. 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. Back—D. Milburn.	1931—SANTA PAULA 1—A. Gazzotti. 2—José Reynal. 3—Juan Reynal. Back—M. Andrada.	1939—BOSTWICK FIELD 1—G. H. Bostwick. 2—R. L. Gerry, Jr. 3—E. T. Gerry. Back—E. H. Tyrrell-Martin.
1913—COOPERSTOWN 1—F. S. von Stade. 2—C. C. Rumsey. 3—C. P. Beadleston. Back—M. Stevenson.	1924—MIDWICK 1—E. G. Miller. 2—E. L. Pedley. 3—A. P. Perkins. Back—C. F. Burke.	1932—TEMPLETON 1—M. G. Phipps. 2—W. F. C. Guest. 3—S. B. Iglehart. Back—R. R. Guest.	1940—AKNUSTI 1—G. S. Smith. 2—R. L. Gerry, Jr. 3—E. T. Gerry. Back—A. L. Corey, Jr.
1914—MEADOW BROOK MAGPIES 1—N. L. Tilney. 2—J. W. Webb. 3—W. G. Loew. Back—H. Phipps.	1925—ORANGE COUNTY 1—W. A. Harriman. 2—J. W. Webb. 3—M. Stevenson. Back—J. C. Cowdin.	1933—AURORA 1—S. H. Knox. 2—J. P. Mills. 3—E. T. Gerry. Back—E. J. Boseke, Jr.	1941—GULF STREAM 1—J. H. A. Phipps. 2—M. G. Phipps. 3—C. S. von Stade. Back—A. L. Corey, Jr.
1916—MEADOW BROOK 1—H. Phipps. 2—C. C. Rumsey. 3—W. G. Loew. Back—D. Milburn.	1926—HURRICANES 1—S. Sanford. 2—E. L. Pedley. 3—Capt. C. T. I. Roark. Back—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr.	1934—TEMPLETON 1—M. G. Phipps. 2—W. F. C. Guest. 3—S. B. Iglehart. Back—R. R. Guest.	1946—HERRADURA 1—Gabriel Gracida. 2—Guillermo Gracida 3—Alejandro Gracida Back—José Gracida.
1919—MEADOW BROOK 1—F. H. Prince, Jr. 2—J. W. Webb. 3—F. S. von Stade. Back—D. Milburn.	1927—SANDS POINT 1—W. A. Harriman. 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—J. C. Cowdin. Back—L. E. Stoddard.	1935—GREENTREE 1—G. H. Bostwick. 2—T. Hitchcock, Jr. 3—G. Balding. Back—J. H. Whitney.	1947—OLD WESTBURY 1—P. Silvero 2—C. C. Combs 3—S. B. Iglehart Back—G. Oliver
1920—MEADOW BROOK 1—F. S. von Stade. 2—J. W. Webb. 3—R. E. Strawbridge, Jr. Back—D. Milburn.	1928—MEADOW BROOK 1—C. V. Whitney. 2—W. F. C. Guest. 3—J. B. Miles. Back—M. Stevenson.	1936—GREENTREE 1—G. H. Bostwick. 2—G. Balding. 3—T. Hitchcock, Jr. Back—J. H. Whitney.	

CHESS

Source: American Chess Bulletin.

World Champions

1851-58	Adolph Anderssen, Breslau, Germany
1858-62	Paul Morphy, New Orleans, La.
1862-66	Adolf Anderssen, Breslau, Germany
1866-94	William Steinitz, Vienna, Austria
1894-1921	Emanuel Lasker, Berlin, Germany
1921-27	Jose R. Capablanca, Havana, Cuba
1927-35	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, Russia
1935-37	Dr. Max Euwe, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
1937-46	Alexander A. Alekhine, Moscow, Russia*

*Alekhine, a French citizen, died on March 23, 1946, leaving the world championship vacant.

Kashdan Annexes Open Crown

Isaac I. Kashdan of New York, with a score of 11½-1½, won the 1947 open championship tournament of the U. S. Chess Federation at Corpus Christi, Texas, last August. Runner-up honors were shared by Anthony Santasiere and Abe Yanofsky.

United States Champions

1858-62	Paul Morphy, New Orleans, La.
1871-87	George H. Mackenzie, New York
1887-92	Max Judd, St. Louis, Mo.
1892-94	Simon Lipschuetz, New York
1894	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1894	Albert B. Hodges, Staten Island, N. Y.*
1894-97	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1897-1906	Harry Nelson Pillsbury, Boston, Mass.
1906-09	Jackson W. Showalter, Georgetown, Ky.
1909-36	Frank J. Marshall, New York
1936-44	Samuel Reshevsky, New York†
1944-46	Arnold S. Denker, New York
1946	Samuel Reshevsky, Boston

*Retired after winning return match with Showalter. †In 1942, Isaac I. Kashdan of New York was co-champion for a while because of a tie with Reshevsky in that year's tournament. Reshevsky won the play-off.

SKIING

SKIS were devised for utility, to aid those who had to travel over snow. The Norwegians, Swedes, Lapps and other inhabitants of northern lands used skis for many centuries before skiing became a sport. Emigrants from these countries brought skis to the United States with them. The first skier of record in the United States was a mailman by the name of "Snowshoe" Thomson, born and raised in Telemarken, Norway, who came to the United States and, beginning in 1850, used

skis through twenty successive winters in carrying mail from northern California to Carson Valley, Nevada.

Ski clubs sprang up about sixty years ago where there were Norwegian and Swedish settlers in Wisconsin and Minnesota and ski contests were held in that territory in 1886. On Feb. 21, 1904, at Ishpeming, Mich., a small group of skiers organized the National Ski Association that, with the rapid growth of the sport, now has approximately 300 member clubs.

Skiing Statistics

Source: National Ski Association of America

Long Jumps (Official American)

Year	Made by and place	Distance, in feet
1904	T. Walters, Ishpeming, Mich.	82
1905	Gustave Bye, Red Wing, Minn.	106
1908	John Evenson, Ishpeming, Mich.	122
1910	August Nordby, Ishpeming, Mich.	140
1913	Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Col.	185
1917	Henry Hall, Steamboat Springs, Col.	203
1919	Lars Haugen, Steamboat Springs, Col.	214
1932	Hans Brack, Lake Placid, N. Y.	235

Joseph Bradl of Austria holds the world long-jump record with a leap of 350.96 feet, made at Planica, Yugoslavia, in 1938.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Jumping

Class A, amateur and open—Arnold Kongsgaard, Norway.
Class B—Kenneth Oja, Ishpeming, Mich.
Class C (under 18)—Wilbert Rasmussen, Ishpeming, Mich.
Veterans' (over 32)—Earl Minkin, Ironwood, Mich.

Cross-Country, and Classic Combined

Class A cross-country—Wendall Broomhall, Rumford, Maine.
Combined jumping and cross-country—Ralph Townsend, Durham, N. H.

Downhill and Slalom

MEN

Downhill, amateur and open—Karl Molitor, Switzerland.
Slalom, amateur and open—Karl Molitor.
Combined, amateur and open—Karl Molitor.

WOMEN

Downhill, amateur and open—Rhoda Wurtele, Canada.
Slalom, amateur and open—Olivia Ausoni, Switzerland.
Combined, amateur and open—Rhoda Wurtele.

Awards

Paul Bietila Trophy (best American-born ski jumper)—Joseph Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich.
Julius P. Blegen Trophy (outstanding service to U. S. skiing)—Roger Langley, Barre, Mass.
National Ski Patrol Trophy (outstanding national ski patrolman of the year)—Harold M. Gore, Amherst, Mass.
American Ski Trophy (outstanding contribution to the sport)—R. L. (Barney) McLean, Denver, Colo.

The American jumping record of 289 feet was unofficially broken by Arnold Kongsgaard, who leaped 294 feet while giving an exhibition at Olympian Hill, Hyak, Wash., on March 23, 1947.

Year	Made by and place	Distance, in feet
1934	John Elvrum, Big Pines, Calif.	240
1937	Alf Engen, Salt Lake City, Utah	242
1939	Alf Engen, Big Pines, Calif.	251
1939	Bob Roecker, Iron Mountain, Mich.	257
1941	Alf Engen, Iron Mountain, Mich.	267
1941	Torger Tokle, Leavenworth, Wash.	273
1941	Torger Tokle, Olympian Hill, Hyak, Wash.	288
1942	Torger Tokle, Iron Mountain, Mich.	289

record with a leap of 350.96 feet, made at Planica, Yugoslavia, in 1938.

U. S. 1948 OLYMPIC TEAM

Men's Downhill and Slalom

John M. Blatt, Palo Alto, Calif.
Robert Blatt, Jr., Palo Alto, Calif.
William G. Distin, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
David S. Fairas, Seattle, Wash.
Gene Gillis, Bend, Oreg.
H. Devereaux Jennings, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Steve Knowlton, Aspen, Colo.
George Macomber, West Newton, Mass.
Robert L. McLean, Denver, Colo.
Richard D. Movitz, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jack N. Reddish, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Colin C. Stewart, Hanover, N. H.

Women's Downhill and Slalom

Gretchen Fraser, Vancouver, Wash.
Rebecca A. Fraser, Bridgewater Corners, Vt.
Brynhild Grasmoe, Merced, Calif.
Suzanne Harris, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Paula Kann, North Conway, N. H.
Andrea Mead, Rutland, Vt.
Dodie Post, Reno, Nev.
Ruth-Marie Stewart, Hanover, N. H.

Men's Jumping

Ralph Bietila, Ishpeming, Mich.
Walter Bietila, Iron Mountain, Mich.
Arthur Devlin, Lake Placid, N. Y.
Sverre Fredheim, St. Paul.
Joseph Perrault, Ishpeming, Mich.
Gordon Wren, Denver, Colo.

Men's Cross-Country, and Classic Combined

Wendall Broomhall, Rumford, Maine.
Corey Engen, Huntsville, Utah.
Don Johnson, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Ralph Townsend, Durham, N. H.

ROWING

ROWING goes back so far in history that there is no possibility of tracing it to any particular aboriginal source. The oldest rowing race still on the calendar is the "Doggett's Coat and Badge" contest among professional watermen of the Thames (England) that began in 1715. The first Oxford-Cambridge race was held at Henley in 1829. Competitive rowing in the United States began with matches between boats rowed by professional oarsmen of the New York water front. They were oarsmen who rowed the small boats that plied as ferries from Manhattan Island to Brooklyn and return, or who rowed salesmen down the harbor to meet ships arriving from Europe. Since the first salesman to meet an incoming ship had some advantage over his rivals, there was keen competition in the bidding for fast boats and the best oarsmen. This gave rise to match races for a purse or a side bet on many occasions. The first of such races was held in June, 1811, in four-oared gigs.

Amateur boat clubs sprang up in the United States between 1820 and 1830 and seven students of Yale joined together to purchase a four-oared lap-streak gig in 1843. The first Harvard-Yale race was held Aug. 3, 1852, on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. The first time an American college crew went abroad was in 1869 when Harvard challenged Oxford and was defeated on the Thames. There were early college rowing races on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass., and on Saratoga Lake, N. Y., but the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, in 1895, settled on the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, as the setting for the annual "Poughkeepsie Regatta". The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, organized in 1872, has conducted annual championship regattas since that time. The first rowing races were held with lap-streak gigs but shells came into general favor about a century ago. The outrigger was invented in 1830 by Clasper, an Englishman. Yale used the sliding seat in 1870.

Rowing Statistics

Source: From *American Rowing*, Copyright by Robert F. Kelley; courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Yale-Harvard Varsity Race Record

Rowed at Centre Harbor, N. H., in 1852; Springfield, Mass., in 1855, 1872-73, 1876-77; Worcester, Mass., 1859 to 1870; Saratoga Lake, N. Y., 1874-75; New London, Conn., 1878 to 1895, 1898 to 1916, 1919 to 1941, and 1947; triangular race at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1897 with Cornell victor in 20:34; Derby, Conn., in 1918, 1942; and Boston, Mass., in 1946. Course was 2 miles in 1852; 3 miles from 1855 to 1875, and 4 miles thereafter.

Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time	Year	Winner	Time
1852	Harvard	¹	1889	Yale	21:30	1918 ⁵	Harvard	10:58
1855	Harvard	22:00	1890	Yale	21:29	1919 ⁶	Yale	21:42½
1859	Harvard	19:18	1891	Harvard	21:23	1920	Harvard	23:11
1860	Harvard	18:53	1892	Yale	20:48	1921	Yale	20:41
1864	Yale	19:01	1893	Yale	25:01½	1922	Yale	21:53
1865	Yale	18:42½	1894	Yale	23:45½	1923	Yale	22:10
1866	Harvard	18:43¾	1895	Yale	21:30	1924	Yale	21:58¾
1867	Harvard	18:12¾	1897	Yale	20:44	1925	Yale	20:26
1868	Harvard	17:48½	1898	Yale	24:02	1926	Yale	20:14¾
1869	Harvard	18:02	1899	Harvard	20:52½	1927	Harvard	22:35½
1870	Harvard	20:30 ³	1900	Yale	21:12¾	1928	Yale	20:21¾
1872	Harvard	16:57	1901	Yale	23:37	1929	Yale	21:20
1873	Yale	16:59	1902	Yale	20:20	1930	Yale	20:09¾
1874 ³	Harvard	16:56	1903	Yale	20:19¾	1931	Harvard	22:21
1875	Harvard	17:05	1904	Yale	21:40½	1932	Harvard	21:29
1876	Yale	22:02	1905	Yale	22:33½	1933	Harvard	22:46¾
1877	Harvard	24:36	1906	Harvard	23:02	1934 ⁷	Yale	19:51½
1878	Harvard	20:44¾	1907	Yale	21:10	1935	Yale	20:19
1879	Harvard	22:15	1908 ⁴	Harvard	24:10	1936	Harvard	20:19
1880	Yale	24:27	1909	Harvard	21:50	1937 ⁸	Harvard	20:02
1881	Yale	22:13	1910	Harvard	20:46½	1938	Harvard	20:20
1882	Harvard	20:47½	1911	Harvard	22:44	1939	Harvard	20:48¾
1883	Harvard	25:46½	1912	Harvard	21:43½	1940	Harvard	21:38
1884	Yale	20:31	1913	Harvard	21:42	1941	Harvard	20:40
1885	Harvard	25:15½	1914	Yale	21:16	1942 ⁹	Harvard	10:09¾
1886	Yale	20:42	1915	Yale	20:52	1943-45	No races	
1887	Yale	22:56	1916	Harvard	20:02	1946 ¹⁰	Harvard	9:18
1888	Yale	20:10	1917	No race		1947	Harvard	20:40

¹Harvard won by 3 to 4 lengths. ²Yale ran into Harvard at turn and was disqualified. ³Yale did not finish, being disabled in collision. ⁴Yale stroke taken from shell near 3-mile mark. ⁵Race was informal; rowed at 2 miles on Housatonic. ⁶Course was 110 feet less than 4 miles. ⁷Downstream and course record. ⁸Both crews broke upstream record. ⁹Rowed at 2 miles. ¹⁰Rowed at 1¾ miles.

POUGHKEEPSIE REGATTA RECORD
(Varsity eight-oared shells—4 miles)

Rowed on Saratoga Lake (3 miles) 1898. Rowed on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y. (2 miles) 1920. Racing suspended in 1917, 1918, 1919, 1933, and 1942 to 1946, inclusive. Rowed at 3 miles from 1921 to 1924, inclusive, and in 1947.

Year	Time	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
1895	21:25	Columbia	Cornell				
1896	19:59	Cornell	Harvard	Pennsylvania	Columbia		
1897	20:47½	Cornell	Columbia				
1898	15:51½	Pennsylvania	Cornell	Wisconsin	Columbia		
1899	20:4	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	Cornell	Columbia		
1900	19:44½	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	Cornell	Columbia	Georgetown	
1901	18:53½	Cornell	Columbia	Wisconsin	Georgetown	Syracuse	Pennsylvania
1902	19:5½	Cornell	Wisconsin	Columbia	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	Georgetown
1903	18:57	Cornell	Georgetown	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	Columbia
1904	20:22½	Syracuse	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Columbia	Georgetown	Wisconsin
1905	20:29	Cornell	Syracuse	Georgetown	Columbia	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin
1906	19:36¾	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	Wisconsin	Columbia	Georgetown
1907	20:2½	Cornell	Columbia	Navy	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	Georgetown
1908	19:24½	Syracuse	Columbia	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	
1909	19:2	Cornell	Columbia	Syracuse	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania	
1910	20:42½	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Columbia	Syracuse	Wisconsin	
1911	20:10½	Cornell	Columbia	Pennsylvania	Wisconsin	Syracuse	
1912	19:31½	Cornell	Wisconsin	Columbia	Syracuse	Pennsylvania	Stanford
1913	19:28½	Syracuse	Cornell	Washington	Wisconsin	Columbia	Pennsylvania
1914	19:37½	Columbia	Pennsylvania	Cornell	Syracuse	Washington	Wisconsin
1915	19:36½	Cornell	Stanford	Syracuse	Columbia	Pennsylvania	
1916	20:15½	Syracuse	Cornell	Columbia	Pennsylvania		
1920	11:2½	Syracuse	Cornell	Columbia	Pennsylvania		
1921	14:7	Navy	California	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	Columbia
1922*	13:33½	Navy	Washington	Syracuse	Cornell	Columbia	Pennsylvania
1923	14:3½	Washington	Navy	Columbia	Syracuse	Cornell	Pennsylvania
1924	15:2	Washington	Wisconsin	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Syracuse	Columbia
1925	19:24½	Navy	Washington	Wisconsin	Pennsylvania	Cornell	Syracuse
1926	19:28½	Washington	Navy	Syracuse	Pennsylvania	Columbia	California
1927	20:57	Columbia	Washington	California	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse
1928	18:35½	California	Columbia	Washington	Cornell	Navy	Syracuse
1929	22:58	Columbia	Washington	Pennsylvania	Navy	Wisconsin	
1930	21:42	Cornell	Syracuse	M. I. T.	California	Columbia	Washington
1931	18:54½	Navy	Cornell	Washington	California	Syracuse	Pennsylvania
1932	19:55	California	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse	Columbia
1934	19:44	California	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Pennsylvania	Syracuse
1935	18:52	California	Cornell	Washington	Navy	Syracuse	Pennsylvania
1936	19:9½	Washington	California	Navy	Columbia	Cornell	Pennsylvania
1937	18:33½	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse	California	Columbia
1938	18:19	Navy	California	Washington	Columbia	Wisconsin	Cornell
1939†	18:12½	California	Washington	Navy	Cornell	Syracuse	Wisconsin
1940	22:42	Washington	Cornell	Syracuse	Navy	California	Columbia
1941	18:53½ ¹⁰	Washington	California	Cornell	Syracuse	Princeton	Wisconsin
1947	13:59 ½	Navy	Cornell	Washington	California	Princeton	Syracuse

*Record for three miles. †Record for four miles.

Seventh	Eighth	Swamped
1925—Columbia	1926—Cornell	1895—Pennsylvania
1926—Wisconsin	1930—Wisconsin	1897—Pennsylvania
1927—Pennsylvania	1931—Wisconsin	1907—Syracuse
1928—Pennsylvania	1932—M. I. T.	1929—M. I. T.
1930—Pennsylvania	1940—Princeton	1929—Syracuse
1931—Columbia	1941—M. I. T.	1929—Cornell
1932—Pennsylvania	1947—M. I. T.	1930—Navy
1934—Columbia		
1935—Columbia	Ninth	
1936—Syracuse	1931—M. I. T.	
1937—Wisconsin	1941—Columbia	
1938—Syracuse	1947—Pennsylvania	
1939—Columbia	Tenth	
1940—Wisconsin	1947—Rutgers	
1941—Rutgers		
1947—Wisconsin	Eleventh	
	1947—Columbia	

OTHER COLLEGE CHAMPIONS, 1947

National Sprint—Harvard.
Eastern Association—Harvard.
Oxford-Cambridge—Cambridge.

Poughkeepsie

Junior varsity—California.
Freshman—Washington.

Harvard-Yale

Junior varsity—Harvard.
Freshman—Yale.

Interscholastic

National—LaSalle High, Philadelphia.

MOTORBOATING

SINCE the source of power—the internal combustion engine—is the same in the motorboat as it is in the automobile, the history of motorboat racing parallels that of auto racing. There was a sporting risk in driving the early power boats. As soon as they began to show a degree of dependability, there came the informal rivalries of the rivers and lakes. These led to the formal contests of speed and endurance

over marked courses under the control of the American Power Boat Association. The races were severe tests of all parts of power boats and what was learned in the annual Gold Cup competition, which started in 1904, caused a great improvement in the designing of engines and hulls. The development of the outboard motor opened up another branch of power boat competition of wide popularity.

Motorboating Statistics

Source: American Power Boat Association and *Motor Boating Magazine*.

GOLD CUP WINNERS

Beginning with 1922 the race for the American Power Boat Association Gold Cup was open only to displacement boats of over 25 feet in length and powered with motors of not more than 625 inches piston displacement.

Year	Sponsor	Winner and owner	Time of best heat	Best heat speed m.p.h.
1904	Columbia Yacht Club.....	STANDARD, C. C. Riotte.....	1:33:30	23.6
1904	Columbia Y. C.....	VINGT-ET-UN II, W. Sharpe Kilmer.....	1:27:03	25.3
1905	Chippewa Bay Y. C.....	CHIP, J. Wainwright.....	1:52:38	15.9
1906	Chippewa Bay Y. C.....	CHIP II, J. Wainwright.....	1:27:01	20.6
1907	Chippewa Bay Y. C.....	CHIP II, J. Wainwright.....	1:26:43	20.8
1908	Chippewa Bay Y. C.....	DIXIE II, E. J. Schroeder.....	0:58:13	30.9
1909	Thousand Islands Y. C.....	DIXIE II, E. J. Schroeder.....	0:58:25	32.9
1910	Thousand Islands Y. C.....	DIXIE III, F. K. Burnham.....	0:57:14	33.6
1911	Frontenac Y. C.....	MIT II, J. H. Hayden.....	0:53:31	36.1
1912	Thousand Islands Y. C.....	P. D. Q. II, Alfred G. Miles.....	0:44:59	44.5
1913	Thousand Islands Y. C.....	ANKLE DEEP, C. S. Mankowski.....	0:41:03	50.49
1914	Lake George Reg. Assn.....	BABY SPEED DEMON II, Paula Blackton.....	0:42:41	48.5
1915	L. I. Sound P. B. A.....	MISS DETROIT, Miss Detroit P. B. A.....	0:41:21	49.7
1916	Miss Detroit P. B. A.....	MISS MINNEAPOLIS, Miss Minneapolis B. A.....	0:52:12	36.8
1917	Miss Minneapolis B. A.....	MISS DETROIT II, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:36:47	56.5
1918	Detroit Y. C.....	MISS DETROIT III, Detroit Yachtsmen.....	0:34:36	52.1
1919	Detroit Y. C.....	MISS DETROIT III, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:32:37	56.3
1920	Detroit Y. C.....	MISS AMERICA, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:25:44	70.0
1921	Detroit Y. C.....	MISS AMERICA, Garfield A. Wood.....	0:32:52	56.5
1922	Detroit Y. C.....	PACKARD-CHRISCRAFT, J. G. Vincent.....	0:44:17.77	40.6
1923	Detroit Y. C.....	PACKARD-CHRISCRAFT, J. G. Vincent.....	0:40:30	44.4
1924	Detroit Y. C.....	BABY BOOTLEGGER, Caleb Bragg.....	0:33:48.61	46.4
1925	Columbia Y. C.....	BABY BOOTLEGGER, Caleb Bragg.....	0:37:11	48.4
1926	Columbia Y. C.....	GREENWICH FOLLY, G. H. Townsend.....	0:36:34	49.22
1927	Indian Harbor Y. C.....	GREENWICH FOLLY, G. H. Townsend.....	0:35:18	50.99
1929	Red Bank & Columbia Y. C.....	IMP, R. F. Hoyt.....	0:35:39.04	50.489
1930	Red Bank & Columbia Y. C.....	HOTSY TOTS, V. Kliesrath.....	0:32:07	56.05
1931	Montauk Y. C.....	HOTSY TOTS, V. Kliesrath-R. Hoyt.....	0:32:46.47	54.92
1932	Montauk Y. C.....	DELPHINE IV, Horace E. Dodge.....	0:30:24	59.21
1933	Detroit Y. C.....	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:29:34.4	60.866
1934	Lake George Club.....	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:31:00.4	58.05
1935	Lake George Club.....	EL LAGARTO, G. Reis.....	0:31:16	57.582
1936	Lake George Club.....	IMPISH, Horace E. Dodge.....	0:38:13	47.120
1937	Detroit Y. C.....	NOTRE DAME, Herbert Mendelson.....	0:26:13.32	68.645
1938	Detroit Y. C.....	ALAGI, Theo Rossi.....	0:27:14.38	66.080
1939	Miss Detroit P. B. A.....	MY SIN, Z. G. Simmons, Jr.....	0:26:50.73	67.05
1940	Indian Harbor Y. C.....	HOTSY TOTS III, Sidney Allen.....	0:35:04.3	51.316
1941	Red Bank Reg. Assn.....	MY SIN, Z. G. Simmons, Jr.*.....	—	—
1946	Detroit Y. C.....	TEMPO VI, Guy Lombardo.....	0:25:23.74	70.878
1947	South Shore Y. C.....	MISS PEPS V, Walter, Roy and Russell Dossin.....	0:31:33.6	57.02

*Only contestant.

Motorboat Classics to Miss Peps V

Miss Peps V, owned by the Dossin brothers and piloted by Danny Foster, made a clean sweep in 1947 of the three events that make up motorboating's

"triple crown," the Gold Cup test on Jamaica Bay, Long Island, the National Sweepstakes at Red Bank, N. J., and the President's Cup at Washington, D. C.

HARMSWORTH TROPHY WINNERS

R.M.Y.C.—Royal Motor Yacht Club. A.C.F.—Automobile Club de France. M.B.C.A.—Motor Boat Club of America. Y.A.A.—Yachtsmen's Association of America.

Year	Winner	Club	Boat and owner	Course	Speed*
1903	England..	R.M.Y.C..	NAPIER I, S. F. Edge.....	Queenstown (Cobh).....	19.53
1904	France...	A.C.F....	TREFLE-A-QUATRE, E. B. Thurbon.....	Solent, England.....	26.63
1905	England..	R.M.Y.C..	NAPIER II, S. F. Edge.....	Arachon, France.....	26.03
1906	England..	R.M.Y.C..	YARROW-NAPIER, Lord Montagu of Beabieu and L. de Rothschilds.....	Solent, England.....	15.48
1907	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	DIXIE I, E. J. Schroeder.....	Solent, England.....	31.78
1908	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	DIXIE II, E. J. Schroeder.....	Huntington Bay, L. I.....	31.347
1910	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	DIXIE III, F. K. Burnham.....	Huntington Bay, L. I.....	36.04
1911	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	DIXIE IV, F. K. Burnham.....	Huntington Bay, L. I.....	40.28
1912	England..	R.M.Y.C..	MAPLE LEAF IV, E. Mackay Edgar.....	Huntington Bay, L. I.....	43.18
1913	England..	R.M.Y.C..	MAPLE LEAF IV, E. Mackay Edgar.....	Osborne Bay, Eng.....	57.45
1920	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	MISS AMERICA I, Garfield A. Wood.....	Osborne Bay, Eng.....	61.51
1921	U. S.....	M.B.C.A..	MISS AMERICA II, Garfield A. Wood.....	Detroit River.....	59.75
1926	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA V, Garfield A. Wood.....	Detroit River.....	61.118
1928	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA VII, Garfield A. Wood.....	Detroit River.....	59.325
1929	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA VIII, Garfield A. Wood.....	Detroit River.....	75.287
1930	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA IX, Garfield A. Wood.....	Detroit River.....	77.233
1931	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA VIII, Garfield A. Wood, Jr.....	Detroit River.....	85.861†
1932	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA X, Garfield A. Wood.....	Lake St. Clair.....	78.489
1933	U. S.....	Y.A.A....	MISS AMERICA X, Garfield A. Wood.....	St. Clair River.....	86.939

*In statute miles per hour.

†First of hydroplanes to win, predecessors being all displacement craft.

‡Lord Charles C. Wakefield of Hythe's MISS ENGLAND II established the heat record of 89.913 statute m.p.h. and the lap record of 93.123 in the first race of the 1931 regatta.

Records for One Mile

Class	Speed, m.p.h.	Date	Place	Boat and owner or driver
Unlimited hydroplane (U. S.).....	124.915	9/20/32	Algonac, Mich.....	MISS AMERICA X, Gar Wood
Unlimited hydroplane.....	141.74	8/19/39	Lake Coniston, Eng.....	BLUE BIRD II, Sir M. Campbell
Gold Cup supercharged.....	100.987	10/ 9/40	Detroit, Mich.....	NOTRE DAME, H. Mendelson
Gold Cup nonsupercharged.....	99.884	9/14/41	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	WHY WORRY, W. E. Cantrell
31-cu.-in. hydroplane.....	64.685	10/25/41	Salton Sea, Calif.....	TOP'S PUP, Jack Cooper
135-cu.-in. hydroplane.....	80.178	11/17/45	Salton Sea, Calif.....	LY BEE, Tom Hill
151-cu.-in. hydroplane limited.....	65.766	9/20/46	Washington, D. C.....	UNCLE SAM I, Edison Hedges
151-cu.-in. hydroplane unlimited.....	81.264	9/21/47	Washington, D. C.....	UNCLE SAM I, Edison Hedges
225-cu.-in. hydroplane, Div. I.....	88.786	10/17/40	Pictou, Ontario.....	VOODOO, Dave Foreman
225-cu.-in. hydroplane, Div. II.....	77.670	5/17/42	Elsinore, Calif.....	INVADER, Tommy Ince
Pacific One design.....	52.346	11/17/45	Salton Sea, Calif.....	PUDGY, Elmer Cravener

Records in Competition

Class	Distance	Speed, m.p.h.	Date	Place	Boat and owner or driver
Gold Cup lap.....	5.....	61.973	9/ 1/33	Detroit, Mich.....	EL LAGARTO, Geo. Reis
Gold Cup heat.....	30.....	70.878	9/ 2/46	Detroit, Mich.....	TEMPO VI, Guy Lombardo
Gold Cup race.....	90.....	68.072	9/ 2/46	Detroit, Mich.....	TEMPO VI, Guy Lombardo
Gold Cup lap.....	3.....	77.911	9/ 2/46	Detroit, Mich.....	MISS GOLDEN GATE III, Dan Arena
British International.....	30 (n).....	89.913	9/ 6/31	Detroit, Mich.....	MISS ENGLAND, Kaye Don
British International.....	5 (n).....	93.017	9/ 6/31	Detroit, Mich.....	MISS ENGLAND II, Kaye Don
President's Cup lap.....	2½.....	74.258	9/22/46	Washington, D. C.....	MISS GREAT LAKES, Albin Fallon
President's Cup heat.....	15.....	71.181	9/22/46	Washington, D. C.....	MISS GREAT LAKES, Albin Fallon
National Sweepstakes.....	lap.....	76.923	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.....	NOTRE DAME, H. Mendelson
National Sweepstakes.....	heat.....	76.140	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.....	NOTRE DAME, H. Mendelson
National Sweepstakes.....	total race.....	66.809	8/25/40	Red Bank, N. J.....	TOPS III, Jack Cooper
Single engine hydroplane	12 hours	63.17	9/30/29	Lake Roseau, Can.....	RAINBOW VIII, H. B. Greening
	723.92 mi.				
Single engine hydroplane	24 hours	50.78	10/23/25	Lake Roseau, Can.....	RAINBOW IV, H. B. Greening
	1217.88 mi				
Aquaplane open sea....	41.....	31.69	1937	Catalina to Hermosa, Calif.	CHRIS-CRAFT, Bob Duntley (rider)

(n) Nautical miles.

LAWN BOWLING CHAMPIONS, 1947
International

Singles—Floyd Taylor, Los Angeles.
Doubles—James Calderwood-Lawrence Graham, Hermosa Beach, Calif.
Triples—A. Ciro, G. Fairley and W. G. Murray, Vancouver, B. C.

IRISH HURLING

Kilkenny defeated Cork, 14 to 13, for the 1947 All-Ireland hurling championship. The match took place at Croke Park, Dublin, before a crowd of 70,000.

YACHTING

JASON sailed in search of the Golden Fleece. Cleopatra (according to Shakespeare) had a royal barge with purple sails. Columbus had three sailing ships when he crossed the Atlantic westward in 1492. But who the first sailor was and where he launched his primitive craft nobody ever will know. The word "yacht" is of Dutch origin and the first "yacht race" of record in the English language was a sailing contest from Greenwich to Gravesend and return in 1662 between a Dutch yacht and an English yacht designed and, at some part of the race, sailed by Charles II of England. The royal yacht won the contest.

The first yacht club was organized at Cork, Ireland, in 1720 under the name of the Cork Harbour Water Club, later changed to the Royal Cork Yacht Club. The Royal Yacht Squadron was organized

at Cowes in 1812 and the name changed to the Royal Yacht Club in 1820. The New York Yacht Club was organized aboard the Stevens schooner "Gimcrack" on July 30, 1844, and a clubhouse erected at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., the following year.

From that time until the Civil War races were held over courses starting from the water off the yacht club promontory. One course was to the Sandy Hook Lightship and return.

In 1850 the celebrated "America" was built by a group of New York yachtsmen and sent abroad to compete at Cowes. In a race around the Isle of Wight, with a special cup as a prize, the "America" defeated fourteen English boats and brought back the trophy that has been raced for as "the America's Cup" in many international yacht races since that time.

Yachting Statistics

AMERICA'S CUP RECORD

Figures in parentheses indicate number of races won

Dates	Winner, Owner, Country	Loser, Owner, Country
Aug. 22, 1851	AMERICA (1), J. C. Stevens, U. S.	*AURORA, J. Le Marchant, England
Aug. 8, 1870	MAGIC (1), F. Osgood, U. S.	CAMBRIA, J. Ashbury, England
Oct. 16-23, 1871	COLUMBIA (2), F. Osgood, U. S.	LIVONIA (1), J. Ashbury, England
	SAPPHO (2), Wm. P. Douglass, U. S.	
Aug. 11-12, 1876	MADELEINE (2), J. Dickerson, U. S.	COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN, C. Gifford, Canada
Nov. 9-10, 1881	MISCHIEF (2), J. Busk, U. S.	ATALANTA, A. Cuthbert, Canada
Sept. 14-16, 1885	PURITAN (2), J. Forbes, U. S.	GENESTA, Sir R. Sutton, England
Sept. 9-11, 1886	MAYFLOWER (2), Gen. J. Paine, U. S.	GALATEA, Lt. Henn, R.N., England
Sept. 17-30, 1887	VOLUNTEER (2), Gen. J. Paine, U. S.	THISTLE, J. Bell, England
Oct. 7-13, 1893	VIGILANT (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.	VALKYRIE II, Lord Dunraven, England
Sept. 7-12, 1895	DEFENDER (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.	VALKYRIE II, Lord Dunraven, England
Oct. 16-20, 1899	COLUMBIA (3), Messrs. Iselin-Morgan, U. S.	SHAMROCK I, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
Sept. 28-Oct. 4, 1901	COLUMBIA (3), P. Morgan, U. S.	SHAMROCK II, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
Aug. 22-Sept. 3, 1903	RELIANCE (3), Iselin, et al, U. S.	SHAMROCK III, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
July 15-27, 1920	RESOLUTE (3), R. Emmons, et al, U. S.	SHAMROCK IV (2), Sir Thomas Lipton, England
Sept. 13-17, 1930	ENTERPRISE (4), Vanderbilt-Aldrick, U. S.	SHAMROCK V, Sir Thomas Lipton, England
Sept. 17-25, 1934	RAINBOW (4), H. Vanderbilt, U. S.	ENDEAVOUR (2), T. O. M. Sopwith, England
July 31-Aug. 5, 1937	RANGER (4), H. Vanderbilt, et al, U. S.	ENDEAVOUR II, T. O. M. Sopwith, England

*Finished second.

First race held off Cowes, Isle of Wight, England; from 1870 to 1920 races held off New York Bay; from 1930 to 1937 races held off Newport, R. I.

YACHTING CHAMPIONS IN 1947

Source: John Rendel, *The New York Times*.

Scandinavian Gold Cup—George Nichols' GOOSE (six-meter)

Seavanhaka Cup—Robert B. Meyer syndicate's DJINN (six-meter)

King's Cup—J. V. Santry's PLEIONE (schooner)

Astor Cup—W. Mahlon Dickerson's COTTON BLOSSOM (yaw)

George Cup—John Odenbach, Jr.'s CIRCE (six-meter)

International Snipe Class—Ted Wells, Wichita, Kans.

National Snipe Class—Ted Wells

International Comet Class—Owen P. Merrill, Riverton, N. J.

International Class sloop team match (Amorita Cup)—Bermuda defeated the United States

International Class sloop team match at Larchmont—U. S. defeated Bermuda

Women's National (Mrs. C. F. Adams Cup)—American Y. C. (Rye, N. Y.) crew; Mrs. Sylvia S. Everdell, skipper

National Junior (Sears Cup)—"Buzzards," Wings Neck, Pocasset, Mass.; Michael Jackson, skipper

WORLD STAR CLASS CHAMPIONS

Source: George W. Elder, President, International Star Class Yacht Racing Association.

Year	Winner	Skipper	Skipper's fleet	Where held
1922	TAURUS	W. L. Inslee	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1923	TAURUS	W. L. Inslee	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1924	LITTLE BEAR	J. R. Robinson	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1925	ACE	Adrian Iselin II	Western L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1926	RHODY	B. W. Comstock	Narragansett Bay	Western L. I. Sound
1927	TEMPE III	Walton Hubbard	Newport Harbor	Warwick, R. I.
1928	SPARKLER II	P. E. Edrington	New Orleans Gulf	Newport Beach, Calif.
1929	EEL	J. G. Johnson	Chesapeake Bay	New Orleans, La.
1930	PEGGY WEE	A. Knapp	Western L. I. Sound	Gibson Island, Md.
1931	COLLEEN	W. J. McHugh	Central L. I. Sound	Western L. I. Sound
1932	MIST	Edward Fink	Los Angeles Harbor	Southport, Conn.
1933	THREE STAR TWO	Glenn Waterhouse	E. San Francisco Bay	Los Angeles, Calif.
1934	BY-C	H. F. Beardslee	Newport Harbor	San Francisco, Calif.
1935	BY-C	H. F. Beardslee	Newport Harbor	Newport Beach, Calif.
1936	ACE	Adrian Iselin II	Western L. I. Sound	Rochester, N. Y.
1937	LECKY	Milton Wegeforth	San Diego Bay	Western L. I. Sound
1938	PIMM	Walter von Hutschler	Hamburg	San Diego, Calif.
1939	PIMM	Walter von Hutschler	Hamburg	Kiel, Germany
1940	RAMBUNCTIOUS	Jim Cowie	Los Angeles Harbor	San Diego, Calif.
1941	WENCH	George Fleitz	Los Angeles Harbor	Los Angeles, Calif.
1942	*	Harry G. Nye, Jr.	Southern Lake Mich.	Chicago, Ill.
1943	*	Arthur M. Deacon	Western L. I. Sound	Bay Shore, N. Y.
1944	*	Gerald Driscoll	San Diego Bay	Chicago, Ill.
1945	*	Malin Burnham	San Diego Bay	Stamford, Conn.
1946	WENCH II	George Fleitz	Los Angeles Harbor	Havana
1947	GEM II	Durward Knowles	Nassau, Bahamas	Los Angeles, Calif.

*Indicates skipper's series in which the contestants drew for local boats each day and brought their own sails.

BADMINTON

Source: John E. Garrod, American Badminton Association.

United States Champions

Men's Singles

	Year
Walter R. Kramer, Detroit, Mich.	1937
Walter R. Kramer, Detroit, Mich.	1938
David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1939
David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1940
David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1941
David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1942
No tournaments	1943-46
David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1947

Women's Singles

	Year
Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle, Wash.	1937
Mrs. Del Barkhuff, Seattle, Wash.	1938
Mary E. Whittemore, Boston, Mass.	1939
Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, Calif.	1940
Thelma Kingsbury, Oakland, Calif.	1941
Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, Calif.	1942
No tournaments	1943-46
Ethel Marshall, Buffalo, N. Y.	1947

Men's Doubles

Chester Goss—Donald Eversoll, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hamilton Law—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.
Hamilton Law—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.
Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
Chester Goss—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
No tournaments
D. G. Freeman—Webster Kimball, Pasadena, Calif.

Women's Doubles

Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Zoe G. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Roy C. Bergman—Helen Gibson, Westport, Conn.
Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Zoe G. Smith, Seattle, Wash.
Elizabeth Anselm—Helen Zabriskie, Oakland, Calif.
Thelma Kingsbury—Janet Wright, Oakland, Calif.
Evelyn Boldrick, San Diego, Calif.—Janet Wright, Oakland, Calif.
No tournaments
Thelma K. Scovil—Janet Wright, San Francisco, Calif.

Mixed Doubles

1937—Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Hamilton Law, Seattle, Wash.	1941—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
1938—Mrs. Del Barkhuff—Hamilton Law, Seattle, Wash.	1942—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.
1939—Zoe G. Smith—Richard Yeager, Seattle, Wash.	1943-46—No tournaments.
1940—Sally L. Williams, Spokane, Wash.—David G. Freeman, Pasadena, Calif.	1947—Mrs. Virginia Hill—Wynn Rogers, Burbank, Calif.

Other U. S. Champions, 1947

Veterans' doubles—Lewis Rulison-Hulet Smith, Pasadena, Calif.	Boys' doubles—Ted Moshlmann—Don Brown, St. Louis.
Boys' singles—Ted Moshlmann, St. Louis.	Girls' doubles—Barbara Scarlett—Susan Devlin, Baltimore.
Girls' singles—Barbara Scarlett, Baltimore.	Junior mixed doubles—Ted Moshlmann—Pat Galbreath, St. Louis.

AUTO RACING

THE FIRST automobiles on the road were Terratic in action and driving them or even riding in them was considered a trifle risky, hence it became the sporting thing to do. Experimental excursions in crude cars gave rise to rivalry in speed over the rough roads of the Gay Nineties and this eventually led to formal contests, the first of which was a road race from Paris to Rouen in 1894, with 26 cars showing up at the starting line. Formal competition in the United States started with a road race in the Chicago district on Thanksgiving Day, 1895, and the winner, J. F. Duryea, covered the road distance of 54.36 miles at the astonishing average of 7.5 miles per hour!

Around 1900 Paris became the hub of road racing in Europe and each year there were raucous, dusty and dangerous races from Paris to Berlin, to Vienna, to Madrid

and other cities on the Continent. Accidents were so numerous to drivers and spectators that, after a gory group of mishaps in the forepart of the Paris-Madrid race of 1903, the contest was halted at Bordeaux by public authorities and all road racing was brought under control. Other kinds of auto racing were exposed to view. Some contests, including 24-hour races for stock models, were held on circular or oval tracks originally built for horse racing. Finally came the special racing strips for autos, including such famous autodromes as Brooklands in England and the Indianapolis Speedway in the United States.

As a test of engine and chassis under severe conditions and great strain, auto racing rendered invaluable assistance in the development of the motor car of today.

Auto Racing Statistics

Source: Contest Board, American Automobile Association, Washington, D. C.

National A. A. A. Champions

1911	R. Mulford	1922	Jimmy Murphy	1933	Louis Meyer
1912	R. De Palma	1923	Eddie Hearne	1934	Bill Cummings
1913	E. Cooper	1924	Jimmy Murphy	1935	Kelly Petillo
1914	R. De Palma	1925	Peter De Paolo	1936	Mauri Rose
1915	E. Cooper	1926	Harry Hartz	1937	Wilbur Shaw
1916	Dario Resta	1927	Peter De Paolo	1938	Floyd Roberts
1917	E. Cooper	1928	Louis Meyer	1939	Wilbur Shaw
1918	R. Mulford	1929	Louis Meyer	1940	Rex Mays
1919	"Howdy" Wilcox	1930	Billy Arnold	1941	Rex Mays
1920	G. Chevrolet	1931	Louis Schneider	1946	Ted Horn
1921	Tommy Milnton	1932	Bob Carey	1947	Ted Horn

History of the One-Mile Speed Mark

The first recorded effort for one mile was made in 1898 by Chasseloup-Laubat, driving a Jentaud, in France. His average was 39.23 m.p.h. This was increased to 65.79 in 1899 by Jenatzky, also in France. The first man to travel better than 100 m.p.h. was Rigolly, in 1904, at 103.56 m.p.h., followed by Baras, with 104.53 in the same year. The first over 200 m.p.h. was Major H. O. D. Segrave, who drove at 203.790 in 1927 at Daytona, Florida.

Another chapter was added in 1947 when John Cobb of London became the first person to travel more than 400 m.p.h. on land. The Englishman accomplished the

feat on Sept. 16 at Bonneville, Utah, while raising the world mile record to 394.196 m.p.h. and the world kilometer (.62137 of a mile) mark to 393.825 m.p.h.

Cobb's fastest mile was covered in 8.93 seconds and his average speed was 9.1325 seconds. The Briton drove at the rate of 385.645 m.p.h. for the mile and 388.019 for the kilometer on the southward run, then increased his pace to 403.135 m.p.h. and 399.808, respectively, on the northward sprint, the best times ever recorded.

Those who drove 300 m.p.h. or better follow (all at Bonneville):

Date	Driver	Car	Average
Sept. 3, 1935	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	301.1292
Sept. 3, 1935	Sir Malcolm Campbell	Bluebird Special	301.13
Nov. 19, 1937	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt #1	311.42
Aug. 27, 1938	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt #1	345.5
Sept. 15, 1938	John Cobb	Rallton	350.2
Sept. 16, 1938	Capt. G. E. T. Eyston	Thunderbolt #1	357.5
Aug. 23, 1939	John Cobb	Rallton Red Lion	368.9
Sept. 16, 1947	John Cobb	Rallton Mobil Special	394.196

Indianapolis Speedway Winners (500-mile race)

Year	Winner	Car	Second	Third	Time	Average
1911	Harroun	Marmon	Mulford	Bruce-Brown	6:42:08	74.59
1912	Dawson	National	Tetzloff	Hughes	6:21:08	78.70
1913	Goux	Peugeot	Wishart	Merz	6:35:05	76.92
1914	Thomas	Delarge	Duray	Guyot	6:03:45	82.47
1915	De Palma	Mercedes	Resta	Anderson	5:33:55	89.84
1916*	Resta	Peugeot	De Aleve	Mulford	3:34:17	83.26
1917-18	No races					
1919	Wilcox	Peugeot	Hearne	Goux	5:40:42	88.06
1920	Chevrolet	Monroe	Thomas	Milton	5:38:32	88.50
1921	Milton	Frontenac	Sarles	Ford	5:34:44	89.62
1922	Murphy	Murphy Special	Hartz	Hearne	5:17:30	94.48
1923	Milton	H. G. S. Special	Hartz	Murphy	5:29:50	90.95
1924	Corum-Boyer	Duesenberg Special	Cooper	Murphy	5:05:23	98.23
1925	De Paolo	Duesenberg Special	Lewis	Shafer	4:56:39	101.13
1926†	Lockhart	Miller Special	Hartz	Woodbury	4:10:17	95.88
1927	Souders	Duesenberg	Devore	Gulatta	5:07:33	97.54
1928	Meyer	Miller Special	Moore	Souders	5:01:33	99.48
1929	Keech	Simplex Special	Meyer	Gleason	5:07:25	97.58
1930	Arnold	Hartz-Miller	Cantlon	Schneider	4:58:39	100.488
1931	Schneider	Bowes Special	Frame	Hepburn	5:10:28	96.629
1932	Frame	Miller Special	Wilcox	Bergere	4:48:03.79	104.144
1933	Meyer	Miller Special	Shaw	Moore	4:48:12.75	104.089
1934	Cummings	Miller Special	Rose	Moore	4:46:05.20	104.863
1935	Petillo	Gilmore Special	Shaw	Cummings	4:42:22.71	106.240
1936	Meyer	Ring Free Special	Horn	Mackenzie	4:35:03.39	109.069
1937	Shaw	Shaw-Gilmore Spl.	Hepburn	Horn	4:24:07.80	113.580
1938	Roberts	Burd Piston Reg. Spl.	Shaw	Miller	4:15:58.40	117.200
1939	Shaw	Boyle Special	Snyder	Bergere	4:20:47.39	115.035
1940	Shaw	Boyle Special	Mays	Rose	4:22:31.17	114.277
1941	Rose-Davis‡	Noc-Out Hose Clamp Special	Mays	Horn	4:20:36.24	115.117
1942-45	No races					
1946	Robson	Thorne Eng. Spl.	Jackson	Horn	4:21:16.71	114.820
1947	Rose	Blue Crown Spark Plug Special	Holland	Horn	4:17:52.17	116.338

*300 miles.

†Race ended at 400 miles owing to heavy rain.

‡Davis drove 180 miles, Rose 320.

LEADING FINISHERS IN 1947 INDIANAPOLIS RACE

Pos.	Driver	Home city	Time	Average m.p.h.
1.	Mauri Rose	Chicago	4:17:52.17	116.338
2.	Bill Holland	Bridgeport, Conn.	4:18:24.29	116.097
3.	Ted Horn	Paterson, N. J.	4:20:52.55	114.997
4.	Cliff Bergere*	Toledo	4:24:32.52	113.404
5.	Jimmy Jackson	Indianapolis	4:25:52.65	112.834

*Relief for Herb Ardinger, Detroit.

NATIONAL CANOEING CHAMPIONS, 1947

Team—Pendleton C. C., New York

Single Blade

- 1-man—Bill Havens, Washington (D. C.) C. C.
- 2-man—Frank Haas-Frank Krick, Cacawa C. C., Bristol, Pa.
- 4-man—Washington C. C. (Rhodes, F. Havens, W. Havens, Trilling)

Double Blade

- 1-man—Ernie Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
- 2-man—Adolph Springel-Ernie Riedel, Pendleton C. C.
- 4-man—Pendleton C. C. (Folkes, Springel, Riedel, Lavach)

U. S. NEGRO TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1947

Singles—George Stewart, Panama.
 Women's singles—Althea Gipson, Wilmington, N. C.
 Doubles—John Chandler, Plainfield, N. J.-Harold Mitchell, Oakland, Calif.
 Women's doubles—Margaret Peters-Roumania Peters, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Mixed doubles—Ora Washington, Philadelphia-George Stewart.

PADDLE TENNIS

National Open Champions, 1947

Singles—Lester Stevens, Bronx, N. Y.
 Doubles—Abe Tauber-Cliff Bacharach, Bronx, N. Y.

BOWLING

THE GAME of bowling that is the favorite sport of millions of "keglers" in the United States is an indoor modification of the more ancient outdoor game that survives as lawn bowling. The outdoor game is prehistoric in origin and probably goes back to Primitive Man and round stones that were rolled at some target. It is believed that a game something like nine-pins was popular among the Dutch, Swiss and Germans as long ago as A.D. 1200 at which time the game was played outdoors with an alley consisting of a single plank 12 to 18 inches wide along which was rolled a ball toward three rows of three pins each placed at the far end of the alley. When the first indoor alleys were built and how the game was modified from time to time are matters of dispute. Much of the confusion arises from a lack of certainty as to which game is meant, "bowls" or "bowling", one with a "jack" and the other with "pins", in historical passages.

It is supposed that the early settlers of New Amsterdam (New York City) being Dutch, they brought their two bowling games with them. About a century ago the game of nine-pins was flourishing in the United States but so corrupted by gambling on matches that it was barred by law in New York and Connecticut. Since the law specifically barred "nine-pins", it was eventually evaded by adding another pin and thus legally making it a new game. The genius who thought up that simple method of outwitting the law and putting a popular game in motion once more remained modestly anonymous. With the increase in the number of pins, the old diamond formation of nine-pins was abandoned for the triangle set-up of ten-pins that remains the rule to this day. Various organizations were formed to make rules for bowling and supervise competition in the United States but none was successful until the American Bowling Congress, organized Sept. 9, 1895, became the ruling body.

Bowling Statistics

Source: Eli Whitney, Public Relations Director, American Bowling Congress.

American Bowling Congress Records

Type of record	Holder	Score	Year
High team total.....	Birk Bros., Chicago.....	3234	1938
High team game.....	Tea Shop, Milwaukee.....	1186	1927
High doubles total.....	G. Zunker—F. Benkovic, Milwaukee.....	1415	1933
High doubles game.....	J. Gworek—H. Knidowski, Buffalo.....	544	1946
High singles total.....	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.....	774	1930
High all events total.....	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.....	2070	1937
High 3 games in any event.....	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.....	774	1930

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONS

Year	Singles	Score	Doubles	Score
1929	Ad Unke, Milwaukee, Wis.....	728	W. Klecz—P. Butler, Chicago, Ill.....	1353
1930	Larry Shotwell, Covington, Ky.....	774	J. Devine—G. Heup, Beloit, Mich.....	1339
1931	Walter Lachowski, Erie, Pa.....	712	E. Rafferty—C. Reilly, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1316
1932	Otto Nitschke, Cleveland, Ohio.....	731	F. Benkovic—C. Daw, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1358
1933	Earl Hewitt, Erie, Pa.....	724	G. Zunker—F. Benkovic, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1415
1934	Jerry Vidro, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	721	G. Rudolph—J. Ryan, Waukegan, Ill.....	1321
1935	Don Brokaw, Canton, Ohio.....	733	C. Summerix—H. Souers, Akron, Ohio.....	1348
1936	Charles Warren, Springfield, Ill.....	735	A. Stanina—M. Straka, Chicago, Ill.....	1347
1937	Gene Gagliardi, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	749	V. Gibbs, Kansas City, Mo.—N. Burton, Dallas, Texas.....	1359
1938	Knute Anderson, Moline, Ill.....	746	D. Johnson—F. Snyder, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1337
1939	Jim Danek, Forest Park, Ill.....	730	P. Icuss—M. Fowler, Steubenville, Ohio.....	1405
1940	Ray Brown, Terre Haute, Ind.....	742	H. Freitag—J. Sinke, Chicago, Ill.....	1346
1941	Fred Ruff, Belleville, Ill.....	745	W. Lee—R. Farness, Madison, Wis.....	1346
1942	John Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio.....	756	E. Nowicki—G. Baier, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1377
1946	Léo Rollick, Los Angeles, Calif.....	737	J. Gworek—H. Knidowski, Buffalo, N. Y.....	1360
1947	Junie McMahon, Chicago.....	740	Ed Doerr, Jr.—Len Springmeyer, St. Louis.....	1356

American Bowling Congress Champions (cont.)

Year	All-events	Score	Team	Score
'29	Otto Stein, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.	1974	Hub Recreation, Joliet, Ill.	3063
'30	George Morrison, Chicago, Ill.	1985	Graff & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.	3100
'31	Mike Mauser, Youngstown, Ohio	1966	S & L Motor, Chicago, Ill.	3013
'32	Hugh Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio	1980	Jefferson Clothiers, Dayton, Ohio	3108
'33	Gil Zunker, Milwaukee, Wis.	2060	Flaig Opticians, Covington, Ky.	3021
'34	Walt Reppenhagen, Detroit, Mich.	1972	Strohs, Detroit, Mich.	3083
'35	Ora Mayer, San Francisco, Calif.	2022	Wolfe Tire Service, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3029
'36	John Murphy, Indianapolis, Ind.	2006	Falls City Hi-Bru, Indianapolis, Ind.	3089
'37	Max Stein, Belleville, Ill.	2070	Krakov Furniture, Detroit, Mich.	3118
'38	Don Beatty, Jackson, Mich.	1978	Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill.	3234
'39	Joe Wilman, Chicago, Ill.	2028	Fife Electric, Detroit, Mich.	3151
'40	Fred Fisher, Buffalo, N. Y.	2001	Monarch Beer, Chicago, Ill.	3047
'41	Harold Kelly, South Bend, Ind.	2013	Vogel Bros., Forest Park, Ill.	3065
'42	Stan Moskal, Saginaw, Mich.	1973	Budweiser, Chicago, Ill.	3131
'46	Joe Wilman, Chicago, Ill.	2054	Llo-da-mar Bowl, Santa Monica, Calif.	3023
'47	Junie McMahon, Chicago	1965	Eddie and Earl Linsz, Cleveland, Ohio	3032

WOMAN'S INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CONGRESS CHAMPIONS

Source: Emma Phaler, Secretary, Woman's International Bowling Congress, Inc.

Year	Singles	Score	Doubles	Score
'29	Mrs. Agnes Higgins, Chicago	637	M. Smith—D. McQuade, Chicago	1123
'30	Anita Rump, Fort Wayne	613	F. Trettin—M. Warmbier, Chicago	1173
'31	Mrs. Myrtle Schulte, St. Louis	650	Z. Baker—G. Pomeroy, Detroit	1145
'32	Audrey McVay, Kansas City, Mo.	668	M. Frank—E. Kirg, Chicago	1218
'33	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	628	V. Peters—M. Kite, Syracuse, N. Y.	1135
'34	Marie Clemensen, Chicago	712	F. Trettin—D. McQuade, Chicago	1190
'35	Marie Warmbier, Chicago	652	E. Hauller—B. Simon, San Antonio	1219
'36	Mrs. Ella Burmeister, Madison, Wis.	612	Mrs. A. Lindermann—Mrs. L. Baldy, Milwaukee	1116
'37	Mrs. Anna Gottstine, Buffalo	647	L. Franke—G. Weber, Fort Wayne	1230
'38	Mrs. Rose Warner, Waukegan, Ill.	622	F. Probert—E. Sablatnik, St. Louis	1215
'39	Helen Hengstler, Detroit	626	C. Powers—B. Reus, Grand Rapids	1130
'40	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	626	T. Morris—D. Burmeister Miller, Chicago	1181
'41	Nancy Huff, Los Angeles	662	J. Pittinger—M. J. Hogan, Los Angeles	1155
'42	Tillie Taylor, Newark, N. J.	659	S. Hartrick—C. Allen, Detroit	1204
'46	Val Mikiel, Detroit	682	V. Focazio—P. Dusher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1251
'47	Agnes Junker, Indianapolis, Ind.	650	Candice Miller—E. Beard, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	1245
Year	All-events	Score	Team	Score
'29	Mrs. Emma Jaeger, Toledo	1700	Harvey's Market Sq. Rec., Kansas City	2538
'30	Mrs. Selva Twyford, Chicago	1727	Finucane Ladies, Chicago	2784
'31	Mrs. M. Schulte, St. Louis	1742	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2748
'32	Marie Warmbier, Chicago	1807	Martin Breitt Realtors, St. Louis	2667
'33	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	1765	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2864
'34	Mrs. Esther Ryan, Milwaukee	1763	Tommy Dolls Five, Cincinnati	2616
'35	Marie Warmbier, Chicago	1911	Alberti Jewelers, Chicago	2765
'36	Mrs. Ella Burmeister, Madison, Wis.	1683	Easty Five, Cleveland	2617
'37	Mrs. Louise Stockdale, Detroit	1761	The Heil Uniform Heat, Milwaukee	2685
'38	Dorothy Burmeister, Chicago	1843	The Heil Uniform Heat, Milwaukee	2706
'39	Ruth Troy, Dayton, Ohio	1724	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee	2613
'40	Mrs. Tess Morris, Chicago	1777	Logan Square Buicks, Chicago	2689
'41	Mrs. Sally Twyford, Aurora, Ill.	1799	Rovick Bowling Shoes, Chicago	2661
'42	Nina Van Camp, Chicago	1888	Logan Square Buicks, Chicago	2815
'46	Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago	1835	Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis	2721
'47	Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati	1826	Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee	2987

TOP BOWLERS FOR 1945-47 SEASON

(Selected in nation-wide poll by the National Bowling Writers Association.)

1. Buddy Bomar, Chicago
2. Joe Wilman, Chicago
3. Andy Varipapa, Hempstead, N. Y.
4. Ned Day, West Allis, Wis.
5. Hank Lauman, St. Louis
6. Junie McMahon, Chicago
7. Albie Brandt, Lockport, N. Y.
8. Walter Ward, Cleveland
9. Joe Norris, Chicago
10. Mort Luby, Chicago

DUCK PINS

Source: A. L. Ebersole, Executive Secretary, National Duck Pin Bowling Congress.

WORLD RECORDS (MEN)

Individual	
Event and record holder	Score
Single game—Eddie Funaro, New Haven, Conn.	239
3-game set—Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass.	542
4-game set—John Miller-Nova Hamilton, Baltimore (tie)	610
5-game set—Astor Clarke, Washington, D. C.	782
6-game set—Mike Dziadik, Derby, Conn.	912
7-game set—Joe LaMastra, Bridgeport, Conn.	1,053
8-game set—Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn.	1,160
9-game set—Wally Pipp, Hartford, Conn.	1,318
10-game set—Winny Guerke, Baltimore	1,482
Season average—Hal Tucker, Baltimore	131-82

Doubles

Single game—W. Christiano-J. Silk, Norwalk, Conn.	352
3-game set—R. Haines-A. Felter, Baltimore	918
4-game set—W. Christiano-S. Pawlak, Westport, Conn.	1,120
5-game set—N. Hamilton-N. Paye, Baltimore	1,423
6-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore	1,624
7-game set—S. Witkowski, Middletown, Conn.-J. Genovesi, Rockville, Conn.	1,938
8-game set—E. Campbell-L. Selim, Annapolis, Md.	2,128
9-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore	2,431
10-game set—N. Hamilton-W. Guerke, Baltimore	2,720
Season average—P. Harrison-M. Rosenberg, Washington, D. C.	245-10

Teams

Team game—Black Rock, Bridgeport, Conn.	767
3-game set—Hick's Cafe, Baltimore	2,123
5-game set—Kelly Bulck, Baltimore	3,348
10-game set—Park Circle Motor, Baltimore	6,460
15-game set—Popular Club Rec., Baltimore	9,420
Consecutive wins—Franks Tavern, Washington, D. C.	33
Season average—Hick's Cafe, Baltimore	632-70
3-man game—Middletown (Conn.) All-Stars	475
3-man set—Huguley's Bethesda (Md.) Stars	1,249
3-man 5-game set—C. Hildebrand, E. Pickus, N. Hamilton, Baltimore	1,957

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

MEN

	Score
All-events—Frank Guethler, Washington, D. C.	1239
Singles—Winny Guerke, Baltimore, Md.	445
Doubles—Joe Radocy-Checks Balducci, Torrington, Conn.	852
Bethesda Bowling Center, Washington, D. C.	
Team—Ice Palace, Washington, D. C.	1919
Holland Five, Bridgeport, Conn.	
Mixed doubles—William Stalcup-Blanche Wootton, Rosslyn, Va.	795

GAELIC FOOTBALL

Cavan upset Kerry, 17 to 13, in the final of the 1947 All-Ireland Gaelic football championship, played at the Polo Grounds, New York, before 35,000 spectators. This was the first time that the title was decided on other than Irish soil.

ROQUE

Frank Krause of Long Beach, Calif., a former titleholder, won the 1947 national championship tournament of the American Roque Association. Krause beat Cullen Willis of Abilene, Texas, 32 to 0, in the final of the ten-day event, which was held at Wichita, Kans.

WORLD RECORDS (WOMEN)

Individual	
Event and record holder	Score
Single game—Mrs. Peggy Vreeland, West Haven, Conn.	201
3-game set—Fie Reynolds, Milford, Conn.	469
4-game set—Vickie Craggan, Washington, D. C.	555
5-game set—Maxine Allen, Durham, N. C.	720
6-game set—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.	835
7-game set—Kitty Kendrick, Rosslyn, Va.	932
8-game set—Naomi Zimmerman, Baltimore	1,005
9-game set—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.	1,202
10-game set—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.	1,355
Season average—Ida Simmons, Norfolk, Va.	121-16

Doubles

Single game—A. Mullaney-M. Linthicum and B. James-E. Harris, Baltimore (tie)	310
3-game set—A. Levy-D. Smith, Norfolk, Va.	798
4-game set—E. Brose-T. McDonough, Baltimore	966
5-game set—A. Mullaney-A. Lucas, Baltimore	1,252
6-game set—E. Brewer-D. Wolford, Baltimore	1,417
7-game set—S. M. Easton-F. Oeschler, Baltimore	1,659
8-game set—T. McDonough-E. Brose, Baltimore	1,905
10-game set—A. Mullaney-K. Utara, Baltimore	2,278
Season average—N. Zimmerman-M. Tuckey, Baltimore	217

Teams

Team game—Aristocrat Dairy, Baltimore	680
3-game set—Virginia Dairy, Richmond, Va.	1,886
5-game set—Health Center Girls, Norfolk, Va.	2,896
10-game set—Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C.	5,438
Season average (36 games)—Recreation Girls, Baltimore	557-20
Consecutive wins—Bookies, Richmond, Va.	37
3-woman 7-game set—J. Simmons, J. White, E. Lieb, Baltimore	2,433

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

WOMEN

All-events—Lorraine Gulli, Washington, D. C.	1117
Singles—Florence Reynolds, Watertown, Conn.	410
Doubles—Lorraine Gulli-Ingomar Moen, Washington, D. C.	727
Team—Dundalk Center, Baltimore, Md.	1740

THE ASHES, 1946-47

Australia won three of the five test matches with England and drew the other two to retain "The Ashes," mythical symbol of world cricket supremacy. The term "The Ashes" originated from an obituary notice which appeared in the *Sporting Times* of London in 1882 after Australia had won the test match series for the first time. The notice read:

"In affectionate remembrance of English Cricket, which died at the (London) Oval 29th August, 1882. Deeply lamented by a large circle of sorrowing friends and acquaintances. R.I.P. (N.B.—The body will be cremated and the ashes taken to Australia.)"

Bill Edrich and Denis Compton, England's third wicket pair, set a world batting mark for test cricket competition in the second match of the series with South Africa on June 23, 1947, by putting on 370 runs before their partnership was broken.

SOCCKER

Source: Flannery News Bureau of New York.

National Challenge Cup Winners

Emblematic of United States Championship.

Senior amateur and professional elevens eligible for tournaments.)

1914	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Field Club
1915	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
1916	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
1917	Fall River (Mass.) Rovers
1918	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
1919	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
1920	Ben Miller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1921	Robins Dry Dock F. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1922	Scullin Steel F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1923	Paterson (N. J.) F. C.
1924	Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
1925	Shawsheen S. C., Andover, Mass.
1926	Bethlehem (Pa.) Steel Co. F. C.
1927	Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
1928	New York Nationals S. C.
1929	Hakoah All Stars, New York
1930	Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
1931	Fall River (Mass.) F. C.
1932	New Bedford (Mass.) F. C.
1933	Stix, Baer & Fuller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1934	Stix, Baer & Fuller F. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1935	Central Breweries S. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1936	First German American S. C., Philadelphia
1937	New York Americans S. C.
1938	Sparta A. B. A., Chicago, Ill.
1939	St. Mary's Celtic S. C., New York
1940	No official champion*
1941	Pawtucket (R. I.) F. C.
1942	Gallatin S. C., Pittsburgh
1943	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hispano S. C.
1944	Brooklyn (N. Y.) Hispano S. C.
1945	Brookhattan S. C., New York
1946	Vikings, Chicago
1947	Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.

*Finalists: Baltimore (Md.) S. C. and Sparta A. B. A., Chicago, Ill.

National Amateur Challenge Cup Winners

1923	No official champion*
1924	Fleisher Yarn F. C., Philadelphia
1925	Toledo (Ohio) F. C.
1926	Defenders F. C., New Bedford, Mass.
1927	Heidelberg (Pa.) F. C.
1928	No official champion†
1929	Heidelberg (Pa.) F. C.
1930	Raffies F. C., Fall River, Mass.
1931	Goodyear F. C., Akron, Ohio
1932	Shamrock S. C., Cleveland, Ohio
1933	German American S. C., Philadelphia
1934	German American S. C., Philadelphia
1935	W. W. Riehl S. C., Castle Shannon, Pa.
1936	First German S. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1937	Highlander F. C., Trenton, N. J.
1938	Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
1939	St. Michael's A. C., Fall River, Mass.
1940	Morgan Strasser S. C., Morgan, Pa.
1941	Fall River (Mass.) S. C.
1942	Fall River (Mass.) S. C.
1943	Morgan Strasser S. C., Morgan, Pa.
1944	Eintracht S. C., New York
1945	Eintracht S. C., New York
1946	Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.
1947	Ponta Delgada F. C., Fall River, Mass.

*Medals to semifinalists: Fleisher Yarn F. C., Philadelphia; Roxbury (Mass.) F. C.; Jeannette (Pa.) F. C.; Swedish American A. A., Chicago, Ill. †Finalists: Powers-Hudson-Essex F. C., Fall River, Mass.; and Swedish American A. C., Detroit, Mich.

Cubans Triumph in Tuna Contest

A six-man team from Cuba won the Alton B. Sharp Trophy, emblematic of the world tuna-angling championship, at the international matches at Wedgeport, Nova Scotia, last September. The Cubans tallied 5,063 points, with the United States second with 3,073 points. The British Empire team finished third and last with 2,487 points

SOFTBALL

Source: M. J. Pauley, Executive Secretary, Amateur Softball Association.

World Amateur Champions

Year	Men
1933	J. L. Gills, Chicago, Ill.
1934	Ke-Nash-A's, Kenosha, Wis.
1935	Crimson Coaches, Toledo, Ohio
1936	Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
1937	Briggs Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
1938	Pohlers, Cincinnati, Ohio
1939	Carr's, Covington, Ky.
1940	Kodak Park, Rochester, N. Y.
1941	Bendix Brakes, South Bend, Ind.
1942	Deep Rock Oilers, Tulsa, Okla.
1943	Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1944	Hammer Field, Fresno, Calif.
1945	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1946	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
1947	Zollners, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Women
Great Northerns, Chicago, Ill.
Hart Motors, Chicago, Ill.
Bloomer Girls, Cleveland, Ohio
National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
National Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
J. J. Kreig's, Alameda, Calif.
J. J. Kreig's, Alameda, Calif.
Arizona Ramblers, Phoenix, Ariz.
Higgins Midgets, Tulsa, Okla.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Lind & Pomeroy, Portland, Ore.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.
Jax Maids, New Orleans, La.

BILLIARDS

APPARENTLY nobody knows where billiards originated. Some trace the game back to ancient Greece or early Egyptian days; others insist it originated in France or England in medieval times. Shakespeare must have believed the Egyptian tale, because in *Antony and Cleopatra* he has Cleopatra saying: "Let's to billiards; come, Charmian." There is an illustration of Louis XIV of France playing billiards in 1694 and using a shovel-shaped stick to set the "cue ball" in motion, from which it is evident that the pointed cue was a later development.

Certainly the game was popular in England and on the Continent in the 17th

and 18th Centuries and early settlers in North America are supposed to have introduced the game here. How to apply "english" to a billiard ball was discovered by Jack Carr, an Englishman, in 1820. A Frenchman named Mingaud is credited with having invented the "draw" shot at about the same time and also to have devised leather tips for wooden cues. Championship competition, amateur and professional, is a modern development in billiards. The first formal professional tournament held in the United States took place in New York in 1863 with eight players competing. The first three-cushion tournament was held in St. Louis in 1878.

Billiards Statistics

Source: Chas. C. Peterson, President, Billiard Association of America.

World 18.2 Balk-line Champions

1903-05 Maurice Vignaux	1908 George F. Slosson	1910-20 Willie Hoppe	1926 Erich Hagenlacher
1906 George F. Slosson	1908 George B. Sutton	1921-22 Jake Schaefer, Jr.	1927 Welker Cochran
1906-07 George B. Sutton	1909 Ora C. Morningstar	1923-24 Willie Hoppe	1928 Edward Horemans
1907 Willie Hoppe	1909 Calvin Demarest	1925 Edward Horemans*	1929-33 Jake Schaefer, Jr.
1907 Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1910 Harry P. Cline	1925 Jake Schaefer, Jr.	1934-46 Welker Cochran

*Disputed match. Schaefer won play-off.

18.2 BALK-LINE RECORDS

Year	Holder	Points	Year	Holder	Points	
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run (game).....	400	1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average match... 93.75
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run match.....	432	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run exhibition match... 585
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High average.....	400	1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average 2400 pts. 120
1925	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average tournament.....	57.14	1926	Welker Cochran	High run exhibition..... 684

World 18.1 Balk-line Champions

1903-05 Maurice Vignaux	1908 Jacob Schaefer, Sr.	1909-11 Willie Hoppe	1914-26 Willie Hoppe
1906 Willie Hoppe	1908 George B. Sutton*	1912 George B. Sutton	1926-27 Jake Schaefer, Jr.
1907 George B. Sutton	1908 George F. Slosson	1913 Ora C. Morningstar	1927-46 Willie Hoppe
1907 Willie Hoppe			

*By forfeit.

18.1 BALK-LINE RECORDS

Year	Holder	Points	Year	Holder	Points	
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High run in match play.....	212	1927	Welker Cochran...High run in exhibition.....	353
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High single average in match play.....	60	1927	Welker Cochran...High single average in exhibi- tion.....	150
1926	Jake Schaefer, Jr.	High grand average in match play.....	36	1927	Welker Cochran...High grand average in exhibi- tion.....	61

FINAL STANDING OF WORLD THREE-CUSHION TITLE TOURNEY, 1947 (At Chicago, March 4 to 15)

	W.	L.	High run	Best game		W.	L.	High run	Best game
Willie Hoppe, White Plains, N. Y....	8	1	8	33	Joe Procita, Gloversville, N. Y....	4	5	11	52
Arthur Rubin, Brooklyn.....	7	2	9	33	Howard Lindley, Minneapolis....	4	5	7	44
Jay Bozeman, Vallejo, Calif.....	6	3	9	39	Allen Hall, Chicago.....	3	6	8	36
Willie Mosconi, Kansas City, Mo..	5	4	9	52	John Fitzpatrick, Los Angeles....	2	7	10	51
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia.....	4	5	10	43	Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.....	2	7	11	46

World Three-cushion Champions

1878	Leon Magnus	1912	Joe Carney	1919	Alfredo DeOro	1932	Augie Kieckhefer
1899	W. H. Catton	1912	John Horgan	1919	R. L. Cannafax	1933	Welker Cochran
1900	Eugene Carter	1913-14	Alfredo DeOro	1920	John Layton	1934	John Layton
1900	Lloyd Jevne	1915	George Moore	1921	Augie Kieckhefer	1935	Welker Cochran
1907	Harry P. Cline	1915	William H. Huey	1921-23	John Layton	1936	Willie Hoppe
1908	John Daly	1916	Alfredo DeOro	1923	Tiff Denton	1937	Welker Cochran
1908	Thomas Hueston	1916	Charles Ellis	1924	R. L. Cannafax	1938	Welker Cochran
1908-09	Alfredo DeOro	1916	Charles McCourt	1925	R. L. Cannafax	1939	Joe Chamaco
1910	Fred Eames	1916	Hugh Heal	1926-27	Otto Reiselt	1940-44	Willie Hoppe
1910	Alfredo DeOro	1916	George Moore	1927	Augie Kieckhefer	1944	Welker Cochran
1910	John Daly	1917	Charles McCourt	1928	Otto Reiselt	1945-46	Welker Cochran
1910	Thomas Hueston	1917	R. L. Cannafax	1928-29	John Layton	1947	Willie Hoppe
1911	John Daly	1917-18	Alfredo DeOro	1930	John Layton		
1911	Alfredo DeOro	1918-19	Augie Kieckhefer	1931	Arthur Thurnblad		

THREE-CUSHION RECORDS

High Runs

Year	Holder	Event	Points
1915	Charles Morin	Tournament (Pro)	18
1919	Tiff Denton	Tournament (World)	17
1926	John Layton	Interstate League	18
1927	Willie Hoppe	American League	20
1928	Willie Hoppe	Exhibition vs. C. C. Peterson	25
1930	Gus Copulos	Tournament (World)	17
1936	Willie Hoppe	Match play	15
1939	Joe Chamaco	National League*	18
1940	Tiff Denton	Tournament†	17
1945	Willie Hoppe	Match play‡	20

*No safeties. †Safeties. ‡No safeties; optional cue ball first shot of inning.

High Averages—Best Game

Year	Holder	Points	Event
1925	Otto Reiselt	50 in 16 innings	Interstate League
1925	Otto Reiselt	100 in 57 innings	Interstate League
1925	Otto Reiselt	150 in 104 innings	Interstate League
1930	John Layton	50 in 23 innings	Tournament
1939	Joe Chamaco	50 in 23 innings	National League*
1940	Jay N. Bozeman	50 in 23 innings	Tournament†
1945	Willie Hoppe	50 in 20 innings	Tournament‡
1945	Welker Cochran	60 in 20 innings	Match

*No safeties. †Safeties. ‡No safeties; optional cue ball first shot of inning.

World Pocket Billiard Champions

1878-80	Cyrille Dion	1898	Jerome Keogh	1909	John Kling	1930	Erwin Rudolph
1881	Gottlieb Wahlstrom	1899-1900	Alfredo DeOro	1910	Thomas Hueston	1930-32	Ralph Greenleaf
1882-83	Albert Frey	1901	Frank Sherman	1910	Jerome Keogh	1933-34	Erwin Rudolph
1884	J. L. Malone	1901	Alfredo DeOro	1910-12	Alfredo DeOro	1935	Andrew Ponzi
1886-87	Albert Frey	1902	William Clearwater	1912	R. J. Ralph	1936	James Caras
1887	J. L. Malone (f)	1902	Grant Eby	1913	Alfredo DeOro	1937	Ralph Greenleaf
1887-88	Alfredo DeOro	1903	Alfredo DeOro	1913-15	Bennie Allen	1938	James Caras
1888	Frank Powers	1904	Alfredo DeOro	1916	John Layton	1939	James Caras
1889	Albert Frey	1905	Jerome Keogh (f)	1916-18	Frank Taberski	1940	Andrew Ponzi (l)
1889	Alfredo DeOro	1905	Alfredo DeOro	1919-24	Ralph Greenleaf	1941	Willie Mosconi (l)
1890	H. Manning	1905	Thomas Hueston (f)	1925	Frank Taberski	1941	Erwin Rudolph (t)
1891	Frank Powers (f)	1906	Thomas Hueston	1926	Ralph Greenleaf	1942	Irving Crane (m)
1892-94	Alfredo DeOro	1906	John Horgan	1926	Erwin Rudolph	1942	Willie Mosconi (t)
1895	William Clearwater	1906	Jerome Keogh	1926	Thomas Hueston	1943	Andrew Ponzi (m)
1895	Alfredo DeOro	1907	Thomas Hueston	1927	Frank Taberski	1944	Willie Mosconi (m)
1896	Frank Stewart (f)	1908	Thomas Hueston	1927-28	Ralph Greenleaf	1945	Willie Mosconi
1897	Grant Eby	1908	Frank Sherman	1928	Frank Taberski	1946	Willie Mosconi
1897	Jerome Keogh	1908	Alfredo DeOro	1929	Ralph Greenleaf	1946	Irving Crane (t)
1898	William Clearwater	1909	Charles Weston	1929	Frank Taberski	1947	Willie Mosconi (m)

(f) Forfeit. (l) League play. (t) Tourney. (m) Match.

POCKET BILLIARD RECORDS
(14.1 Championship Game)

Event	Points	Holder	Year	Event	Points	Holder	Year
Tournament—high run	126	Ralph Greenleaf	1929	Tournament—best game in innings	2	Ralph Greenleaf	1929
Tournament—high run	125	Bennie Allen	1935	Tournament—best game in innings	2	Willie Mosconi	1945
Tournament—high run	125	George Kelly	1935	Match—high run for single game	127	Willie Mosconi	1945
Tournament—high run	125	Willie Mosconi	1945	Match—high run for single game	127	James Caras	1946
Exhibition—high run	309	Irving Crane	1939	Match—high run in continuous play	153	Andrew Ponzi	1934
Exhibition—high run	309	Willie Mosconi	1945				
Tournament—high single game average	63	Ralph Greenleaf	1929				
Tournament—high grand average	11.02	Ralph Greenleaf	1929				

National Amateur 18.2 Balk-line Champions

1909—H. A. Wright
1910—E. W. Gardner
1911—J. F. Poggenburg
1912—M. D. Brown
1913—Joseph Mayer
1914—E. W. Gardner
1915—Nathan Hall

1916—C. Huston
1917—Dave McAndless
1918—Percy Collins
1919—C. Heddon
1920—E. T. Appleby
1921—Percy Collins
1922—E. T. Appleby*

1923—Percy Collins†
1924—E. T. Appleby
1925—F. S. Appleby
1926-28—John Clinton
1929—E. T. Appleby‡
1929—Percy Collins‡

1929—M. C. Walgren‡
1930—Percy Collins
1931—E. T. Appleby
1932—Albert Poensgen§
1933—Albert Poensgen§
1934-40—Edmund Soussa

*International champion. †National 18.1 champion—F. S. Appleby. ‡Amateur Billiard Association. §International champion.

National Amateur Three-cushion Champions

1910—Pierre Maupome
1911—Charles Morin
1919—Arthur Newman
1920—W. B. Huey
1921—Earl Lookabaugh
1922—Frank Flemming
1923—Robert M. Lord

1924—Frank Flemming
1925-26—Dr. A. J. Harris
1927—Dr. L. P. Macklin
1928—J. N. Bozeman
1929—Charles Jordan
1929—Max Shimon
1930—Joseph Hall

1930—Max Shimon
1930—R. B. Harper
1931—Frank Flemming
1931-35—Edward Lee
1936—Edward Lee*
1937—A. Primeau

1938—Gene Deardorff
1939-45—Gene Deardorff
1945-46—C. T. Vandenoever
1946—Edward Lee
1946—Robert M. Lord†
1947—Robert M. Lord†

*World champion. †Events limited to athletic clubs.

National Amateur Pocket Billiard Champions

1912—A. Hyman
1913—J. H. Shoemaker
1914—No tournament
1915-22—J. H. Shoemaker
1923—E. F. Reynolds
1924—J. H. Shoemaker

1925—Carl A. Vaughan
1926—Clarence Hurd
1927—J. H. Shoemaker
1928—J. Collins
1929—Cy. Yellin

1930—J. H. Shoemaker
1931—Robert Cole
1931—J. H. Shoemaker*
1932—E. Fagin
1932—J. H. Shoemaker*

1933—E. Fagin
1933—J. H. Shoemaker*
1934-35—J. H. Shoemaker
1936-37—E. C. Rogers
1938-40—Arthur Cranfield

*By challenge.

ICE SKATING

Speed

Source: Amateur Skating Union of the United States

NATIONAL SENIOR AMATEUR RECORDS

(Made in competition)

MEN'S OUTDOOR

Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date
220 yd.	18.1	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	1/10/43
	35.4	Charles Gorman	Lake Placid	2/14/27
440 yd....	35.4	Ken Bartholomew	St. Paul	1/25/42
	35.4	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	2/15/42
880 yd.	1:14.2	Robert Fitzgerald	Minneapolis	1/7/45
¼ mi.	1:55.8	Clas Thunberg	Saranac Lake	2/15/26
1 mi.	2:38.2	Clas Thunberg	Lake Placid	2/12/26
2 mi.	5:33.8	Eddie Schroeder	Minneapolis	1/30/34
3 mi.	8:19.6	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	2/14/30
5 mi.	14:30.4	Ross Robinson	Lake Placid	2/12/27

MEN'S INDOOR

Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date
220 yd.	18	F. Robson	Boston	1/13/11
½ mi.	23.8	C. Gorman	St. John's*	3/1/27
440 yd.	36.8	C. Gorman	St. John's	2/27/25
880 yd.	1:15.6	B. O'Sickey	Pittsburgh	3/1/16
¾ mi.	2:00.4	P. Johnston	Cleveland	3/2/23
1 mi.	2:41.2	Morris Wood-		
		F. Robson	Pittsburgh	2/13/04
2 mi.	5:54.8	R. Heckenbach	St. Paul	1/30/37
3 mi.	8:58.8	P. Johnston	Pittsburgh	2/19/27
4 mi.	13:41.8	Joe Moore	Brooklyn	2/7/27
5 mi.	15:42.2	F. Stack	Chicago	2/8/30

WOMEN'S OUTDOOR

Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date
220 yd.	20.2	Maddy Horn	Saranac Lake	2/11/39
440 yd.	39.4	L. Neitzel	Minneapolis	2/3/29
880 yd.	1:25.9	Maddy Horn	Escanaba*	1/13/40
¼ mi.	2:17	Dot Franey	Minneapolis	1/16/37
1 mi.	3:06.1	Maddy Horn	Oconomowoc†	1/24/37

*Michigan. †Wisconsin.

WOMEN'S INDOOR

Event	Time	Holder	Place	Date
220 yd.	21.6	Dot Franey	St. Paul	2/15/36
440 yd.	41.6	Dot Franey	St. Paul	2/16/36
880 yd.	1:27	Leila B. Potter	Pittsburgh	3/6/26
¾ mi.	2:18.1	Kit Klein	Chicago	2/2/35
1 mi.	3:15.6	Maddy Horn	Chicago	4/1/38

*New Brunswick, Canada.

SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONS, 1947

World—Lasse Parkkinen, Finland
World 500-meter—Sverre Farstad, Norway
World 5,000-meter—Lasse Parkkinen
North American—Mario Trafeli, Detroit
Women's North American—Betty Mitchell, Winnipeg

National—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis
Women's National—Gerry Scott, Minneapolis
Canadian—Frank Stack, Winnipeg
Women's Canadian—Betty Mitchell

Figure Skating

Source: Art Goodfellow, Editor, *National Ice Skating Guide*,
104 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1896	Gilbert Fuchs, Germany	
1897	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1898	H. Grenander, Sweden	
1899	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1900	Gustav Hugel, Austria	
1901	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1902	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1903	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1904	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1905	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	
1906	Gilbert Fuchs, Germany	Madge Syers, England
1907	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Madge Syers, England
1908	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1909	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1910	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Lily Kronberger, Hungary
1911	Ulrich Salchow, Sweden	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1912	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1913	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1914	Gosta Sandahl, Sweden	Meray Horvath, Hungary
1915-21	No competition	No competition
1922	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1923	Fritz Kachler, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1924	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1925	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1926	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Mrs. Szabo Plank, Austria
1927	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1928	Willi Boeckl, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1929	Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden	Sonja Henie, Norway
1930	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1931	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1932	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1933	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1934	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1935	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1936	Karl Schafer, Austria	Sonja Henie, Norway
1937	Felix Kaspar, Austria	Cecilia Colledge, England
1938	Felix Kaspar, Austria	Megan Taylor, England
1939	Graham Sharp, England	Megan Taylor, England
1940-1946	No competition	No competition
1947	Hans Gerschweiler, Switzerland	Barbara A. Scott, Canada

World Champions, 1947

Pairs—Michelin Lannoy and Clair Baugniet, Belgium.

European Champions

Men—Hans Gerschweiler, Switzerland.
Women—Barbara Ann Scott, Ottawa, Canada.

Babe Zaharias Turns Professional

Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias won the women's British golf championship at Gullane, Scotland, in June, 1947, and turned professional the following month after receiving an offer of \$300,000. The victory in the British event was the first for an American-born player. Mrs. Zaharias captured sixteen tournaments in succession before surrendering her amateur status.

Coaching Berths Filled

Robert J. H. (Bob) Kiphuth of Yale and Mike Peppe of Ohio State will coach the United States men's swimming and diving

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONS

Year	Men	Women
1914	Norman Scott	Theresa Weld
1915-17	No competition	No competition
1918	Nathaniel Niles	Mrs. R. S. Beresford
1919	No competition	No competition
1920	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Weld
1921	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1922	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1923	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1924	Sherwin Badger	Theresa Blanchard
1925	Nathaniel Niles	Beatrix Loughran
1926	C. I. Christenson	Beatrix Loughran
1927	Nathaniel Niles	Beatrix Loughran
1928	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1929	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1930	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1931	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1932	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1933	Roger Turner	Suzanne Davis
1934	Roger Turner	Maribel Y. Vinson
1935	Robin Lee	Maribel Y. Vinson
1936	Robin Lee	Maribel Y. Vinson
1937	Robin Lee	Joan Tozzer
1938	Robin Lee	Joan Tozzer
1939	Robin Lee	Joan Tozzer
1940	Eugene Turner	Jane Vaughn
1941	Eugene Turner	Jane V. Sullivan
1942	Bobby Specht	Gretchen Merrill
1943	Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr.	Gretchen Merrill
1944	Omitted	Gretchen Merrill
1945	Omitted	Gretchen Merrill
1946	Richard Button	Gretchen Merrill
1947	Richard Button	Gretchen Merrill

Other U. S. Champions, 1947

Pairs—Yvonne Sherman and Robert J. Swenning, New York.
Fours—St. Paul (Janet Gerhauser, Marilyn Thomsen, John Nightingdale and Marilyn Harold Thomsen).
Dance—Lois Waring, Baltimore, and Walter Bainbridge, Washington, D. C.
Team—St. Paul F. S. C.

North American Champions

Men—Richard Button, Englewood, N. J.
Women—Barbara Ann Scott.
Dance—Lois Waring and Walter Bainbridge.
Pairs—Suzanne Morrow-Wallace Diestelmeyer, Toronto S. C.

BOBSLEDDING CHAMPIONS, 1947

World

Two-man—Charles Feierabend-E. Waser, Switzerland.

North American

Two-man—Fred Fortune, Jr.-Schuyler Carron, Lake Placid B. C.
Four-man—Ausable Forks.

National A. A. U.

Two-man—Tuffy Latour-Jim Bickford, Saranac Lake B. C.
Four-man—Saranac Lake.

teams for the 1948 Olympics. Ray Daughters of the Washington A. C., Seattle, will direct the women's squad.

CYCLING

THE ORIGIN and early history of the sport of cycling probably should be sought in the law volumes that contain the court records of decisions in patent cases. There was much dispute and litigation over the priority of inventions and improvements in the development of the bicycle. The fundamental idea of a wheeled frame on which a man could stand or sit and propel himself along a road goes back as far as the time of the Ptolemies in Egypt, but nothing progressive was done about it until a Frenchman named de Sivrac, in 1769, invented a tricycle on which he sat and rolled along by pushing his feet against the ground. There were various two-wheeled and three-wheeled improvements developed by French, German and English experimenters in the next century or so. The frames were better; steering with the front wheel was a new feature; handlebars were of more convenient design and adjustable seats were added. But the rider still pushed himself along with his feet until, about 1820, somebody had the bright idea of rotating the front wheel with a geared device, the rider furnishing the power by

pushing and pulling handlebars mounted on a spindle. Pedals came along about 1840 and, in the case of bicycles, were attached to the front wheel that grew to be much larger than the rear wheel. Solid rubber tires began to replace iron tires in 1869.

There was a long legal dispute about credit for the invention of the "safety bicycle" with two wheels of equal size and pedals attached to a sprocket that, through gears and a chain, applied power to the rear wheel but, in any case, the "safety" or modern bicycle had just about driven the old "high-wheeler" off the roads by 1890. Pneumatic tires were invented in 1888 by J. B. Dunlop, a Scotsman who was a practising veterinarian in Belfast, Ireland, and in a few years all the better bicycles were using pneumatic tires. But when Dunlop tried to patent his invention, it was discovered that a stranger named R. W. Thomson had taken out an English patent on such an idea in 1845. The Pickwick Bicycle Club, founded in London, 1870, was the first bicycle organization. The League of American Wheelmen was organized in 1880.

Cycling Statistics

Source: Amateur Bicycle League of America, Inc.

NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Where held	Year	Winner	Where held
1921	Arthur Nieminsky, New York	Washington, D. C.	1935	Cecil Hursey, Georgia	Atlantic City
1922	Carl Hambacher, New Jersey	Atlantic City	1936	Jackie Simes, New Jersey	St. Louis
1923	Charles Barclay, California	Chicago	1937	Charles Bergna, New Jersey	Buffalo
1924	Charlie Winter, New York	Buffalo	1939	Martin Deras, California	Columbus
1925	Edward Merkner, Illinois	St. Louis	1940	Furman Kugler, New Jersey	Detroit
1926	Edward Merkner, Illinois	Philadelphia	1941	Marvin Thomson, Illinois	Pasadena, Calif.
1927	Jimmy Walthour, Jr., New York	Louisville	1945	Ted Smith, New York	Chicago
1928	R. J. Connor, District of Columbia	Kenosha, Wis.	1946	Don Hester, California	Columbus
1929	Sergio Matteini, New York	Newark, N. J.	1947	Ted Smith, New York	Philadelphia
1930	Bobby Thomas, Wisconsin	Kenosha, Wis.			

National Amateur Championships, 1947

(At Philadelphia, Aug. 16-17)

LEADING FINISHERS

Senior		Junior		Girls	
	Pts.		Pts.		Pts.
1. Ted Smith	11	1. Joe Clrone	13	1. Doris Travani	11
2. Jack Heid	10	2. Art Stahlberg	11	2. Doris Kessel	10
3. James Lauf	9	3. Karl Wettberg	4	3. Dolores Lussier	7
4. Warren Bare	7	4. Gordon Eddy	2	4. Gay Juner	3

OTHER CHAMPIONS

Mile—M. Thomson	10 miles—W. Bare
5 miles—J. Heid	25 miles—T. Smith

Frans Gielen of Belgium won the six-day international bicycle race around Sweden last August.

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Professional—Joseph Scherens, Belgium
Middle-distance speed—Raoul Lesueur, France
Amateur speed—Reginald Harris, Great Britain

AMATEUR BICYCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA RECORDS

Source: George Knopf, Chairman, Records Committee, A.B.L.A.

ROAD COMPETITION—SCRATCH

Distance, mi.	Time	Record-holder and where made	Date
1/4	:29%	B. W. King, Atlantic City, N. J.	Sept. 16, 1922
1/4	:38%	Charles Winters, Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 8, 1923
1/2	1:04%	John Leahy, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 11, 1927
		Henry Surman	
1	2:02	R. L. Guthridge, Westfield, N. J.	Aug. 8, 1908
		S. C. Haberle	
2	4:46%	Theodore Becker, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 10, 1927
3	7:18%	Don Sheldon, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 18, 1946
5	11:59%	Jack Heid, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 17, 1946
10	23:59%	Don Hester, Columbus, Ohio	Aug. 17, 1946
15	48:40%	Jackie W. Simes, Jr., Washington, D. C.	Oct. 11, 1936
20	45:22	A. E. Wahl, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 4, 1921
25	1:02:14	Charles R. Thomas, Tonawanda, N. Y.	Sept. 6, 1937
50	2:02:00	Leo Adams, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 14, 1935
100	4:33:25%	Louis Maltese, Union City, N. J., to South Philadelphia, Pa.	June 6, 1926

DISTANCE AGAINST TIME

Hours	Distance, mi.	Record-holder and where made	Date
1	23.7	Warren Bare, Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 22, 1946
2	46.2	Warren Bare, Philadelphia, Pa.	Sept. 22, 1946
3	62.2	George L. Thorpe, San Francisco, Calif.	Aug. 20, 1944
4	75.8	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
5	102.6	August Nogora, Washington, D. C.	July 3, 1921
6	109.2*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
7	125.2*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
8	141.8*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
9	157.2*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
10	173.7*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
11	191 *	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943
12	204.2*	Thomas Smeriglio, Freeport, N. Y.	Oct. 24, 1943

*Made on a flat macadam track.

NATIONAL ROWING CHAMPIONS, 1947

Source: K. N. Heinz, Secretary, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Single sculls—Ted Dubois, Winnipeg, R. C.
 Association single sculls—Joe McIntyre, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
 Quarter-mile single sculls—John Kieffer, Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia.
 Double sculls—Ottawa R. C. (T. Graves-G. Beaudry).
 Quadruple sculls—Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia.
 Pair-oared shell with coxswain—Vesper B. C., Philadelphia.
 Pair-oared shell without coxswain—West Side R. C., Buffalo.
 4-oared shell with coxswain—West Side R. C., Buffalo.
 4-oared shell without coxswain—Vesper B. C.
 8-oared shell—West Side R. C., Buffalo.
 Intermediate 8-oared shell—Ecorse (Mich.) B. C.
 145-lb. single sculls—Joe Angyal, Jr., New York A. C.
 145-lb. quarter-mile single sculls—Joe Angyal, Jr.
 145-lb. double sculls—Fairmount R. A., Philadelphia (A. Sonzogno—P. Jones).
 145-lb. quadruple sculls—New Rochelle (N. Y.) R. C.
 145-lb. 4-oared shell with coxswain—Detroit B. C.
 145-lb. 8-oared shell—Wyandotte (Mich.) B. C.
 Team (Barnes Trophy)—Ecorse B. C.

British Henley

Diamond Sculls—John B. Kelly, Jr., Philadelphia.
 Thames Challenge Cup—Kent (Conn.) School.

INTERCOLLEGIATE TEAM CHAMPIONS, 1947

Eastern

Assn. of Rowing Colleges—Harvard (sprint)
 Baseball League—Yale
 Basketball League—Columbia
 Boxing Assn.—Syracuse
 Golf Assn.—Princeton
 Gymnastic League—Penn State
 I. C. 4-A indoor track and field—N. Y. U.
 I. C. 4-A outdoor track and field—N. Y. U.
 Nonagonal Games Assn. (track and field)—Harvard
 Swimming Assn.—Rutgers
 Swimming League—Yale
 Tennis Assn.—Cornell and Yale (tie)
 Wrestling Assn.—Lehigh

Big Nine

Baseball—Illinois
 Basketball—Wisconsin
 Fencing—Northwestern
 Golf—Michigan
 Gymnastics—Minnesota
 Swimming—Ohio State
 Tennis—Northwestern
 Track and field (indoor)—Illinois
 Track and field (outdoor)—Illinois
 Wrestling—Illinois

RIFLE AND PISTOL SHOOTING

Source: Raymond J. Stann, National Rifle Association of America.

The X count is used in most small-bore records to break ties. The X-ring on the target is a circle within the 10-ring and in a case where two or more competitors have the same point score, the one with the most X's is declared the winner. (m) Indicates metallic sight used. (a) Indicates any sight used. V-ring (bull's-eye value 5 points) used instead of x-ring on Army target in Palma Course only.

National Outdoor Small-Bore Rifle Records

20 SHOTS, 50 YARDS AND 20 SHOTS, 100 YARDS (DEWAR COURSE)

Event and record holder	Score	Year
Individual—William Woodring	400-37x(m)	1939
Individual—William Woodring	400-37x(a)	1939
2-man team—D. Bashlino-M. Israelson	800(m)	1937
2-man team—T. Randle-V. Moore	799-62x(a)	1939
4-man team—Frazier-Simplex R. C.	1590-97x(m)	1947
4-man team—Dearborn R. C.	1596-97x(a)	1947
5-man team—Glendale, Calif.	1984(m)	1937
5-man team—Boise, Mont.	1988-124x(a)	1940

20 SHOTS, 50 YARDS

Individual—John Crowley	.....	200-19x(m)	1945-47
Individual—Walter Tomsen	.....	200-19x(m)	1945
Individual—Ransford Triggs	.....	200-20x(a)	1946
Individual—Fred Patterson	.....	200-20x(a)	1947
Individual—C. F. Sterbutzel	.....	399-25x(m)	1938
2-man team—C. Petrie-M. Dornas	.....	400-32x(a)	1941
2-man team—H. Greer-J. Wade	.....	400-32x(a)	1941

40 SHOTS, 50 YARDS

Individual—R. D. Triggs	400-39x(m)	1942
Individual—J. F. McCubbin	400-39x(a)	1940

20 SHOTS, 100 YARDS

Individual—Walter Tomsen	200-18x(m)	1945
Individual—Dick Owens		1941
Individual—William Woodring	200-18x(a)	1946
Mixed doubles—A. Blensinger- Eleanor Dunn	400-30x(a)	1944
2-man team—W. Patriquan-C. Rider	400-21x(m)	1940
2-man team—J. Lacy-W. Breuler	400-36x(a)	1939
4-man team—Burbank R. C.	799-42x(a)	1940
4-man team—Gunners Club, L.I.	788-34x(m)	1947
5-man team—McKean R. C.	892-55x(a)	1940

40 SHOTS, 100 YARDS

Individual—Dave Carlson	400-36x(m)	1941
Individual—R. Parry	400-35x(a)	1941
2-man team—D. Carlson-L. Weatherbee	797-54x(a)	1944
4-man team—Los Angeles R. & R. Club	1584(m)	1936
4-man team—Gunner's Club, N. Y.	1589-83x(a)	1946

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Rifle

Smallbore—G. Wayne Moore, Washington, Pa.	3194x3200
Team smallbore—Connecticut State Team	2388x2400
Junior smallbore—Miss Audrey Bockmann, Ridgefield, N. J.	1590x1600
Women's smallbore—Adelaide McCord, Sewickley, Pa.	3179x3200
Intercollegiate—Walter Bowling, Maryland	287x300
Intercollegiate team—Maryland	1408x1500
Interscholastic—Jack Busse, St. Albans, N. Y.	191x200
Interscholastic team—Austin Junior High, El Paso, Texas	734x800

Pistol

All-around—Tech. Sgt. Huelet Benner, Fort Knox, Ky.	2609x2700
Individual—Chief Petty Officer John A. Young, USN, Seattle, Wash.	279x300
Women—Mrs. Rosalind Noble, Dayton, Ohio	1575x1800

A NHL attendance record was set in the Chicago Stadium on Feb. 23, 1947, when 20,004 fans saw the Chicago-Boston game.

20 SHOTS, 50 METERS

Event and record holder	Score	Year
Individual—Arthur Bockmann	200-18x(m)	1944
Individual—Ray Wilson	200-18x(a)	1945
2-man team—C. B. Clark-Joseph Bidwell	397-25x(m)	1947
2-man team—C. Whipple-R. L. Pollum	400-31x(a)	1947
4-man team—East Alton R. & P. Club	792(m)	1937
4-man team—Oreo Gun Club	793-43x(a)	1941
5-man team—American Legion Post 209	970(a)	1938

40 SHOTS, 50 METERS

Individual—Mart Henning	400-34x(m)	1941
Individual—L. T. St. Clair, Jr.	400-37x(a)	1947

20 SHOTS, 200 YARDS

Individual—Charles Whipple	199-12x(m)	1939
Individual—A. F. Goldsborough	200-14x(a)	1936
2-man team—D. Carlson-J. Lacy ..	395-15x(a)	1941
4-man team—Limited Steel Car Corp.	785(a)	1933

15 SHOTS AT EACH RANGE OF 150, 175, AND 200 YARDS (PALMA COURSE)

Individual—T. G. Arnold	225-42v(a)	1934
4-man team—Quinnipiac R. & P. Club	899-151v(a)	1938

SWISS MATCH COURSE

Fired prone at 200 yards until a shot is placed outside bull's-eye.

(C-5 target—bull's-eye diameter, 7.2 inches)

	Bull's eyes	
Individual—Stiles Stevens	98 in row(m)	1936
Individual—Arthur Jackson	324(a)	1940

(Decimal target—bull's-eye diameter, 4 inches)

Individual—Charles Hamby	99(a)	1937
Individual—William Schweitzer	220(m)	1939

U. S. Retains Dewar Rifle Cup

A twenty-man rifle squad representing the United States successfully defended the Dewar Cup, symbolic of international team supremacy, in 1947. The U. S. group totaled 7,932 points in its triangular match with Great Britain and Canada. The triumph was the twenty-second for the United States since Lord Dewar of Great Britain placed the trophy in competition in 1919. Great Britain won the cup in 1926 and 1937, while no other country has ever held it.

HANDBALL CHAMPIONS, 1947

National A. A. U. 4-Wall Softball

Singles—Constantine Lewis, Hollywood, Calif.
Doubles—Sam Haber and Joe Samson, New York.

National A. A. U. 1-Wall Softball

Singles—Vic Herschkowitz, Brooklyn.
Doubles—Fred Geller-Frank Gluckler, New York.

National Outdoor Pistol Records

In the pistol records there are three categories: .22 caliber fire, center fire, and .45 caliber. Center-fire pistols or revolvers must be .32 caliber or larger. (s) Slow fire; (t) timed fire; (r) rapid fire. c—Continued firing until a shot scored outside the 10-ring.

.22 Caliber Pistol or Revolver			
Event and record holder	Score	Year	
20 shots, 50 yd. (s)*—Harry Reeves	198	1940	
20 shots, 25 yd. (s)*—Don Lawrence	192	1940	
20 shots, 25 yd. (t)*—			
H. L. Benner	200 (plus 50c)	1943	
20 shots, 25 yd. (r)*—			
H. L. Benner	200 (plus 25c)	1947	
*1 minute per shot. †20 seconds per 5 shots.			
‡10 seconds per 5 shots.			

NATIONAL MATCH COURSE			
(10 shots slow fire at 50 yd.; 10 shots timed fire at 25 yd.; 10 shots rapid fire at 25 yd.)			
Individual—Alfred Hemming	297	1938	
2-man team—F. O'Conner-G. Huddleston	585	1940	
4-man team—U. S. Treasury	1172	1941	
5-man team—Los Angeles Police	1438	1940	

NRA SHORT COURSE			
(10 shots slow, timed and rapid fire at 25 yd.)			
Individual—C. A. Brown	296	1943	
2-man team—C. A. Brown-P. C. Roettinger	586	1944	

CAMP PERRY COURSE			
(10 shots slow, timed and rapid fire at 25 yd., using 25-yd. rapid-fire target)			
Individual—G. Huddleston	300	1940	
2-man team—F. O'Conner-G. Huddleston	598	1940	
4-man team—Detroit Police	1174	1939	
5-man team—St. Louis Police	1444	1937	

Center-fire Pistol or Revolver			
20 shots, 50 yd. (s)—H. L. Benner	194	1947	
20 shots, 25 yd. (s) { Don Lawrence	190	1941	
C. W. Rossi	190	1947	
20 shots, 25 yd. (t)—			
H. L. Benner	200 (plus 10c)	1947	
20 shots, 25 yd. (r)—Emmett Jones	200	1946	

NATIONAL MATCH COURSE		
Event and record holder	Score	Year
Individual—Alfred Hemming	298	1938
2-man team—Lee Echols-A. Anderson	586	1941
4-man team—U. S. Treasury	1156	1941
5-man team—U. S. Treasury	1419	1939

NRA SHORT COURSE		
Individual—Basil Starkey	296	1943
4-man team—Quantico Marine Team	1144	1943

CAMP PERRY COURSE		
Individual—Alfred Hemming	298	1940
2-man team—A. Hemming-H. Reeves	597	1938
4-man team—U. S. Treasury	1183	1941
5-man team—Los Angeles Police	1464	1938

.45 Caliber Pistol or Revolver		
20 shots, 50 yd. (s)—Harry Reeves	194	1941
20 shots, 25 yd. (t)—J. R. Tucker	199	1940
20 shots, 25 yd. (r)—F. M. O'Connor	198	1942

NATIONAL MATCH COURSE		
Individual—Harry Reeves	292	1941
2-man team—A. W. Hemming-H. Reeves	568	1941
4-man team—Detroit Police	1140	1941
5-man team—U. S. Treasury	1403	1941

NRA SHORT COURSE		
Individual—H. L. Benner	291	1947
2-man team—W. E. Fletcher-J. R. Tucker	548	1941

CAMP PERRY COURSE		
Individual—Harry Reeves	297	1943
2-man team—A. L. Meloche-Lee Echols	570	1941
4-man team—Quantico Marine Team	1146	1944
5-man team—Detroit Police	1455	1941

MOTORCYCLING

Winners of National Championships in 1947

Source: American Motorcycle Association.

Road Races		Motorcycle
Event and where held	Winner and home city	
200 miles (Daytona Beach, Fla.)	Johnny Spiegel, Muskego, Wis.	Indian
100 miles (Laconia, N. H.)	Albi Quattrocchi, Providence, R. I.	Harley-Davidson

Mile Track	
10 miles (Milwaukee)	Floyd Emde, San Diego, Calif.
25 miles (Springfield, Ill.)	Jimmy Chann, Deerfield, N. J.

Half-Mile Track	
5 miles (Montgomery, Ala.)	Leo Anthony, Port Huron, Mich.
10 miles (Richmond, Va.)	Leo Anthony, Port Huron, Mich.

Speedway	
100 miles (Langhorne, Pa.)	Ed Guill, Danville, Va.

Hillclimb	
Class A (Muskegon, Mich.)	Roy Burke, Milwaukie, Oreg.
Class B (Muskegon)	Herb Fletcher, Cumberland, Md.

Tourist Trophy	
50 miles (Memphis, Tenn.)	Ed Rusk, Columbus, Ga.
100 miles (Riverside, Calif.)	Ray Tanner, Los Angeles

Endurance Run	
500 miles (Camden, N. J.)	Julius Kroeger, Rochester, N. Y.
Night Speedway (Los Angeles)	Cordy Milne, Pasadena, Calif.

TRAPSHOOTING

Grand American Winners, 1947

(At Vandalia, Ohio, Aug. 18 to 23)

Source: *Sports Afield*, 401-05 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

	Score
Grand American Handicap—Hugh Crossen, Gardiner, Mont (22 yd.)	99x100
Women's Grand American Handicap—Mrs. Roy Meadows, Grimes, Iowa (19 yd.)	95x100
Professional handicap—Rudy Etchen, Beverly Hills, Calif. (24 yd.)	95x100
Preliminary handicap—K. S. Stewart, Wichita, Kans. (20 yd.)	100x100
Preliminary professional—Graydon Hubbard, St. Louis (21 yd.)	93x100
Women's preliminary—Mrs. George P. Fairchilds, Reading, Pa. (17 yd.)	97x100
Women's championship—Lela Hall Frank, Sierra Madre, Calif.	197x200
Women's champion of champions—Lela Hall Frank.	100x100
North American championship—Cliff Doughman, Morrow, Ohio	200x200
Veterans' champion—H. B. Greenamyre, Piqua, Ohio	99x100
Husband and wife—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Rader, Jeffersonville, Ohio	197x200
Junior championship—Fred David Waldo, Sandusky, Ohio	100x100
Sub-junior championship—David Lee Cook, Coal Valley, Ill.	97x100
State team race—Ohio Team	497x500
Professional championship—D. Lee Braum, Dallas, Texas	200x200
Paul Bunyan Bait Trophy—Rudy Etchen	95x100
Brother and brother—Stanley and Walter Ward, East McKeesport, Pa.	199x200
Champion of champions—Joe Hiestand, Hillsboro, Ohio	100x100
Doubles championship—Homer Clark, Jr., Alton, Ill.	97x100
Professional doubles—Rudy Etchen	94x100
Women's doubles—Moselle Cameron, Denver	83x100
Father and son—Homer Clark, Jr. and Sr., Alton, Ill.	199x200
All-around professional—Rudy Etchen	688x700
All-around—Vic Reinders, Waukesha, Wis.	687x700

BRITISH SOCCER CHAMPIONS, 1947

Source: Jim Kelly, 2889 Bainbridge Ave., New York, 58, N. Y.

International—England

English

League (Division I)—Liverpool
 League (Division II)—Manchester City
 League (Division III, South)—Cardiff City
 League (Division III, North)—Doncaster Rovers
 Cup—Charlton Athletic

Scottish

League (Division "A")—Rangers
 League (Division "B")—Dundee
 Cup—Aberdeen

Welsh

League—Lovells Athletic
 Cup—Chester

Irish

Regional League—Belfast Celtic
 Cup—Belfast Celtic

SKET SHOOTING

Source: National Skeet Shooting Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

National Championships, 1947

(At Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 6 to 10)

Event and winner	Men	Score
All gauge—Dr. R. F. Westermeier, Buffalo, N. Y.		250x250
5-man team—Buffalo (N. Y.) Trap and Field Club		1233x1250
2-man all-gauge team—Ed Lee, Norwich, N. Y.		
Dr. R. F. Westermeier		497x500
Service team—Jacksonville (Fla.) NAATC		1194x1250
Father and son—Dr. E. R. Wray-John Wray, Rochester, N. Y.		487x500
Service individual—Lt. C. C. Orton, Jacksonville, Fla.		245x250
Champion of champions—Art Beam, Niagara Falls, N. Y.		100x100
Junior—Bob Beikirch, Rochester, N. Y.		96x100
Sub junior—Barney Hilburn, Dallas, Texas		91x100
Twenty gauge—Charles Poulton, San Antonio, Texas		100x100
2-man 20-gauge team—Grant Ilse, Waco, Texas—Charles Poulton		198x200
Family 20 gauge—W. B. and S. W. Strickler, Roanoke, Va.		190x200
Small gauge—Charles Poulton		99x100
Sub small gauge—Alex Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif.		99x100
High-over-all—Alex Kerr		543x550

Women

All gauge—Mrs. Marie Ellis, Yukon, Fla.	243x250
Twenty gauge—Mrs. Marie Ellis	96x100
Small gauge—Mrs. Marie Ellis	95x100
Sub small gauge—Mrs. L. W. Childs, Lake Kerr, Fla.	89x100
High-over-all—Mrs. L. W. Childs	518x550

National Shooting Industry

All gauge—D. Lee Braum, Dallas, Texas	250x250
Twenty gauge—D. Lee Braum	100x100
Small gauge—D. Lee Braum	100x100
Sub-small gauge—D. Lee Braum	96x100
High-over-all—D. Lee Braum	546x550

WINNERS OF DISTANCE YACHT RACES

St. Petersburg to Havana—Remigio Hermandorena's CICLON (sloop)
 Newport to Annapolis—David Z. Bailey's ALAR (sloop)
 Chicago to Mackinac—Leland L. Karas' CARA MIA (sloop)
 Marblehead to Halifax—Alan Carlisle's TI-CONDEROGA (ketch)
 Vineyard Lightship and return—De Coursey Fales' NINA (schooner)
 Port Huron to Mackinac—O. A. Johnson's SPOOKIE (cutter)

Berst Makes Record Toss

Frank Berst heaved the 56-pound weight 41 feet 6 inches at the Uniformed Firemen's Association track and field meet at Buffalo, N. Y., on Aug. 3, 1947, to better Matt McGrath's American standard, set at Montreal on Sept. 23, 1911, by 11½ inches.

ARCHERY

ARCHERY goes back through song and story and classic legend to the primeval days when bows and arrows were means of obtaining food and also weapons in warfare, but the invention of gunpowder in the 14th Century brought about a complete change in the hunting field and in the ranks of war. Archery survived only as a sport. One of the oldest annual sporting events in England is the archery contest for "The Ancient Scorton Arrow" (a little silver dart) that has been held each year in Yorkshire since 1673. The tradition

of archery survived in many European countries and many tournaments were held each year until World War II obliterated them. The American Indians, of course, used the bow and arrow until guns came into their hands through early explorers and settlers. Organized archery as a sport in the United States began with the formation of a club called the United Bowmen of Philadelphia in 1828. The sport languished through the Civil War period but was revived by the formation of the National Archery Association in 1878.

Archery Statistics

Source: Louis C. Smith, Secretary, National Archery Association of the United States.

NATIONAL RECORDS

Target Shoot

MEN			WOMEN		
Round and record-holder	Score	Year	Round and record-holder	Score	Year
Single York—Jack K. Wilson, Springfield, Mo.....	141- 881	1947	Single National—Mildred E. Miller, Milwaukee.....	72- 522	1941
Double York—Jack K. Wilson.....	280-1698	1947	Double National—Ann Weber, Bloomfield, N. J.....	142-1062	1946
Single American—Larry Hughes, Burbank, Calif.....	90- 744	1941	Single Columbia—Mildred Morrison, Madison, N. J.....	72- 588	1947
Double American—Larry Hughes.....	180-1464	1941	Double Columbia—Ann Weber.....	143-1159	1946

Flight Shoot

MEN

Class 1—Bows weighing up to and including 50 pounds. Class 2—Bows weighing up to and including 65 pounds. Class 3—Bows weighing up to and including 80 pounds. Class 4—Bows of all weights.

Distance					Distance				
Class	yd.	ft.	in.	Year	Class	yd.	ft.	in.	Year
1—Mike Humbert, Springboro, Ohio....	468	2	..	1946	4—Don Gourley, Tulsa, Okla.....	553	2	6	1947
2—Herb Henderson, Evansville, Ind.....	547	2	2	1947	Free-style—Charles Pierson, Cincinnati..	658	2	8	1946
3—Irving Baker, Westfield, N. J.....	575	2	3	1947					

WOMEN

Class 1—Bows weighing up to and including 35 pounds. Class 2—Bows weighing up to and including 50 pounds. Class 3—Bows of all weights.

Distance					Distance				
Class	yd.	ft.	in.	Year	Class	yd.	ft.	in.	Year
1—Mrs. Jack Stewart, Austin, Texas....	383	..	..	1946	3—Millie Hill.....	434	..	10	1946
2—Millie Hill, Dayton, Ohio.....	432	2	3	1946	Free-style—Mrs. Cecil Modlin, Evansville, Ind.....	564	..	6	1946

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Target Shoot

Men—Jack K. Wilson, Springfield, Mo.
 Women—Ann Weber, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Junior boys—Jerome J. Moga, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Junior girls—Lorraine Avery, Saginaw, Mich.

Flight Shoot

Men—Irving Baker, Westfield, N. J.
 Women—Millie Hill, Dayton, Ohio
 Junior boys—Dick Finke, Park Hills, Ky.
 Junior girls—Virginia Hersh, Dayton, Ohio

Field Archery

Men—Irwin Pletcher, Bakersfield, Calif.
 Women—Babe Bitzenburger, Los Angeles
 Junior boys—David Webb, Wichita, Kans.
 Junior girls—Kathlene Powell, Portland, Ore.

OTHER U. S. TENNIS CHAMPIONS, 1947

Junior

Singles—Herbert Behrens, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
 Doubles—Richard Mouldous, New Orleans—Herbert Behrens.

Boys'

Singles—Robert Perry, Los Angeles.
 Doubles—Richard Holyroyd, Delray Beach, Fla.—Hamilton Richardson, Baton Rouge, La.

Interscholastic

Singles—Herbert Behrens.
 Doubles—Herbert Behrens—George King, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

FENCING

Source: Amateur Fencers League of America.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

Year	Foil	Épée	Saber	Women's foil
1892	W. S. O'Connor	B. F. O'Connor	R. O. Haubold	
1893	W. T. Heintz	G. M. Hammond	G. M. Hammond	
1894	C. G. Bothner	R. O. Haubold	G. M. Hammond	
1895	A. V. Z. Post	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	
1896	G. Kavanaugh	A. V. Z. Post	C. G. Bothner	
1897	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	
1898	No competition			
1899	G. Kavanaugh	M. Diaz	G. Kavanaugh	
1900	F. Townsend	W. D. Lyon	J. L. Erving	
1901	C. Tatham	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
1902	J. P. Parker	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
1903	F. Townsend	C. Tatham	A. V. Z. Post	
1904	C. G. Bothner	C. G. Bothner	A. G. Anderson	
1905	C. G. Bothner	W. S. O'Connor	K. B. Johnson	
1906	S. D. Breckinridge	W. Grebe	A. G. Anderson	
1907	C. Waldbott	W. D. Lyon	A. G. Anderson	
1908	W. L. Bowman	P. Benzenberg	G. W. Postgate	
1909	O. A. Dickinson	A. De La Poer	A. E. Sauer	
1910	G. K. Bainbridge	A. De La Poer	J. T. Shaw	
1911	G. H. Breed	G. H. Breed	A. G. Anderson	
1912	S. Hall	A. V. Z. Post	C. A. Bill	A. Baylis
1913	P. J. Meylan	A. E. Sauer	A. G. Anderson	Mrs. W. H. Dewar
1914	S. D. Breckinridge	F. W. Allen	W. Von Blijenburgh	M. Stimson
1915	O. A. Dickinson	J. A. MacLaughlin	S. Hall	J. Pyle
1916	A. E. Sauer	W. H. Russell	S. Hall	Mrs. C. H. Woorhees
1917	S. Hall	L. G. Nunes	A. S. Lyon	F. Walton
1918	No competition			
1919	S. Hall	W. H. Russell	A. S. Lyon	No competition
1920	S. Hall	R. W. Dutcher	S. Hall	A. Gehrig
1921	F. W. Honeycutt	C. R. McPherson	C. R. McPherson	A. Gehrig
1922	H. M. Raynor	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	A. Gehrig
1923	R. Percy	G. C. Calnan	L. M. Schoonmaker	A. Gehrig
1924	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	J. E. Gignoux	Mrs. C. H. Hopper
1925	G. C. Calnan	W. H. Russell	J. Vince	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
1926	G. C. Calnan	L. G. Nunes	L. G. Nunes	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
1927	G. C. Calnan	H. Van Buskirk	N. Muray	S. Stern
1928	G. C. Calnan	L. G. Nunes	N. Muray	M. Lloyd
1929	J. L. Lewis	F. S. Righeimer	L. G. Nunes	Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker
1930	G. C. Calnan	M. Pasche	N. C. Armitage	Mrs. H. Van Buskirk
1931	G. C. Calnan	M. A. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	M. Lloyd
1932	J. L. Lewis	L. G. Nunes	J. R. Huffman	D. Locke
1933	J. L. Lewis	G. M. Heiss	J. R. Huffman	D. Locke
1934	H. V. Alessandrini	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
1935	J. L. Lewis	T. J. Sands	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
1936	H. V. Alessandrini	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	Mrs. J. de Tuscan
1937	J. L. Lewis	T. J. Sands	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
1938	D. Every	J. R. de Capriles	J. R. Huffman	H. Mayer
1939	N. Lewis	L. Tingley	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
1940	D. Every	F. Seibert	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
1941	D. Cetrulo	G. M. Heiss	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
1942	W. Dow	H. Santos	N. C. Armitage	H. Mayer
1943	W. Dow	R. Driscoll	N. C. Armitage	H. Mroczkowska
1944	A. Snyder	M. A. de Capriles	T. Nyilas	M. Dalton
1945	D. Every	M. Gilman	N. C. Armitage	M. Cerra
1946	J. R. de Capriles	A. Wolfe	T. Nyilas	H. Mayer
1947	Dean Cetrulo	James Strauch	James Flynn	Mrs. Helena Dow

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONS, 1947

Saber—Salle Santelli.

Épée—Salle Santelli.

Foil—New York A. C.

Three-weapon—Salle Santelli.

Women's—Fencers Club, New York.

Women's Intercollegiate Champions

Individual—Estelle Osher, Hunter.

Team—Hunter College, N. Y.

The United States team of José R. de Capriles, Albert Wolfe and Dr. Tibor Nyilas, won the first Wilkinson Trophy tourney, held in New York last April. In a round-robin competition involving six trios, including Cuba and Mexico, the U. S. swordsmen beat all five opponents to take the cup. The other teams represented the East, mid-west and Pacific Coast.

FLY AND BAIT CASTING

Source: Earl Osten, Executive Secretary, National Association of Angling and Casting Clubs

WORLD RECORDS

Official Distance Events			
	Feet		
Trout fly (average)—Dick Miller, Huntington Beach, Calif.	176 $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait (average)—Clarence Anthes, Waukeshas, Wis.	359 $\frac{3}{4}$
Trout fly (long cast)—Dick Miller .	183	$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait (long cast)—Clarence Anthes	385
Salmon fly (average)—Jimmie Green, San Francisco ...	198 $\frac{3}{4}$	Official Accuracy Events	
Salmon fly (long cast)—Jimmie Green	206		Score
$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait (average)—Ernest Liotta, Cleveland	407 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dry fly—Frank Steel, Chicago	100
$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait (long cast)—Lee Sens, New Orleans	417	Wet fly—Held by seventeen casters	100
		$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—J. A. Halbleib, Louisville	100
		$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait—S. G. Dennis, Chicago } Adelea MacDonald, Chicago }	99

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Men		Distance Events	
			Feet
All-around—Robert Budd, Jeffersonville, Ind.		Trout fly—Marvin Hedge, Portland, Oreg.	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
All-distance—Phil Miravalle, San Francisco, 3001 ft.		Salmon fly—Jimmie Green	198 $\frac{3}{4}$
Distance baits—John F. Kiedaisch, St. Paul, 2033 ft.		$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait—John F. Kiedaisch	311 $\frac{1}{4}$
Distance flies—Jimmie Green, San Francisco, 1063 ft.		$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—Ben F. Rice, San Francisco	383
All-accuracy—Charles Sutphin, Indianapolis, 389 pts.		Skish Events	
Accuracy baits—Charles Sutphin, 194 pts.			Score
Accuracy flies—Ed Tassi, Phil Miravalle, Jimmie Green, San Francisco, 197 pts.		Men's bait—Ben Hardesty, Detroit	78
		Men's fly—Cliff Wyatt, Long Beach, Calif.	95
		Women's bait—Adelea McDonald	62
		Women's fly—Dorothy Vogel	87
		Junior bait—Jerry Singer, Fort Worth, Texas	54
		Junior fly—Lee Hardesty	22
		All-skish champion—Ben Hardesty	151
Women		Combined Events Champions	
			Score
All-accuracy—Dorothy Vogel, Paterson, N. J., 375 pts.		All-accuracy—Earl Osten—Charles Sutphin	389
Accuracy baits—Adelea McDonald, Chicago, 182 pts.		Accuracy flies—Lou Guerin, San Francisco	198
Accuracy flies—Dorothy Vogel, 196 pts.		Accuracy baits—Charles Sutphin	197
Junior			
			Feet
All-accuracy—Don Vannice, Long Beach, Calif., 343 pts.		All-distance—Dick Miller, Huntington Beach, Calif.	3243
Accuracy baits—Charles Bigley, Fort Worth, Texas—Don Vannice, 173 pts.		Distance baits—Lee Sens, New Orleans, La.	2174
Accuracy flies—Don Vannice, 170 Pts.		Distance flies—Jimmie Green	1063
Accuracy Events		SKISH	
MEN	Score		Score
Dry fly—Jim Corbell, Long Beach, Calif.	99	Bait—Wilbur Brooks, Indianapolis	82
Wet fly—Jimmie Green	100	Fly—Dorothy Vogel	97
$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait—Charles Sutphin	98	Five-Man Team Event	
$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—Earl Osten, Bartlesville, Okla.	97		Score
		$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—Fort Worth Anglers Club	457
WOMEN		Club Pennant	
Dry fly—Dorothy Vogel	97	Golden Gate Angling & Casting Club, San Francisco	
Wet fly—Dorothy Vogel	99		
$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait—Dorothy Hunt, Long Beach, Calif.	94		
$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—Adelea McDonald	94		
JUNIOR			
Dry fly—Lee Hardesty, Detroit	86		
Wet fly—Don Vannice	88		
$\frac{3}{8}$ -oz. bait—Don Vannice	83		
$\frac{5}{8}$ -oz. bait—Charles Bigley	91		

Gazel Swim Marathon Victor

Ben Gazel of Toronto won the Canadian National Exhibition ten-mile swim, held on Lake Ontario, Toronto, last August. Gazel's time for the event, held for the first time since 1937, was 4 hours 44 minutes 27 seconds, well above the record

of 4:19:28, set by Frank Pritchard in the last renewal. Second place went to Jerry Kerschner of Columbus, Ohio. The winner received \$5,000, while the runner-up earned \$2,500. Only eight finished out of a starting field of 56.

Addresses of Game and Fish Law Bureaus

Source: Sports Afield, 401-05 Second Ave. So., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

A letter to any conservation department listed below will bring a copy of the hunting laws or of the fishing laws that are current at the time of request:

- Alabama: Dept. of Conservation, Montgomery 4.
- Alaska: Alaska Game Comm., Juneau.
- Arizona: State Game Warden, Phoenix.
- Arkansas: Game and Fish Comm., Little Rock.
- California: Div. of Fish and Game, San Francisco 11.
- Colorado: Dept. of Game and Fish, Denver 11.
- Connecticut: Supt. of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
- Delaware: Chief Game and Fish Warden, Dover.
- District of Columbia: Supt. of Metropolitan Police, Washington.
- Florida: Director, Game and Fresh Water Fish Comm., Tallahassee.
- Georgia: Director, Div. of Wildlife, Atlanta.
- Idaho: Dept. of Fish and Game, Boise.
- Illinois: Dept. of Conservation, Springfield.
- Indiana: Dept. of Conservation, Indianapolis 9.
- Iowa: State Conservation Comm., Des Moines 8.
- Kansas: Director of Fish and Game Comm., Pratt.
- Kentucky: Director, Game and Fish Div., Frankfort.
- Louisiana: Comm'r. of Conservation, New Orleans 16.
- Maine: Comm'r. of Inland Fisheries and Game, State House, Augusta.
- Maryland: State Game Warden, 514 Munsey Bldg., Baltimore 2.
- Massachusetts: Director, Div. of Fisheries and Game, 15 Ashburton Place, Boston.
- Michigan: Director, Dept. of Conservation, Lansing.
- Minnesota: Director, Div. of Game and Fish, Dept. of Conservation, St. Paul 1.
- Mississippi: Director of Conservation, Jackson.
- Missouri: Conservation Comm., Jefferson City.
- Montana: State Fish and Game Warden, Helena 3.
- Nebraska: Sec., Game, Forestration and Parks Comm., Lincoln 9.
- Nevada: Sec., State Fish and Game Comm., Reno.
- New Hampshire: Fish and Game Dept., Concord.
- New Jersey: Sec., Board of Fish and Game Comm'rs., Trenton.
- New Mexico: State Game Warden, Santa Fe.
- New York: Dept. of Conservation, 488 Broadway, Albany 7.
- North Carolina: Div. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Raleigh.
- North Dakota: Game and Fish Comm'r., Bismark.
- Ohio: Conservation Comm'r., Dept. of Agriculture, Columbus 15.
- Oklahoma: State Game and Fish Comm., Oklahoma City 5.
- Oregon: State Game Comm., 616 Oregon Bldg., Portland.
- Pennsylvania: Fish Comm., Harrisburg; Game Comm., Harrisburg.
- Rhode Island: Div., of Fish and Game, State House, Providence.
- South Carolina: Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
- South Dakota: Director, Game and Fish Comm., Pierre.
- Tennessee: State Director of Game and Fish, 304 State Office Bldg., Nashville 3.
- Texas: Game, Fish, and Oyster Comm., Austin 14.
- Utah: Director, Utah Fish and Game Comm., State Capitol Bldg., Salt Lake City.
- Vermont: Fish and Game Director, Montpelier.
- Virginia: Exec. Sec., Comm. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
- Washington: Dept. of Game, 515 Smith Tower, Seattle 4.
- West Virginia: Conservation Comm., Charleston.
- Wisconsin: Conservation Director, Madison 2.
- Wyoming: State Game and Fish Comm., Cheyenne.
- Canada: Canadian Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Carpio of Peru Swims Channel

On Sept. 5, 1947, Daniel Carpio of Peru, a 35-year-old bank clerk, became the first person to swim the English Channel since 1939. Battling powerful three-knot currents and high waves the Peruvian was forced to follow a forty-two-mile route to cross the nineteen-mile wide straits from Cape Griz Nez, France, to Dover, England, in 14 hours 46 minutes.

Blower Swims Irish Sea

Tom Blower of Nottingham, England, conqueror of the English Channel in 1937, last year became the first person to swim the treacherous Irish Sea. Under wretched conditions, Blower, a mill hand, negotiated the twenty-five miles in 15 hours and 25 minutes. He started from Donaghadee, Northern Ireland, and touched land five miles from Port Patrick, Scotland.

FISHING

WORLD RECORDS

Caught with Rod and Reel in Salt Water

Source: International Game Fish Association, Francesca LaMonte, Secretary, American Museum of Natural History.

Species	Lb., oz.	Length	Girth	Where caught	Year	Angler
Albacore.....	66—4	.....	.....	Catalina, California.....	1912	Frank Kelly
Amberjack.....	106	68½"	37"	Pass-a-Grille, Florida.....	1937	Harvey M. Harker
Barracuda.....	103—4	66"	31¼"	Bahama Islands.....	1932	Chester E. Benet
Bass, Calif. Black Sea.....	515	.....	.....	Catalina, California.....	1916	Wallace Beery
Bass, Calif. White Sea.....	74—4	76"	30"	Playa del Rey, California.....	1941	W. M. Hartness
Bass, Channel.....	75—8	64¾"	41"	Cape Hatteras, N. C.....	1941	Capt. B. R. Ballance
Bass, Sea.....	8—2	.....	.....	Banks off New York.....	.....	Peter Volkman
Bass, Striped.....	73	60"	30½"	Vineyard Sound, Mass.....	1913	Chas. B. Church
Blackfish (Tautog).....	21—2	30"	21¼"	Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.....	1937	Albert von Kleist
Bluefish.....	25	.....	.....	Cohasset Narrows, Mass.....	1874	L. Hathaway
Bonefish.....	13—12	31"	17"	Bimini, Bahamas.....	1919	B. F. Peek
Cero (Fla. Kingfish).....	73—8	62"	32"	Bimini, Bahamas.....	1935	Leonard B. Harrison
Cobia.....	102	.....	.....	Cape Charles, Va.....	1938	J. E. Stansbury
Dolphin.....	67—8	68½"	37½"	Oahu, Hawaii.....	1940	Fred McNamara
Drum, Black.....	90	.....	.....	Surf City, New Jersey.....	1925	Capt. Jack Inman
Flounder, Summer.....	19	.....	.....	Banks off New York.....	1895	Fred Foster
Jewfish.....	542	.....	.....	Sarasota, Florida.....	1923	W. E. Lincoln
Marlin, Blue.....	737	157½"	72"	Bimini, Bahamas.....	1941	J. V. Martin
Marlin, Pacific Black.....	976	152½"	74"	Bay of Islands, N. Z.....	1926	Capt. Laurie Mitchell
Marlin, Silver.....	618	138"	62"	Tahiti.....	1930	Zane Grey
Marlin, Striped.....	692	161"	.....	Balboa, California.....	1931	A. Hamann
Marlin, White.....	161	104"	33"	Miami, Florida.....	1938	L. F. Hooper
Robalo (Snook).....	50—8	55"	.....	Chagres River, Canal Zone.....	1944	Capt. J. W. Anderson
Sailfish, Atlantic.....	106	.....	.....	Miami Beach, Florida.....	1929	Wm. Bonnell
Sailfish, Pacific.....	190	122½"	39"	Charles Islands, Galapagos.....	1938	E. Tremayne
Sawfish.....	736	175"	.....	Galveston, Texas.....	1938	Gus Pangarakis
Shark, Mako.....	1000	144"	.....	Mayor Island, N. Z.....	1943	B. D. H. Ross
Shark, Porbeagle.....	1009	126"	72"	Egmont Key, Florida.....	1936	Al. Hack
Shark, Thresher.....	922	.....	.....	Bay of Islands, N. Z.....	1937	W. W. Dowding
Shark, Tiger.....	1382	166"	93"	Sydney Heads, Australia.....	1939	Lyle Bagnard
Shark, White.....	1919	176"	96½"	Kangaroo Island, Australia.....	1941	G. R. Cowell
Swordfish, Broadbill.....	860	165"	70"	Tocopilla, Chile.....	1940	W. E. S. Toker
Tarpon.....	247	89½"	.....	Panuco River, Mexico.....	1938	H. W. Sedgwick
Tuna, Allison.....	265	73"	53"	Makua, Hawaii.....	1937	J. W. Harvey
Tuna, Bluefin.....	927	123"	80"	Ipswich Bay, Mass.....	1940	J. Vernaglia
Tuna, Dogtoothed.....	151—8	.....	.....	Tahiti.....	1936	Dr. S. Rabinovitch
Wahoo.....	133—8	83"	31"	Greer Cay, Bahamas.....	1943	K. L. Ames, Jr.
Weakfish.....	17—8	46"	19"	Mullica River, N. J.....	1944	A. Weisbecker, Jr.
Weakfish, Spotted.....	14	33½"	18"	Lake Worth, Florida.....	1946	R. N. Rose
Yellowtail.....	88	64"	31"	Bermagui, Australia.....	1938	Clive Firth

Caught with Rod and Reel in Fresh Water

Source: Field & Stream, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Species	Lb., oz.	Length	Girth	Where caught	Year	Angler
Black Bass, Largemouth.....	22—4	32½"	28½"	Montgomery Lake, Ga.....	1932	George W. Perry
Black Bass, Smallmouth.....	14	28"	21¼"	Oakland, Florida.....	1932	Walter Harden
Carp.....	42	42"	29"	Rappahannock River, Va.....	1930	Robert W. Harris
Catfish, Channel.....	28	38¾"	22"	Ohio River.....	1924	C. L. Stanley
Muskalonge.....	64—8	58"	24"	Favil Lake, Wisconsin.....	1947	Alois Hanser
Perch, Yellow.....	4—3½	.....	.....	Bordentown, New Jersey.....	1865	Dr. C. C. Abbot
Perch, White.....	4—4	18¼"	6½"	Havana, Illinois.....	1947	George H. Brader
Pike, Northern.....	46—2	52½"	25"	Sacandaga Reservoir, N. Y.....	1943	Peter Dubuc
Pike, Walleyed.....	22—4	36¼"	21"	Fort Erie, Ontario.....	1943	Patrick E. Noon
Salmon, Atlantic.....	79—2	.....	.....	Tanaelv, Norway.....	1928	Henrik Henriksen
Salmon, Chinook.....	83	.....	.....	Umpqua River, Oregon.....	1910	F. R. Steel
Salmon, Landlocked.....	22—8	36"	.....	Sebago Lake, Maine.....	1907	Edward Blakely
Trout, Brook.....	14—8	.....	.....	Nipigon River, Ontario.....	1916	Dr. W. J. Cook
Trout, Brown.....	39—8	.....	.....	Loch Awe, Scotland.....	1866	W. Muir
Trout, Cutthroat.....	41	39"	.....	Pyramid Lake, Nevada.....	1925	John Skimmerhorn
Trout, Dolly Varden.....	29—4	36¼"	24¾"	Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.....	1947	R. C. Worst
Trout, Lake.....	63	47½"	.....	Lake Athapuskow, Manitoba.....	1930	Miss L. L. Hayes
Trout, Rainbow or Steelhead.....	36	37½"	25½"	Pend Oreille Lake, Idaho.....	1947	C. C. Shepherd

Who's Who in Sports

BASEBALL

- ALEXANDER, Grover C., b. St. Paul, Nebr., Feb. 26, 1887.
- APPLING, Luke, b. High Point, N. C., April 2, 1909.
- BLACKWELL, Ewell, Jr., b. Fresno, Calif., Oct. 23, 1922.
- BOUDREAU, Lou, b. Harvey, Ill., July 17, 1917.
- BRANNICK, Eddie, b. New York, N. Y., July 22, 1893.
- CHANDLER, A. B. (Happy), b. Corydon, Ky., July 14, 1898.
- CHAPMAN, Ben, b. Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 25, 1908.
- COAKLEY, Andy, b. Providence, R. I., Nov. 20, 1882.
- COBB, Tyrus R. (Ty), b. Banks County, Ga., Dec. 17, 1886.
- COCHRANE, Gordon S. (Mickey), b. Bridgewater, Mass., Apr. 6, 1903.
- CRONIN, Joe, b. San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 12, 1906.
- DEAN, Jerome H. (Dizzy), b. Holdenville, Okla., Jan. 16, 1911.
- DICKEY, Bill, b. Bastrop, La., June 6, 1907.
- DI MAGGIO, Dom, b. San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 12, 1918.
- DI MAGGIO, Joe, b. Martinez, Calif., Nov. 25, 1914.
- DUROCHER, Leo, b. West Springfield, Mass., July 27, 1906.
- DYER, Eddie, b. Morgan City, La., Oct. 11, 1900.
- DYKES, Jimmy, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 10, 1896.
- EVANS, Billy, b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1884.
- FELLER, Bobby, b. Van Meter, Iowa, Nov. 3, 1918.
- FOXX, Jimmy, b. Sudlersville, Md., Oct. 22, 1907.
- FRICK, Ford C., b. Wawaka, Ind., Dec. 19, 1894.
- FRISCH, Frank F., b. New York, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1898.
- GORDON, Joseph L. (Flash), b. Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 18, 1915.
- GREENBERG, Henry (Hank), b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1911.
- GRIFFITH, Clark C., b. Clear Creek, Mo., Nov. 20, 1869.
- GRIMM, Charlie, b. St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 28, 1898.
- GROVE, Robert M. (Lefty), b. Lonaconing, Md., March 6, 1900.
- HARRIDGE, Will, b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16, 1886.
- HARRIS, Stanley R. (Bucky), b. Port Jervis, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1896.
- HARTNETT, Charles L. (Gabby), b. Woonsocket, R. I., Dec. 20, 1900.
- HEILMANN, Harry, b. San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 3, 1894.
- HEYDLER, John A., b. La Fargeville, N. Y., July 10, 1869.
- HORNSBY, Rogers, b. Winters, Tex., Apr. 27, 1896.
- KLEM, Bill, b. Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1874.
- KUHEL, Joe, b. Cleveland, Ohio, June 25, 1906.
- LEWIS, G. E. (Duffy), b. San Francisco, Calif., Apr. 18, 1888.
- LYONS, Ted, b. Lake Charles, La., Dec. 28, 1900.
- MAC PHAIL, Larry, b. Cass City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1890.
- MC CARTHY, Joe, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 21, 1887.
- MC KECHNIE, William B., b. Wilkinsburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1877.
- MACK, Connie, b. East Brookfield, Mass., Dec. 23, 1862.
- MARANVILLE, Walter J. (Rabbit), b. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1892.
- MARTIN, John L. (Pepper), b. Temple, Okla., Feb. 29, 1904.
- NEUN, Johnny, b. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28, 1900.
- NEWHOUSE, Hal, b. Detroit, Mich., May 20, 1921.
- O'DOUL, Frank (Lefty), b. San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 4, 1897.
- O'NEILL, Steve, b. Minooka, Pa., July 6, 1891.
- OTT, Mel, b. Gretna, La., Mar. 2, 1909.
- PENNOCK, Herb, b. Kennett Square, Pa., Feb. 19, 1894.
- RICKEY, Branch, b. Senecaville, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1881.
- ROBINSON, Jackie, b. Cairo, Ga., Jan. 31, 1919.
- ROWE, Lynwood T. (Schoolboy), b. Waco, Tex., Jan. 11, 1912.
- RUEL, Herold (Muddy), b. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1896.
- RUTH, George H. (Babe), b. Baltimore, Md., Feb. 6, 1895.
- SHOTTON, Burt E., b. Brownhelm, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1884.
- SISLER, George H., b. Manchester, Ohio, Mar. 24, 1893.
- SOUTHWORTH, Billy, b. Harvard, Nebr., Mar. 9, 1893.
- SPEAKER, Tris, b. Hubbard, Tex., Apr. 4, 1888.

Baseball—(cont.)

RAYNOR, Harold J. (Pie), b. Framingham, Mass., Nov. 11, 1899.
 VAGNER, John P. (Hans), b. Mansfield, Pa., Feb. 24, 1874.
 WALKER, Fred (Dixie), b. Villa Rica, Ga., Sept. 24, 1910.

WALTERS, Bucky, b. Philadelphia, Pa., April 19, 1910.
 WEISS, George M., b. New Haven, Conn., June 23, 1895.
 WILLIAMS, Ted, b. San Diego, Calif., Oct. 30, 1918.

BOXING

ARMSTRONG, Henry, b. St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 12, 1912.
 BAER, Max, b. Omaha, Nebr., Feb. 11, 1909.
 BRADDOCK, Jim, b. North Bergen, N. J., Dec. 6, 1905.
 BURNS, Tommy, b. Hanover, Canada, June 17, 1881.
 COCHRANE, Freddie, b. Elizabeth, N. J., May 6, 1915.
 CONN, Billy, b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 8, 1917.
 DEMPSEY, Jack, b. Manassa, Colo., June 24, 1894.
 FIRPO, Luis Angel, b. Junia Province, Buenos Aires, Oct. 11, 1896.
 GRAZIANO, Rocky, b. New York, N. Y., June 7, 1922.
 JACK, Beau, b. Augusta, Ga., Apr. 1, 1921.
 JEFFRIES, James J., b. Carroll, Ohio, Apr. 15, 1875.
 LANGFORD, Sam, b. Weymouth, N. Ireland, Feb. 12, 1880.
 LESNEVICH, Gus, b. Cliffside Park, N. J., Feb. 22, 1915.
 LOUGHRAN, Tommy, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 29, 1902.

LOUIS, Joe, b. Lexington, Ala., May 13, 1914.
 MCLARNIN, Jimmy, b. Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 17, 1905.
 MAURIELLO, Tami, b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1920.
 PETROLLE, Billy, b. Berwick, Pa., Jan. 10, 1905.
 RISKO, Johnny, b. Austria, Dec. 18, 1902.
 ROSENBLOOM, Max, b. New York, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1904.
 ROSS, Barney, b. New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1909.
 SHARKEY, Jack, b. Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1902.
 STEELE, Freddie, b. Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18, 1912.
 TENDLER, Lew, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1898.
 TUNNEY, Gene, b. New York, N. Y., May 25, 1898.
 WALKER, Mickey, b. Elizabeth, N. J., July 13, 1901.
 WILLARD, Jess, b. Pottawatomie County, Kans., Dec. 29, 1883.
 ZALE, Tony, b. Gary, Ind., May 29, 1914.

FOOTBALL

BATTLES, Cliff, b. Akron, Ohio, May 1, 1910.
 BAUGH, Sammy, b. Temple, Tex., Mar. 17, 1914.
 BELL, Bert, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 25, 1894.
 BIBLE, Dana X., b. Jefferson City, Tenn., Oct. 8, 1891.
 BIERMAN, Bernard W., b. Springfield, Minn., Mar. 11, 1894.
 BLAIK, Earl H., b. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 15, 1897.
 BROWN, Paul E., b. Norwalk, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1908.
 CLARK, Earl (Dutch), b. Fowler, Colo., Oct. 11, 1906.
 CONZELMAN, Jimmy, b. St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1898.
 CRISLER, Herbert O. (Fritz), b. Earlville, Ill., Jan. 12, 1899.
 CROWLEY, James H., b. Chicago, Ill., Sept. 10, 1902.
 DAWSON, Lowell (Red), b. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20, 1906.

DEGROOT, Dudley, b. Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1899.
 DOBBS, Glenn, b. McKinney, Texas, July 12, 1922.
 DOBIE, Gil, b. Hastings, Minn., Jan. 31, 1879.
 DORAIS, Gus, b. Chippewa Falls, Wis., July 2, 1891.
 DUDLEY, Bill, b. Bluefield, Va., Dec. 24, 1921.
 EDWARDS, Albert G. (Turk), b. Clarkston, Wash., Sept. 28, 1907.
 FLAHERTY, Ray, b. Spokane, Wash., Sept. 1, 1904.
 GRANGE, Harold (Red), b. Wheaton, Ill., June 13, 1904.
 HALAS, George, b. Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1895.
 HARLOW, Dick, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19, 1889.
 HEFFELFINGER, W. W. (Pudge), b. Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20, 1867.
 HEIN, Mel, b. Redding, Calif., Aug. 22, 1909.

Football—(cont.)

- HUTSON, Don, b. Pine Bluff, Ark., Jan. 31, 1913.
- INGRAM, Jonas H., b. Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 15, 1886.
- ISELL, Cecil, b. Houston, Texas, July 11, 1915.
- LAMBEAU, E. L. (Curly), b. Green Bay, Wis., April 9, 1898.
- LAYDEN, Elmer F., b. Davenport, Iowa, May 4, 1903.
- LEAHY, Frank, b. O'Neill, Nebr., Aug. 21, 1908.
- LIEB, Thomas J., b. Faribault, Minn., Oct. 28, 1897.
- LITTLE, Lou, b. Leominster, Mass., May 6, 1893.
- LUCKMAN, Sid, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1916.
- MC LAUGHRY, DeOrmond (Tuss), b. Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1893.
- MC MILLIN, Alvin N. (Bo), b. Prairie Hill, Tex., Jan. 12, 1899.
- NAGURSKI, Bronko, b. International Falls, Minn., Nov. 3, 1908.
- NEALE, Earle (Greasy), b. Parkersburg, W. Va., Nov. 6, 1891.
- NEVERS, Ernie, b. Willow River, Minn., June 11, 1903.
- NEYLAND, Robert, b. Greenville, Tex., Sept. 17, 1892.
- OWEN, Steve, b. Cleo Springs, Okla., April 21, 1898.
- SHAUGHNESSY, Clark D., b. St. Cloud, Minn., Mar. 6, 1892.
- SHAW, Lawrence T. (Buck), b. Mitchellville, Iowa, March 28, 1899.
- SMITH, Maurice (Clipper), b. Manteno Ill., Oct. 15, 1893.
- SNYDER, Bob, b. Fremont, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1913.
- SPEARS, Dr. Clarence W., b. De Witt, Ark., July 24, 1894.
- STAGG, A. Alonzo, b. West Orange, N. J., Aug. 16, 1862.
- STRONG, Ken, b. West Haven, Conn., Apr. 21, 1906.
- STUHLBREHER, Harry A., b. Massillon, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1901.
- SUTHERLAND, Dr. John B. (Jock), b. Coupar-Angus, Scotland, March 21, 1889.
- THOMAS, Frank, b. Muncie, Ind., Nov. 15, 1898.
- THORPE, Jim, b. near Prague, Okla., May 28, 1886.
- WADE, Wallace, b. Trenton, Tenn., June 15, 1892.
- WALSH, Adam, b. Churchville, Iowa, Dec. 4, 1901.
- WARNER, Glenn S., b. Springville, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1871.
- WATERFIELD, Bob, b. Elmira, N. Y., July 26, 1920.

GOLF

- ARMOUR, Tommy, b. Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 24, 1895.
- DEMARET, Jim, b. Houston, Texas, May 10, 1910.
- FERRIER, Jim, b. Sydney, Australia, Feb. 24, 1915.
- HAGEN, Walter, b. Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1892.
- HOGAN, Ben, b. Dublin, Tex., Aug. 13, 1912.
- JONES, Bobby, b. Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 17, 1902.
- LITTLE, W. Lawson, Jr., b. Newport, R. I., June 23, 1910.
- LOCKE, Bobby, b. Ermiston, South Africa, Nov. 20, 1917.
- MC SPADEN, Harold (Jug), b. Rosedale, Kans., July 21, 1908.
- NELSON, Byron, b. Fort Worth, Tex., Feb. 4, 1912.
- OLIVER, Ed (Porky), b. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 6, 1916.
- ORCUTT, Maureen, b. New York, N. Y., Apr. 1, 1907.
- RIEGEL, Robert H. (Skee), b. New Bloomfield, Pa., Nov. 25, 1914.
- RUNYAN, Paul, b. Hot Springs, Ark., July 12, 1908.
- SARAZEN, Gene, b. Harrison, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1901.
- SMITH, Horton, b. Springfield, Ohio, May 22, 1908.
- SNEAD, Sam, b. Hot Springs, Va., May 27, 1912.
- TURNESA, Joe, b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1901.
- TURNESA, Willie, b. Elmsford, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1914.
- VARE, Glenna Collett, b. New Haven, Conn., June 20, 1903.
- VINES, H. Ellsworth, Jr., b. Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 28, 1911.
- WORSHAM, Lew, b. Alta Vista, Va., Oct. 5, 1917.
- ZAHARIAS, Mildred Didrikson (Babe), b. Port Arthur, Tex., June 26, 1913.

HOCKEY

UCHER, Frank, b. Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 7, 1901.
 AMPBELL, Clarence, b. Fleming, Saskatchewan, July 9, 1905.
 LAPPER, Aubrey V. (Dit), b. Newmarket, Ontario, Feb. 9, 1907.
 AY, C. H. (Happy), b. Owen Sound, Ontario, June 1, 1901.
 OTTSELIG, Johnny, b. Odessa, Russia, June 24, 1905.
 RVIN, Dick, b. Hamilton, Ontario, July 19, 1892.

IVAN, Tommy, b. Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 31, 1911.
 PATRICK, Lester, b. Drummondville, Quebec, Dec. 31, 1883.
 ROSS, Arthur H., b. Naughton, Ontario, Jan. 13, 1886.
 SHORE, Eddie, b. Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, Nov. 26, 1902.
 SMYTHE, Conn, b. Toronto, Ontario, Feb. 1, 1895.

TENNIS

ETZ, Pauline, b. Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 6, 1919.
 UDGE, J. Donald, b. Oakland, Calif., June 13, 1915.
 OOKKE, Sarah Palfrey, b. Sharon, Mass., Sept. 18, 1912.
 OOKKE, T. Elwood, b. Ogden, Utah, July 5, 1913.
 ACOBS, Helen Hull, b. Globe, Ariz., Aug. 6, 1908.
 RAMER, John, b. Montebello, Calif., Aug. 1, 1921.

MARBLE, Alice I., b. Plumas County, Calif., Sept. 28, 1913.
 RICHARDS, Vincent, b. New York, N. Y., March 20, 1903.
 RIGGS, Robert L., b. Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 25, 1918.
 ROARK, Helen Wills Moody, b. Centerville, Calif., Oct. 6, 1905.
 TILDEN, William T., II, b. Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 10, 1893.
 WOOD, Sidney, b. Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 1, 1911.

OTHER SPORTS

ILLEN, Forrest C. (Phog), b. Jamesport, Mo., Nov. 18, 1885 (Basketball).
 RCARO, Eddie, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1916 (Horse racing).
 TKINSON, Ted, b. Toronto, Ont., June 17, 1916 (Horse racing).
 INGHAM, William J., b. Norristown, Pa., Aug. 8, 1889 (Athletic director).
 ANN, Howard, b. Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 11, 1895 (Basketball).
 ASSIDY, Marshall, b. Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1892 (Horse racing).
 COCHRAN, Welker, b. Manson, Iowa, Oct. 7, 1896 (Billiards).
 COFFEY, Jack, b. New York, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1888 (Athletic director).
 CURTIS, Ann, b. San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 6, 1926 (Swimming).
 DE MAR, Clarence, b. Melrose, Mass., Mar. 20, 1888 (Marathon).
 EDERLE, Gertrude, b. New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1906 (Swimming).
 ELLING, Emil Von, b. New York, N. Y., Mar. 30, 1883 (Track and Field).
 ENGEN, Alf, b. Nijondalen, Norway, May 15, 1909 (Skiing).
 FALCARO, Joe, b. Naples, Italy, Jan. 3, 1896 (Bowling).
 FERRIS, Dan, b. Pawling, N. Y., July 7, 1899 (Track and Field).
 FITZSIMMONS, James (Sunny Jim), b. Sheephead Bay, N. Y., July 23, 1874 (Horse racing).
 GREENLEAF, Ralph, b. Monmouth, Ill., Nov. 3, 1899 (Billiards).
 HENIE, Sonja, b. Norway, Apr. 8, 1913 (Figure Skating).

HIRSCH, Max, b. Fredericksburg, Texas, July 12, 1880 (Horse racing).
 HOLMAN, Nat, b. New York, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1896 (Basketball).
 HOPPE, Willie, b. Cornwall, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1887 (Billiards).
 JACOBS, Hirsch, b. New York, N. Y., April 8, 1904 (Horse racing).
 JONES, Ben A., b. Parnell, Mo., Dec. 31, 1882 (Horse racing).
 KILPATRICK, John Reed, b. New York, N. Y., June 15, 1889 (Executive).
 KIPHUTH, Robert J. H. (Bob), b. Tonawanda, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1890 (Athletic director).
 LONGDEN, Johnny, b. Wakefield, England, Feb. 14, 1910 (Horse racing).
 MC DANIEL, Henry, b. Uniontown, N. J., Sept. 10, 1867 (Horse racing).
 OWENS, Jesse, b. Decatur, Ala., Sept. 12, 1913 (Track and Field).
 RICE, Grantland, b. Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1880 (Writer).
 SANDE, Earl, b. Groton, S. D., Nov. 13, 1898 (Horse racing).
 SCHAEFER, Jake, b. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1894 (Billiards).
 VANDERBILT, Harold S., b. Oakdale, N. Y., July 6, 1884 (Yachting).
 VARIPAPA, Andy, b. Italy, Mar. 31, 1894 (Bowling).
 WINN, Matt J., b. Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1861 (Horse racing).
 WOODWARD, William, b. New York, N. Y., April 7, 1876 (Horse racing).

Noted Nicknames in Sports

BASEBALL

Beans—John Reardon
 Beauty—Dave Bancroft
 Big Poison—Paul Waner
 Big Six—Christy Mathewson
 Big Train—Walter Johnson
 Billy The Kid—Billy Southworth
 Country—Enos Slaughter
 Dazzy—Arthur Vance
 Dem Bums—Brooklyn Dodgers
 Dixie—Fred Walker
 Dizzy—J. H. Dean
 Duster—Walter Mails
 Fireman—Johnny Murphy
 Fordham Flash—Frankie Frisch
 Flying Dutchman—Hans Wagner
 Gashouse Gang—St. Louis Cards of the mid-Thirties
 Georgia Peach—Ty Cobb
 Gray Eagle—Tris Speaker
 High Pockets—George Kelly
 Hitless Wonders—White Sox of 1906
 Home Run—Frank Baker
 Iron Horse—Lou Gehrig
 Iron Man—Joe McGinnity
 Kiki—Hazen Cuyler
 King Kong—Charlie Keller
 Little Napoleon—John McGraw
 Little Poison—Lloyd Waner
 Little Professor—Dom DiMaggio
 Mad Russian—Lou Novikoff
 Meal Ticket—Carl Hubbell
 Miracle Man—George Stallings
 Mr. Shortstop—Marty Marion
 Mite Manager—Miller Huggins
 Muddy—Herold Ruel
 Mule—George Haas
 Old Arbitrator—Bill Klem
 Old Fox—Clark Griffith
 Old Hoss—Riggs Stephenson, Charlie Radbourne
 Ol' Pete—Grover Cleveland Alexander
 Old Roman—Charles A. Comiskey
 'Oom Paul—Paul Derringer
 Pants—Clarence Rowland
 Peerless Leader—Frank Chance
 Rabbit—Walter Maranville
 Rajah—Rogers Hornsby
 Shoeless Joe—Joe Jackson
 Smoky Joe—Joe Wood
 Sultan of Swat—Babe Ruth
 The Cat—Harry Brecheen
 The Crab—Johnny Evers
 The Lip—Leo Durocher
 Three-fingered—Mordecai Brown
 Turkey Mike—Mike Donlin
 Yankee Clipper—Joe DiMaggio
 Wahoo Sam—Sam Crawford
 Wild Horse of the Osage—Pepper Martin

FOOTBALL

Automatic Jack—Jack Manders
 Four Horsemen—Jim Crowley, Harry Stuhldreher, Elmer Layden and Don Miller of Notre Dame

Galloping Ghost—Red Grange
 Gloomy Gil—Gilmour Dobie
 Greasy—Earle Neale
 Hurry-up—Fielding H. Yost
 Little Boy Blue—Albie Booth
 Mr. Inside—Felix (Doc) Blanchard
 Mr. Outside—Glenn Davis
 Pop—Glenn S. Warner
 Pudge—W. W. Heffelfinger
 Seven Blocks of Granite—Fordham line of 1936
 Seven Mules—Notre Dame line of 1924
 Sleepy Jim—Jim Crowley

BOXING

Basque Woodchopper—Paulino Uzcudun
 Boston Strong Boy—John L. Sullivan
 Boston Tar Baby—Sam Langford
 Boy Bandit—James J. Johnston
 Brown Bomber—Joe Louis
 Durable Dane—Battling Nelson
 Fargo Express—Billy Petrolle
 Gentleman Jim—James J. Corbett
 Li'l Arthur—Jack Johnson
 Manassa Mauler—Jack Dempsey
 Michigan Assassin—Stanley Ketchel
 Pittsburgh Windmill—Harry Greb
 Rocky—Tommy Graziano
 Ruby Robert—Bob Fitzsimmons
 Slapsie Maxie—Maxie Rosenbloom
 Sugar—Ray Robinson
 Terrible Terry—Terry McGovern
 The Orchid Man—Georges Carpentier
 Toy Bulldog—Mickey Walker
 Two-ton Tony—Tony Galento
 Wild Bull of the Pampas—Luis Angel Firpo

TENNIS

Bounding Basque—Jean Borotra
 California Comet—Maurice McLoughlin
 Four Musketeers—Jean Borotra, Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon
 Little Miss Poker Face—Helen Wills Moody
 Roark

HORSE RACING

Big Red—Man o' War
 Mr. Longtail—Whirlaway
 Old Bones—Exterminator
 The Iceman—George Woolf

Miscellaneous

Boy Wonder—Willie Hoppe
 Calamity Jane—Bobby Jones' putter
 Phog—Forrest Allen
 Human Fish—Johnny Weissmuller
 Iron Man—Reggie McNamara
 Kraut Line—Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Woody Dumart, Boston Bruins
 Porky—Ed Oliver
 Rocket—Maurice Richard
 Siege Gun—Jesse P. Guilford
 Strangler—Ed Lewis
 The Emperor Jones—Bobby Jones
 The Fastest Human—Charley Paddock
 The Flying Finn—Paavo Nurmi

HARNESS RACING

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, the famous Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, wrote that the running horse was a gambling toy but the trotting horse was useful and, furthermore, "horse-racing is not a republican institution; horse-trotting is." Oliver Wendell Holmes was a born and bred New Englander and New England was the nursery of the harness racing sport in America. Racers and trotters were matters of local pride and prejudice in Colonial New England and, shortly after the Revolution, the Messenger and Justin Morgan strains produced many winners in harness racing matches" along the turnpikes of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

There was English thoroughbred blood in Messenger and Justin Morgan and, many years later, it was blended in Rysdyk's

Hambletonian, foaled in 1849. Hambletonian was not particularly fast under harness but his descendants have had almost a monopoly of prizes, titles and records in the harness racing game. Hambletonian was purchased as a foal with its dam for a total of \$124 by William Rysdyk of Goshen, N. Y. and made a modest fortune for the purchaser.

Trotters and pacers often were raced under saddle in the old days and, in fact, the custom still survives in some places in Europe. Dexter, the great trotter that lowered the mile record from 2:19 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1867, was said to handle just as well under saddle as when pulling a sulky. But as sulkies were lightened in weight and improved in design, trotting under saddle became less common and finally faded out in this country.

Harness Racing Statistics

Source: Roger Duncan, Vice-President, United States Trotting Association.

Hambletonian Winners

Goshen, N. Y.

(Three-year-old trotters)

Year	Winner	Driver	Best time	Value
1926.....	Guy McKinney	Nat Ray	2.04 3/4.....	\$73,451.32
1927.....	Iosola's Worthy	Marvin Childs	2.03 3/4.....	54,694.44
1928.....	Spencer	W. H. Leese	2.02 1/2.....	66,226.25
1929.....	Walter Dear	W. R. Cox	2.02 3/4.....	60,309.60
1930.....	Hanover's Bertha	Tom Berry	2.03	56,859.84
1931.....	Calumet Butler	R. McMahon	2.03 1/4.....	50,921.39
1932.....	The Marchioness	W. Caton	2.01 1/4.....	49,489.26
1933.....	Mary Reynolds	Ben White	2.03 3/4.....	40,459.88
1934.....	Lord Jim	H. M. Parshall	2.02 3/4.....	25,845.44
1935.....	Greyhound	Sep Palin	2.02 1/4.....	33,321.00
1936.....	Rosalind	Ben White	2.01 3/4.....	35,643.83
1937.....	Shirley Hanover	H. Thomas	2.01 1/2.....	37,912.58
1938.....	McLin Hanover	H. Thomas	2.02 1/4.....	37,962.37
1939.....	Peter Astra	H. M. Parshall	2.04 1/4.....	40,502.46
1940.....	Spencer Scott	F. Egan	2.02	43,685.45
1941.....	Bill Gallon	Lee Smith	2.05	38,729.86
1942.....	The Ambassador	Ben White	2.04	38,954.38
1943.....	Volo Song	Ben White	2.02 1/2.....	42,298.03
1944.....	Yankee Maid	H. Thomas	2.04	33,577.12
1945.....	Titan Hanover	H. Pownall	2.04	50,196.96
1946.....	Chestertown	Tom Berry	2.02 1/2.....	50,995.57
1947.....	Hoot Mon	Sep Palin	2.00	45,417.93

Run at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1926 and 1928; run at Lexington, Ky., in 1927 and 1929; run at Empire City Race Track, Yonkers, N. Y., in 1943.

SUMMARY OF 1947 HAMBLETONIAN

Horse	Driver	Heats			Horse	Driver	Heats		
		1st	2d	3d			1st	2d	3d
Hoot Mon.....	Sep Palin.....	2	1	1	Joe's Pride.....	Del Cameron.....	7	5	9
Rodney.....	Bi Shively.....	1	2	2	Patrick Hanover.....	Harry Short.....	6	9	8
Way Yonder.....	Will Fleming.....	8	3	3	Black Key.....	Olen Humphres.....	9	12	12
Buckshot B.....	Frank Safford.....	3	6	4	Tyson Hanover.....	Paul Vineyard.....	10	10	11
Scotch Thistle.....	Clint Hodgins.....	13	4	6	American Ballad.....	Harry Pownall.....	11	13	10
Volotone.....	Fred Egan.....	4	8	7	Deanna Hanover.....	Ben White.....	12	11	scr.
Grand Parade.....	Harry Fitzpatrick.....	5	7	5					

Times—2.01%, 2.00 (Hambletonian record), 2.02 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Winner—Black colt by Scotland-Missey (Guy Abbey); bred by Charles Phellis, Greenwich, Conn.

WORLD HARNESS RACING RECORDS

(This compilation recognizes as record-holders those horses which have made the fastest time at their gait, age, and hitch, either against time or in a race at one mile.)

Trotting on Mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Greyhound.....	1.55¼	S. F. Palin.....	Sept. 29, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Yearling—Airdale.....	2.15¼	H. C. Moody.....	Oct. 2, 1912	Lexington, Ky.
2-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.00	Harry Pownall.....	Oct. 4, 1944	Lexington, Ky.
3-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	1.58	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 7, 1945	DuQuoin, Ill.
4-year-old—Greyhound.....	1.57¼ (r)	S. F. Palin.....	Aug. 21, 1936	Springfield, Ill.
4-year-old—Spencer Scott.....	1.57¼	Fred Egan.....	Sept. 24, 1941	Lexington, Ky.
Lady driver—Dean Hanover.....	1.58½	Alma Sheppard.....	Sept. 24, 1937	Lexington, Ky.
To Wagon—Lou Dillon.....	2.00	C. K. G. Billings.....	Aug. 24, 1903	Readville, Mass.
To Wagon—Uhlán.....	2.00	C. K. G. Billings.....	Aug. 7, 1911	North Randall, Ohio
Team to Pole—Greyhound and Rosalind.....	1.58¼	S. F. Palin.....	Sept. 5, 1939	Indianapolis, Ind.
Team, Three Abreast—Calumet Dubuque, Mac Aubrey, Hollyrood Boris.....	2.10¼	T. F. Walsh.....	Aug. 14, 1937	Goshen, N. Y.
Team, Tandem—John R. McElwyn and Hollyrood Harrier.....	2.19¼	T. F. Walsh.....	Sept. 7, 1936	Rutland, Vt.
Four-in-Hand—Damiana, Belnut, Maud V., Nutspra.....	2.30	Not recorded.....	July 4, 1896	Chicago, Ill.
Under Saddle—Greyhound.....	2.01¾	Mrs. F. D. Johnson.....	Sept. 27, 1940	Lexington, Ky.
With Running Mate—Uhlán.....	1.54¼	Chas. Tanner.....	Oct. 9, 1913	Lexington, Ky.

(r)Record made in race.

Trotting on Half-mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Greyhound.....	1.59¾	S. F. Palin.....	July 16, 1937	Goshen, N. Y.
Yearling—U. Forbes.....	2.21½	H. C. Moody.....	Sept. 18, 1913	Louisville, Ky.
2-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.03½ (r)	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 19, 1944	Delaware, Ohio
3-year-old—Titan Hanover.....	2.01¾	Harry Pownall.....	Sept. 18, 1945	Delaware, Ohio
4-year-old—Doctor Spencer.....	2.01¼ (r)	H. Fitzpatrick.....	Sept. 19, 1946	Delaware, Ohio
To Wagon—Sweet Marie.....	2.08½	W. J. Andrews.....	Sept. 21, 1907	Allentown, Pa.
Team to Pole—Calumet Dubuque and Hollyrood Boris.....	2.06¾	T. F. Walsh.....	Aug. 19, 1937	Skowhegan, Me.
Team, Three Abreast—David Thornton, Hollyrood Boris, Capital Stock.....	2.22½	T. F. Walsh.....	July 2, 1937	Gorham, Maine
Under Saddle—Hollyrood Boris.....	2.09	Helen James.....	Sept. 17, 1936	Brockton, Mass.

(r)Record made in race.

Pacing on Mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Billy Direct.....	1.55	Vic Fleming.....	Sept. 28, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Yearling—Royal Lady 2nd.....	2.14¾	O. M. Powell.....	Oct. 20, 1939	Indianapolis, Ind.
2-year-old—Knight Dream.....	2.00¾ (r)	F. E. Safford.....	Oct. 2, 1947	Lexington, Ky.
3-year-old—Chief Counsel.....	1.57¾	H. M. Marshall.....	Sept. 30, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
4-year-old—Billy Direct.....	1.55	Vic Fleming.....	Sept. 28, 1938	Lexington, Ky.
Lady Driver—Highland Scott.....	1.59¼	Mrs. E. R. Harriman.....	Aug. 22, 1929	Goshen, N. Y.
To Wagon—Dan Patch.....	1.57¼ (w)	M. E. McHenry.....	Oct. 27, 1903	Memphis, Tenn.
Team to Pole—Minor Heir and George Gano.....	2.02	E. J. McCarr.....	Oct. 1, 1912	Columbus, Ohio
Under Saddle—George Gano.....	2.10¾	M. Anderson.....	Sept. 2, 1915	Madison, Wis.
With Running Mate—Flying Jib.....	1.58¾	A. McDowell.....	Oct. 4, 1894	Chillicothe, Ohio

(r)Record made in race.

(w)With windshield.

Pacing on Half-mile Track

	Time	Driver	Date	Where made
All-age—Billy Direct.....	1.59¾	Wm. Fleming.....	Oct. 18, 1939	Altamont, N. Y.
Yearling—Lady Patch.....	2.18¼	O. M. Powell.....	1924	*
2-year-old—Adios.....	2.03¾ (r)	R. L. Parker.....	Sept. 16, 1942	Carthage, Ohio
3-year-old—Mc I Win.....	2.01¼ (r)	H. M. Marshall.....	Oct. 13, 1932	Raleigh, N. C.
4-year-old—(King's Counsel.....	2.01 (r)	H. Fitzpatrick.....	Aug. 18, 1944	Jefferson, Ohio
(Direct Express.....	2.01 (r)	P. W. Vineyard.....	Aug. 15, 1947	Westbury, N. Y.
To Wagon—Dan Patch.....	2.05 (w)	H. C. Hersey.....	Sept. 21, 1905	Allentown, Pa.
Team to Pole—Billy Direct and The Widower.....	2.04¼	Chas. Fleming.....	Oct. 12, 1939	Altamont, N. Y.
Under Saddle—Zombro Hanover.....	2.06¾	J. Weipert.....	Sept. 21, 1935	Newark, N. J.

*Data unavailable.

(r)Record made in race.

(w)With windshield.

Stake Winners in 1947

Stake and winner	Best time
Golden West (free-for-all trot)— Algiers	2.35½
Golden West (free-for-all pace)— April Star	2.32
Coaching Club Trotting Oaks (3- year-old fillies)—Nymph Hanover	2.09½
American Trotting Championship (invitationl)—Proximity	2.02¾
National Pacing Derby (invitationl) —Direct Express	2.02¾

3-Year-Old Trotters

Hambletonian—Hoot Mon	2.00
Championship Stallion—Rodney ..	2.04½
Horseman Futurity—Way Yonder ..	2.03¾
Reading Fair Futurity—Fedor	2.09
Kentucky Futurity—Hoot Mon	2.04½
Matron—Nymph Hanover	2.09
American—Hoot Mon	2.01¾

*Raced on half-mile track.

CURLING

THE GAME OF CURLING is supposed to be of Dutch origin but it dates back to 1607 in Scotland and grew to be the national sport of that country. The action is something like bowling on ice and, for that matter, it is alleged to be an offshoot of lawn bowling. Circular stones (weight about 35 pounds in the United States, top limit 44 pounds in Great Britain) are sent sliding up and down the rinks toward targets called "tees" at either end. Each player uses two stones and a side or team consists of four players, one of whom is captain or "skip".

Formal competition in curling began with the formation of the Grand Caledonian Curling Club in Scotland on Nov. 5, 1838. The title of the club was changed to "Royal" Caledonian Curling Club when Queen Victoria, with Albert, the Prince Consort, visited Scotland in 1842 and Prince Albert became a patron of the club. Scots who emigrated to Canada and the United States carried their love of the game with them and spread the enthusiasm to such an extent that, where climate permits, curling matches and "bonspiels" have become popular fixtures on the winter sports programs of the northern States and Canada.

CURLING WINNERS, 1947

London Grand National Medal—Schenectady No. 1
Douglas Medal—Ardsley No. 2
Rockton Cup—Utica No. 2
Ten Medal—Utica
Mitchell Medal—Utica No. 2
Country Club Cup—Utica No. 1

3-Year-Old Pacers

Stake and winner	Best time
*Village Farm—Forbes Chief	2.05¾
Geers—Goose Bay	2.00¾
*Little Brown Jug—Forbes Chief ..	2.05
*Matron—Goose Bay	2.04¾
American—Forbes Chief	2.04¾

2-Year-Old Trotters

Greyhound—Rollo	2.06¾
*Trotting Club Stake—Judge Moore	2.10¾
Castleton Farm Stake—Adeline Han- over	2.05¾
Horseman Stake—Rollo	2.06¾

2-Year-Old Pacers

*Village Farm—Nat Hanover	2.06¾
Geers—Friscoway	2.03¾
Fox Pacing—Knight Dream	2.01¾
Little Pat—Friscoway	2.02¾
*Trotting Club Stake—Knight Dream	2.06¾

April Star, Titan Hanover Break Records

April Star, a 6-year-old chestnut gelding owned by R. L. Craig of Urbana, Ohio, won the mile-and-a-quarter \$50,000 Golden West free-for-all pace at Hollywood Park last season in the world-record time of 2:32. Another world standard was set on the same day, May 3, in the previous race, a mile-and-an-eighth trot, when Titan Hanover was timed in 2:16.2.

BRIDGE

Source: American Contract Bridge League.

WORLD MASTERS' CHAMPIONS, 1947

Individual—Charles Solomon, Philadelphia.
Pairs—Allen Harvey, Jr., Louisville—Frank Weisbach, Cincinnati.
Team of four—Mrs. Helen Sobel, Lee Hazen, Waldemar von Zedtwitz, B. Jay Becker, New York; Charles H. Goren, Philadelphia.
Mixed team of four—Mrs. E. J. Seligman, Harry J. Fishbein, New York; Mrs. Ruth C. Goldberg, Ludwig Kabakjian, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS, 1947

Individual—Alexander Weiss, New York.
Men's pairs—Tobias Stone-Sol Mogal, New York.
Women's pairs—Mrs. Max Gutman, Covington, Ky.; Mrs. L. J. Goldstein, Cincinnati.
Mixed pairs—Meyer Schleifer-Betty Bysshe, Los Angeles
Knockout team of four—Joseph E. Low, Harry J. Fishbein, Larry Hirsch, Harry Feinberg, David Clarren, New York.
Mixed teams of four—Detmar Walther, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Mrs. David Eidem, Meyer Schleifer, Betty Bysshe, Los Angeles.
Amateur team of four—Miss Augusta Cantor, New York; Victor Mitchell, Henry Mullaney, Andrew Gabrilovitch, Brooklyn.

HORSE RACING

ANCIENT DRAWINGS on stone and bone prove that horse racing is at least 3000 years old, but Thoroughbred Racing is a modern development. Practically every thoroughbred in training today traces its registered ancestry back to one or more of three sires that arrived in England about 1728 from the Near East and became known, from the names of their owners, as the Byerly Turk, the Darley Arabian and the Godolphin Arabian. The Jockey Club (English) was founded at Newmarket in 1750 or 1751 and became the custodian of the Stud Book as well as the court of last resort in deciding turf affairs.

There was horse racing in this country before the Revolution, but the great lift to the breeding industry came with the importation in 1798, by Col. John Hoomes of Virginia, of Diomed, winner of the Epsom Derby of 1780. Diomed's lineal descendants included such famous stars of the American turf as American Eclipse and Lexington. From 1800 to the time of the Civil War there were race courses and breeding establishments plentifully scattered through Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and

Louisiana. In fact, thoroughbred racing was largely a Southern sport and that was one reason why the Confederacy had such excellent cavalry in the Civil War. A century ago crack horses were matched in four-mile races that were run in heats, best two out of three!

The oldest stake event in North America is the King's Plate, a Canadian fixture that was first run in the Province of Quebec in 1836. The oldest stake event in the United States is The Travers, which was first run at Saratoga in 1864. The gambling that goes with horse racing and trickery by jockeys, trainers, owners and track officials caused attacks on the sport by reformers and a demand among horse racing enthusiasts for an honest and effective control of some kind, but nothing of lasting value to racing came of this until the formation of The Jockey Club in 1894. The Jockey Club, composed of fifty members chosen from the aristocracy of the turf, was all-powerful in racing regulation until the State Racing Commissions came into being as a result of mutual betting and the great revenues that came with the tax on the "daily handle".

Horse Racing Statistics

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HISTORY OF TRADITIONAL STAKES

AMERICAN DERBY

Washington Park; 3-year-olds; 1¼ miles.

Run at Washington Park, Chicago, prior to 1905; run at Hawthorne, 1916. Distance 1½ miles until 1928; distance 1¼ miles since 1928.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1884	Modesty.....	I. Murphy.....	117	\$10,700	1927	Hydromel.....	L. McDermott.....	116	22,750
1885	Volante.....	I. Murphy.....	123	9,570	1928	Toro.....	E. Ambrose.....	126	21,925
1886	Silver Cloud.....	I. Murphy.....	121	8,160	1929	Windy City.....	L. McDermott.....	118	47,550
1887	C. H. Todd.....	Hamilton.....	118	13,690	1930	Reveille Boy.....	W. Fronk.....	118	51,200
1888	Emperor of Norfolk.....	I. Murphy.....	123	14,340	1931	Mate.....	G. Ellis.....	126	48,675
1889	Spokane.....	T. Kiley.....	121	15,400	1932	Gusto.....	S. Coucci.....	118	48,200
1890	Uncle Bob.....	T. Kiley.....	115½	15,260	1933	Mr. Khayyam.....	P. Walls.....	121	23,410
1891	Strathmeath.....	Covington.....	112	18,610	1934	Cavalcade.....	M. Garner.....	126	23,310
1892	Carlsbad.....	R. Williams.....	122	16,930	1935	Black Helen.....	D. Meade.....	118	25,025
1893	Boundless.....	E. Garrison.....	122	49,500	1937	Dawn Play.....	L. Balaski.....	116	25,400
1894	Rey el S'ta A'ta.....	E. Van Kuren.....	122	19,750	1940	Mioland.....	J. Adams.....	123	44,900
1898	Pink Coat.....	W. Martin.....	127	9,225	1941	Whirlaway.....	A. Robertson.....	126	44,975
1900	Sidney Lucas.....	J. Bullman.....	122	9,425	1942	Alsab.....	G. Woolf.....	126	60,850
1901	Robert Waddell.....	J. Bullman.....	119	19,275	1943	Askmenow.....	G. Woolf.....	115	56,150
1902	Wyeth.....	L. Lyne.....	122	19,875	1944	By Jimminy.....	G. Woolf.....	122	61,650
1903	The Picket.....	Helgesen.....	115	27,025	1945	Fighting Step.....	G. Woolf.....	118	68,950
1904	Highball.....	G. C. Fuller.....	122	26,325	1946	Eternal Reward.....	R. Campbell.....	118	83,450
1916	Dodge.....	F. Murphy.....	126	6,850	1947	Fervent.....	D. Dodson.....	118	70,950
1926	Boot to Boot.....	A. Johnson.....	121	89,000					

ARLINGTON FUTURITY

Arlington Park; 2-year-olds; 3/4 mile.

National Futurity in 1927 and 1928. Run at Washington Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
27	Misstep	E. Pool	122	\$9,360	1938	Thingumabob	E. Arcaro	117	31,110
28	Double Heart	L. Geving	115	21,920	1939	Andy K.	J. E. Oros	114	33,735
32	Ladysman	R. Jones	117	38,010	1940	Swain	J. Adams	117	34,470
33	Far Star	D. Bellizzi	116	31,020	1941	Sun Again	W. Eads	122	34,655
34	Toro Nancy	R. Jones	112	41,725	1942	Occupation	L. Balaski	117	51,500
35	Grand Slam	J. Bryson	122	45,135	1943	Jezebel	O. Grohs	116	48,650
36	Case Ace	A. Robertson	117	36,540	1944	Free for All	O. Grohs	122	48,525
37*	Tiger	A. Robertson	122		1945	Spy Song	S. Brooks	122	58,650
	Teddy's Comet	G. Smith	117	18,000	1946	Cosmic Bomb	S. Clark	122	66,875
					1947	Piet	Dell Jessop	122	66,900

*Dead heat.

BELMONT STAKES

Belmont Park; 3-year-olds; 1½ miles.

Run at Jerome Park prior to 1890; run at Morris Park from 1890 to 1905. Distance 1½ miles prior to 1874; reduced to 1½ miles, 1874; reduced to 1¼ miles, 1890; changed to 1½ miles, 1893; increased to 1¼ miles, 1895; increased to 1½ miles, 1896; changed to 1¼ miles in 1904 and 1905; increased to 1½ miles, 1926.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
67	Ruthless	J. Gilpatrick	107	\$1,850	1907	Peter Pan	G. Mountain	126	22,765
68	General Duke	R. Swim	110	2,800	1908	Colin	J. Natter	126	22,765
69	Fenian	C. Miller	110	3,350	1909	Joe Madden	E. Dugan	126	24,550
70	Kingfisher	W. Dick	110	3,750	1910	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	9,700
71	Harry Bassett	W. Miller	110	5,450	1913	Prince Eugene	R. Troxler	109	2,825
72	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe	110	4,500	1914	Luke McLuke	M. Buxton	126	3,025
73	Springbok	J. Rowe	110	5,200	1915	The Finn	G. Byrne	126	1,825
74	Saxon	G. Bardee	110	4,200	1916	Friar Rock	E. Haynes	126	4,100
75	Calvin	R. Swim	110	4,450	1917	Hourless	J. Butwell	126	5,800
76	Algerine	W. Donohue	110	3,700	1918	Johren	F. Robinson	126	8,950
77	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway	110	5,200	1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	126	11,950
78	Duke of Magenta	L. Hughes	118	3,850	1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer	126	7,950
79	Spendthrift	S. Evans	118	4,250	1921	Grey Lag	E. Sande	126	8,650
80	Grenada	L. Hughes	118	2,800	1922	Pillory	C. H. Miller	126	39,200
81	Saunterer	T. Costello	118	3,000	1923	Zev	E. Sande	126	38,000
82	Forester	J. McLaughlin	118	2,600	1924	Mad Play	E. Sande	126	42,880
83	George Kinney	J. McLaughlin	118	3,070	1925	American Flag	A. Johnson	126	38,500
84	Panique	J. McLaughlin	118	3,150	1926	Crusader	A. Johnson	126	48,550
85	Tyrant	P. Duffy	118	2,710	1927	Chance Shot	E. Sande	126	60,910
86	Inspector B.	J. McLaughlin	118	2,720	1928	Vito	C. Kummer	126	63,430
87	Hanover	J. McLaughlin	118	2,900	1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner	126	59,650
88	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin	118	3,440	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	126	66,040
89	Eric	W. Hayward	118	4,960	1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kurtsinger	126	58,770
90	Burlington	S. Barnes	118	8,560	1932	Faireno	T. Malley	126	55,120
91	Foxford	E. Garrison	118½	5,070	1933	Hurryoff	M. Garner	126	49,490
92	Patron	W. Hayward	122	6,610	1934	Peace Chance	W. D. Wright	126	43,410
93	Comanche	W. Simms	117	5,310	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	126	35,480
94	Henry of Navarre	W. Simms	117	6,680	1936	Granville	J. Stout	126	29,800
95	Belmar	F. Taral	119	2,700	1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtsinger	126	38,020
96	Hastings	H. Griffin	122	3,025	1938	Pasteurized	J. Stout	126	34,530
97	Scottish Chieftain	J. Scherrer	115	3,550	1939	Johnstown	J. Stout	126	37,020
98	Bowling Brook	F. Littlefield	122	7,810	1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	126	35,030
99	Jean Bereaud	R. Clawson	122	9,445	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	126	39,770
900	Ildrim	N. Turner	126	14,790	1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro	126	44,520
901	Commando	H. Spencer	126	11,595	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	126	35,340
902	Masterman	J. Bullman	126	13,220	1944	Bounding Home	G. L. Smith	126	55,000
903	Africander	J. Bullman	126	12,285	1945	Pavot	E. Arcaro	126	52,675
904	Delhi	G. Odom	126	11,575	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	126	75,400
905	Tanya	E. Hildebrand	121	17,240	1947	Phalanx	R. Donoso	126	78,900
906	Burgomaster	L. Lyne	126	22,700					

"TRIPLE CROWN" WINNERS IN THE UNITED STATES
(Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes)

Year	Horse	Owner	Year	Horse	Owner
1919	Sir Barton	J. K. L. Ross	1941	Whirlaway	Warren Wright
1930	Gallant Fox	William Woodward	1943	Count Fleet	Mrs. John Hertz
1935	Omaha	William Woodward	1946	Assault	Robert J. Kleberg
1937	War Admiral	Samuel D. Riddle			

BROOKLYN HANDICAP

Aqueduct; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles.

Run at Belmont Park in 1913 and at Gravesend prior to 1911. Distance 1¼ miles prior to 1915. Distance 1½ miles from 1915 to 1939, inclusive.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1887	Dry Monopole (4)	A. McCarthy	106	\$5,850	1919	Eternal (3)	A. Schuttlinger	105	4,850
1888	The Bard (5)	W. Hayward	125	6,925	1920	Cirrus (4)	L. Ensor	108	5,850
1889	Exile (7)	A. Hamilton	116	6,900	1921	Grey Lag (3)	L. Fator	112	7,600
1890	Castaway II. (4)	W. Bunn	100	6,900	1922	Exterminator (7)	A. Johnson	135	7,600
1891	Tenny (5)	Barnes	128	14,800	1923	Little Chief (4)	E. Sande	114	7,600
1892	Judge Morrow (5)	A. Covington	116	17,750	1924	Hephaistos (5)	J. Maiben	106	7,600
1893	Diablo (7)	F. Taral	112	17,750	1925	Mad Play (4)	L. Fator	123	7,600
1894	Dr. Rice (4)	F. Taral	112	17,750	1926	Single Foot (4)	C. Turner	110	11,950
1895	Hornpipe (4)	A. Hamilton	105	7,750	1927	Peanuts (5)	H. Thurber	112	13,150
1896	Sir Walter (6)	F. Taral	113	7,750	1928	Black Panther (4)	J. Maiben	105	13,750
1897	Howard Mann (4)	H. Martin	106	7,750	1929	Light Carbine (6)	G. Rose	97	14,300
1898	Ornament (4)	T. Sloan	127	7,800	1930	Sortie (5)	P. Walls	111	10,800
1899	Banastar (4)	D. Maher	110	7,800	1931	Questionnaire (4)	R. Workman	127	13,900
1900	Kinley Mack (4)	P. McCue	122	7,800	1932	Blenheim (4)	H. Mills	109	9,800
1901	Conroy (3)	W. O'Connor	102½	7,800	1933	Dark Secret (4)	H. Mills	115	3,380
1902	Reina (4)	W. O'Connor	104	7,800	1934	Discovery (3)	J. Bejshak	113	2,925
1903	Irish Lad (3)	F. O'Neill	103	14,950	1935	Discovery (4)	J. Bejshak	123	10,200
1904	The Picket (4)	E. Helgesen	119	15,800	1936	Discovery (5)	L. Fallon	136	10,575
1905	Delhi (4)	T. Burns	124	15,800	1937	Seabiscuit (4)	J. Pollard	122	18,025
1906	Tokalon (5)	W. Bedell	108	15,800	1938	The Chief (3)	J. Longden	105	18,450
1907	Superman (3)	W. Miller	99	15,800	1939	Cravat (4)	B. James	126	18,250
1908	Celt (3)	J. Notter	106	19,750	1940	Isolator (7)	J. Stout	119	16,900
1909	King James (4)	E. Dugan	126	3,850	1941	Fenelon (4)	J. Stout	119	19,250
1910	Fitz Herbert (4)	E. Dugan	130	4,800	1942	Whirlaway (4)	G. Woolf	128	23,650
1913	Whisk Broom II (6)	J. Notter	130	3,125	1943	Devil Diver (4)	S. Brooks	123	23,200
1914	Buckhorn (5)	J. McCahey	113	3,350	1944	Four Freedoms (4)	E. Arcaro	116	39,720
1915	Tartar (5)	J. McTaggart	103	3,850	1945	Stymie (4)	R. Permane	116	39,120
1916	Friar Rock (3)	E. Haynes	108	3,850	1946	Gallorette (4)	J. Jessop	118	41,100
1917	Borrow (9)	W. Knapp	117	4,850	1947	Assault (4)	E. Arcaro	133	38,100
1918	Cudgel (4)	L. Lyke	129	4,850					

BUTLER HANDICAP

Empire City; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Distance 1½ miles in 1935. Run at Jamaica from 1943 to 1947, inclusive.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Discovery (4)	J. Bejshak	132	\$11,675	1942	Tola Rose (5)	W. Mehrrens	103	22,800
1936	Good Gamble (4)	L. Fallon	119	9,975	1943	Thumbs Up (4)	O. Grohs	116	23,300
1937	Seabiscuit (4)	J. Pollard	126	18,025	1944	First Fiddle (5)	J. Longden	126	38,225
1938	Esposa (6)	N. Wall	114	19,400	1945	Stymie (4)	R. Perinane	121	38,770
1939	Lovely Night (3)	N. Wall	104	16,950	1946	Lucky Draw (5)	H. Woodhouse	105	39,900
1940	Can't Wait (5)	B. James	111	21,000	1947	Assault (4)	E. Arcaro	135	36,700
1941	Foxbrough (5)	J. Stout	118	19,800					

CLASSIC STAKES

Arlington Park; 3-year-olds; 1¼ miles.

Run at Washington Park in 1943 and 1944.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1929	Blue Larkspur	M. Garner	126	\$59,900	1939	Challedon	H. Richards	126	35,600
1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	126	64,750	1940	Sirocco	G. Woolf	121	37,935
1931	Mate	A. Robertson	126	73,650	1941	Attention	C. Bierman	121	42,450
1932	Gusto	S. Coucci	126	76,600	1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro	126	69,700
1933	Inlander	R. Jones	118	32,755	1943	Slide Rule	F. Zufelt	120	53,450
1934	Cavalcade	M. Garner	126	30,325	1944	Twilight Tear	L. Haas	114	62,050
1935	Omaha	W. D. Wright	126	28,975	1945	Pot o' Luck	D. Dodson	119	67,150
1936	Granville	J. Stout	126	28,400	1946	The Dude	M. Duhon	119	76,850
1937	Flying Scot	J. Gilbert	123	27,375	1947	But Why Not	W. Mehrrens	117	71,500
1938	Nedary	W. D. Wright	121	27,500					

Cow Pony Defeats Thoroughbred

A quarter-mile winner-take-all match race between Roy Gill's Barbra B., a 4-year-old cow pony, and Charles S. Howard's Fair Truckle, a 4-year-old imported thoroughbred, resulted in the quarter-horse winning by two and one-half lengths. The

event, for a reported purse of \$100,000, was held at Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif., on Aug. 4, 1947.

Barbra B., a filly, was timed in 21½ seconds for the distance. Both racers carried 110 pounds.

DIXIE HANDICAP

Pimlico; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles

Run as Dinner Party Stakes in 1870. Run as Reunion Stakes in 1871. Run as Dixie Stakes from 1872 to 1924, inclusive. Distance 2 miles and for 3-year-olds prior to 1924.

Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1 Preakness.....	Hayward.....	110	\$6,400	1927	Mars (4).....	F. Collettelli.....	124	26,375
2 Harry Bassett.....	Rowe.....	110	6,500	1928	Mike Hall (4).....	H. Richards.....	110	24,975
3 Hubbard.....	McCabe.....	110	13,200	1929	Diavolo (4).....	J. Maiben.....	112	27,600
4 Tom Bowling.....	Swim.....	110	4,000	1930	Sandy Ford (4).....	F. Catrone.....	106	26,025
5 Vandalite.....	Houston.....	107	13,200	1931	Paul Bunyan (5).....	E. Gianelloni.....	110	15,425
6 Tom Ochiltree.....	Evans.....	110	4,350	1932	Gallant Knight (5).....	H. Schutte.....	121	14,550
7 Vigil.....	Spillman.....	110	4,300	1933	Stepenfetchit (4).....	E. Steffen.....	113	5,100
8 King Faro.....	Walker.....	110	4,450	1934	Equipoise (6).....	R. Workman.....	112	4,190
9 Duke of Magenta.....	Hughes.....	110	4,200	1935	Only One (4).....	R. Merritt.....	130	4,520
0 Monitor.....	Hughes.....	107	4,850	1936	Dark Hope (7).....	R. Jones.....	108	9,500
1 Grenada.....	Hughes.....	110	4,200	1937	Calumet Dick (5).....	J. Wagner.....	113	9,450
2 Crickmore.....	Hughes.....	107	3,550	1938	Pompoon (4).....	G. Woolf.....	108	20,950
3 Monarch.....	Schauer.....	110	3,500	1939	Sir Damion (5).....	D. Meade.....	118	22,025
4 George Kinney.....	J. McLaughlin.....	110	3,600	1940	Honey Cloud (6).....	H. Mora.....	115	18,250
5 Loftin.....	Stoval.....	112 1/2	3,595	1941	Halatl (4).....	C. McCreary.....	110	19,850
6 East Lynne.....	W. Donohue.....	115	3,595	1942	Whirlaway (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	128	19,275
7 The Bard.....	W. Hayward.....	118	3,290	1943	Riverland (5).....	S. Brooks.....	123	17,775
8 Hanover.....	J. McLaughlin.....	123	4,560	1944	Sun Again (5).....	F. A. Smith.....	120	25,700
9 Taragon.....	W. Hayward.....	123	4,040	1945	Rounders (6).....	F. Remerscheid.....	118	25,400
0 Chacolet (6).....	M. Garner.....	116	24,840	1946	Armed (5).....	D. Dodson.....	130	25,700
1 Sarazen (4).....	E. Sande.....	130	25,950	1947	Assault (4).....	E. Arcaro.....	129	24,700
2 Sarazen (5).....	F. Weiner.....	128	24,550					

DWYER STAKES

Aqueduct; 3-year-olds; 1 1/4 miles.

Distance 1 1/2 miles in 1887, from 1898 to 1909, inclusive; from 1926 to 1934, inclusive. 1 1/8 miles in 1925; 1 1/4 miles from 1915 to 1924, inclusive; and from 1935 to 1939, inclusive. Run at Gravesend from 1887 to 1910, inclusive; and at Belmont Park in 1913. Run as Brooklyn Derby prior to 1918.

Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
7 Hanover.....	McLaughlin.....	118	\$2,675	1919	Purchase.....	Knapp.....	118	4,850
8 Emperor of Norfolk.....	Murphy.....	118	3,740	1920	Man o' War.....	Kummer.....	126	4,850
9 Cynosure.....	Fitzpatrick.....	118	4,790	1921	Grey Lag.....	Sande.....	123	7,100
0 Burlington.....	Barnes.....	118	6,960	1922	Ray Jay.....	Ponce.....	117	7,150
1 Russell.....	Taylor.....	122	5,270	1923	Dunlin.....	Lang.....	123	7,150
2 Patron.....	Hayward.....	122	5,240	1924	Ladkin.....	Maiben.....	123	7,750
3 Rainbow.....	Littlefield.....	122	4,350	1925	American Flag.....	Johnson.....	126	8,900
4 Dobbins.....	Simms.....	122	5,340	1926	Crusader.....	Sande.....	123	15,000
5 Keenan.....	Griffin.....	122	4,640	1927	Kentucky II.....	Maiben.....	108	18,500
6 Handspring.....	Doggett.....	122	7,800	1928	Genie.....	Kelsay.....	110	19,600
7 Octagon.....	Simms.....	122	7,960	1929	Grey Coat.....	O'Donnell.....	117	19,450
8 The Huguenot.....	Spencer.....	122	7,750	1930	Gallant Fox.....	Sande.....	126	11,500
9 Ahom.....	Martin.....	119	7,750	1931	Twenty Grand.....	Kurtsinger.....	126	11,500
0 Petruccio.....	Spencer.....	108	8,475	1932	Faireno.....	Malley.....	124	12,200
1 Bonniibert.....	Spencer.....	112	7,750	1933	War Glory.....	Gilbert.....	118	4,250
2 Major Daingerfield.....	Odum.....	118	7,750	1934	Rose Cross.....	Coucci.....	116	4,090
3 Whorler.....	O'Neill.....	118	7,750	1935	Omaha.....	Wright.....	126	9,200
4 Bryn Mawr.....	Lyne.....	118	10,000	1936	Mr. Bones.....	Gilbert.....	119	8,500
5 Cairngorm.....	Davis.....	118	5,390	1937	Strabo.....	S. Renick.....	116	10,750
6 Belmere.....	O'Neill.....	118	9,475	1938	The Chief.....	Wolf.....	119	8,900
7 Peter Pan.....	Miller.....	126	10,475	1939	Johnstown.....	Stout.....	126	9,250
8 Fair Play.....	Dugan.....	114	13,350	1940	Your Chance.....	Wright.....	116	9,650
9 Joe Madden.....	Dugan.....	126	9,225	1941	Whirlaway.....	Arcaro.....	126	8,075
0 Dalmatian.....	Shilling.....	122	2,300	1942	Valdina Orphan.....	Bierman.....	116	21,150
1 Rock View.....	McTaggart.....	123	2,150	1943	Vincentive.....	Gilbert.....	111	19,600
2 Roamer.....	Butwell.....	117	2,300	1944	By Jimmy.....	Atkinson.....	114	39,170
3 Norse King.....	Butwell.....	111	2,275	1945	Wildlife.....	Atkinson.....	116	38,835
4 Chiclé.....	McTaggart.....	116	2,950	1946	Assault.....	Mehrtens.....	126	40,700
5 Omar Khayyam.....	Collins.....	125	3,850	1947	Phalanx.....	R. Donoso.....	126	40,800
6 War Cloud.....	Buxton.....	124	4,850					

FAMOUS HORSE RACING COLORS

elair Stud—White, red spots, scarlet cap.
 radley, E. R.—White, green hoops, white sleeves, green cap.
 rann, W. L.—Red, yellow blocks, red sleeves and cap.
 alumet Farm—Devil's red, blue collar, blue hoops on sleeves, blue cap.

Foxcatcher Farm—Sapphire blue, gold fox front and back, blue cap.
 Greentree Stable—Pink, black stripes on sleeves, black cap.
 Howard, C. S.—Red, white "H" in triangle front and back, white sleeves, red and white cap.

EPSOM DERBY

Epsom Downs, England; 3-year-olds; 1 mile, 885 yards.

Distance one mile prior to 1784. Distance 1½ miles since 1939. Run at Newmarket from 1915 to 1918, inclusive, and from 1940 to 1945, inclusive, and called the New Derby Stakes.

Year	Owner	Winner	Win val.	Year	Owner	Winner	Win val.
1780	Sir C. Bunbury	Diomed	\$5,620	1847	Mr. Pedley	Cossack	26,500
1781	Mr. O'Kelly	Y. Eclipse	6,255	1848	Lord Clifton	Surplice	28,000
1782	Lord Egremont	Assassin	5,500	1849	Lord Eglington	T. Flying Dutchman	31,875
1783	Mr. Parker	Saltram	5,000	1850	Lord Zetland	Voltigeur	29,000
1784	Mr. O'Kelly	Sergeant	5,125	1851	Sir J. Hawley	Teddington	26,875
1785	Lord Clermont	Aimwell	4,375	1852	Mr. Bowes	Dan. O'Rourke	24,350
1786	Mr. Panton	Noble	5,000	1853	Mr. Bowes	W. Australian	25,500
1787	Lord Derby	Sir P. Teazle	4,500	1854	Mr. Gully	Andover	29,250
1788	Prince of Wales	Sir Thomas	4,625	1855	F. Popham	Wild Dayrell	24,125
1789	Duke of Bedford	Skyscraper	4,652	1856	Admiral Harcourt	Ellinton	28,125
1790	Lord Grosvenor	Rhadamanthus	4,750	1857	W. l'Anson	Blink Bonny	27,750
1791	Duke of Bedford	Eager	4,625	1858	Sir J. Hawley	Beadsman	26,615
1792	Lord Grosvenor	John Bull	4,875	1859	Sir J. Hawley	Musjid	33,250
1793	Sir F. Poole	Waxy	6,500	1860	Mr. Merry	Thormanby	30,500
1794	Lord Grosvenor	Daedalus	6,125	1861	Colonel Towneley	Kettledrum	30,500
1795	Sir F. Standish	Spread Eagle	6,500	1862	Mr. Snewing	Caractacus	32,125
1796	Sir F. Standish	Didelot	6,500	1863	R. C. Naylor	Macaroni	34,500
1797	Duke of Bedford	Colt, by Fidget	5,000	1864	W. l'Anson	Blair Athol	32,500
1798	Mr. Cookson	Sir Harry	5,375	1865	C't F. de la Grange	Gladiator	34,375
1799	Sir F. Standish	Archduke	5,000	1866	R. Sutton	Lord Lyon	37,750
1800	Mr. Wilson	Champion	5,250	1867	Mr. Chaplin	Hermit	35,000
1801	Sir C. Bunbury	Eleanor	4,375	1868	Sir J. Hawley	Blue Gown	34,000
1802	Duke of Grafton	Tyrant	4,750	1869	J. Johnstone	Pretender	31,125
1803	Sir H. Williamson	Ditto	4,625	1870	Lord Falmouth	Kingcraft	33,875
1804	Lord Egremont	Hannibal	4,625	1871	B. Rothschild	Favonius	25,625
1805	Lord Egremont	Card. Beaufort	6,250	1872	H. Savile	Cremorne	24,250
1806	Lord Foley	Paris	5,875	1873	Mr. Merry	Doncaster	24,125
1807	Lord Egremont	Election	5,875	1874	W. S. Cartwright	Geo. Frederick	26,750
1808	Sir H. Williamson	Pan	5,500	1875	Prince Bathany	Galopin	24,750
1809	Duke of Grafton	Pope	6,375	1876	A. Baltazzi	Kisber	27,875
1810	Duke of Grafton	Whalebone	6,500	1877	Lord Falmouth	Silbion	30,250
1811	Sir J. Shelly	Phantom	7,500	1878	W. S. Crawford	Sefton	29,125
1812	Mr. Ladbroke	Octavius	7,125	1879	Mr. Acton	Sir Bevvs	35,125
1813	Sir C. Bunbury	Smolensko	7,375	1880	D. of Westminster	Bend Or	31,875
1814	Lord Stawell	Blucher	7,125	1881	P. Lorillard	Iroquois†	29,625
1815	Duke of Grafton	Whisker	7,500	1882	D. of Westminster	Shotover	32,875
1816	Duke of York	Prince Leopold	7,250	1883	Sir F. Johnstone	St. Blaise	25,750
1817	Mr. Payne	Azor	8,625	1884*	J. Hammond	St. Gatien	
1818	Mr. Thornhill	Sam	8,500		Sir J. Willoughby	Harvester	24,500
1819	Duke of Portland	Tiresias	8,250	1885	Lord Hastings	Melton	22,625
1820	Mr. Thornhill	Sailor	7,875	1886	D. of Westminster	Ormonde	23,500
1821	Mr. Hunter	Gustavus	7,875	1887	Mr. Abington	Mer. Hampton	22,625
1822	Duke of York	Moses	7,625	1888	Duke of Portland	Ayrshire	18,375
1823	Mr. Udny	Emilius	8,375	1889	Duke of Portland	Donovan	20,250
1824	Sir J. Shelley	Cedric	8,875	1890	Sir J. Miller	Sainfoin	29,750
1825	Lord Jersey	Middleton	9,000	1891	Sir F. Johnstone	Common	27,550
1826	Lord Egremont	Lap Dog	9,000	1892	Lord Bradford	Sir Hugo	34,900
1827	Lord Jersey	Mameluke	13,500	1893	Mr. McCalmont	Isinglass	27,575
1828	Duke of Rutland	Cadland	13,000	1894	Lord Rosebery	Ladas	27,250
1829	Mr. Gratwicke	Frederick	12,750	1895	Lord Rosebery	Sir Visto	27,250
1830	Mr. Chifney	Priam	13,500	1896	Prince of Wales	Persimmon	27,250
1831	Lord Lowther	Spaniel	15,500	1897	Mr. Gubbins	Galtee More	27,250
1832	Mr. Ridsdale	St. Giles	14,375	1898	J. Larnach	Jeddah	27,250
1833	Mr. Saddler	Dangerous	17,625	1899	D. of Westminster	Flying Fox	27,250
1834	Mr. Batson	Plenipotentiary	17,125	1900	Prince of Wales	Diamond Jubilee	27,250
1835	Mr. Bowes	Mundig	16,750	1901	W. C. Whitney	Volodyovskij†	28,350
1836	Lord Jersey	Bay Middleton	18,125	1902	J. Gubbins	Ard Patrick	27,250
1837	Lord Berner	Phosphorus	14,000	1903	Sir J. Miller	Rock Sand	32,500
1838	Sir G. Heatcote	Amato	18,265	1904	L. de Rothschild	St. Amant	32,500
1839	Mr. W. Ridsdale	Bloomsbury	19,500	1905	Lord Rosebery	Cicero	32,250
1840	Mr. Robertson	Little Wonder	19,125	1906	Maj. E. Loder	Spearmint	32,250
1841	Mr. Rawlinson	Coronation	21,875	1907	R. Croker	Orby†	32,250
1842	Colonel Anson	Attila	24,500	1908	Chev. Ginistrelli	Signorinetta	32,250
1843	Mr. Bowes	Cotherstone	21,250	1909	King Edward	Minoru	32,250
1844	Colonel Peel	Orlando	21,750	1910	Mr. Fairie	Lemberg	32,250
1845	Mr. Gratwick	Merry Monarch	20,000	1911	J. B. Joel	Sunstar	32,250
1846	Mr. Gully	Pyrrhus the First	26,500				

*Dead heat; stake divided. †American bred or owned.

Epsom Derby—(cont.)

Owner	Winner	Win val.	Year	Owner	Winner	Win val.
W. Raphael	Tagalie	32,250	1930	H. H. Aga Khan	Blenheim	50,180
A. P. Cunliffe	Aboyeur	32,250	1931	J. A. Dewar	Cameronian	48,640
H. B. Duryea	Durbar II†	32,250	1932	T. Walls	April the Fifth	34,056
S. Joel	Pommern	12,000	1933	Lord Derby	Hyperion	49,182
E. Hulton	Finifella	14,500	1934	H. H. M. of Raj'pla	Windsor Lad	46,760
Mr. Fairie	Gay Crusader	10,250	1935	H. H. Aga Khan	Bahram	46,080
Lady Jas. Douglas	Gainsborough	20,000	1936	H. H. Aga Kahn	Mahmoud	49,670
Lord Glanely	Grand Parade	32,250	1937	Mrs. G. B. Miller	Mid-Day Sun	47,205
Maj. G. Loder	Spion Kop	32,250	1938	P. Beatty	Bois Roussel	43,644
J. B. Joel	Humorist	32,250	1939	Lord Rosebery	Blue Peter	42,680
Lord Woolavington	Captain Cuttle	51,250	1940	F. Darling	Pont l'Eveque	23,803
Ben Irish	Papyrus	56,800	1941	Mrs. M'D'ald-Buc'n	Owen Tudor	18,003
Lord Derby	Sansevino	59,025	1942	Lord Derby	Watling Street	15,530
H. E. Morris	Manna	55,475	1943	Miss Dorothy Paget	Straight Lead	17,552
Lord Woolavington	Coronach	51,750	1944	Lord Rosebery	Ocean Swell	23,604
Frank Curzon	Call Boy	63,075	1945	Sir Eric Ohlson	Dante	33,356
Sir H. C'liffe-Owen	Felstead	58,025	1946	J. E. Ferguson	Airborne	32,080
W. Barnett	Trigo	59,825	1947	B. G. de Waldner	Pearl Diver	38,604

†American bred or owned.

FUTURITY STAKES

Belmont Park; 2-year-olds; 6½ furlongs

Distance 1,263 yards 1 foot from 1892 to 1901, inclusive. Distance 3/4 mile prior to 1892 and from 1902 to 1924, inclusive; about 7/8 mile from 1925 to 1933, inclusive. Run at Sheepshead Bay until 1910. Run at Saratoga by special arrangement in 1910, 1913 and 1914.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1898	Proctor Knott	S. Barnes	112	\$40,900	1919	Man o' War	J. Loftus	127	26,650
1899	Chaos	G. Day	109	54,500	1920	Step Lightly	F. Keogh	116	35,870
1900	Potomac	A. Hamilton	115	67,675	1921	Bunting	F. Coltielti	117	39,700
1901	His Highness	J. McLaughlin	130	61,675	1922	Sally's Alley	A. Johnson	116	47,550
1902	Morello	W. Hayward	118	40,450	1923	St. James	T. McTaggart	130	64,810
1903	Domino	F. Taral	130	48,855	1924	Mother Goose	L. McAtee	114	65,730
1904	The Butterflies	H. Griffin	112	48,710	1925	Pompey	L. Fator	127	58,480
1905	Requital	H. Griffin	115	53,190	1926	Scapa Flow	L. Fator	122	65,980
1906	Ogden	F. Turbiville	115	43,790	1927	Anita Peabody	C. Lang	124	91,790
1907	L'Alouette	R. Clawson	115	34,290	1928	High Strung	L. McAtee	122	97,990
1908	Martimas	H. Lewis	118	36,610	1929	Whichone	R. Workman	125	105,730
1909	Chacornac	H. Spencer	114	30,630	1930	Jamestown	L. McAtee	130	99,600
1910	Ballyhoo Bey	T. Sloan	112	33,580	1931	Top Flight	R. Workman	127	94,780
1911	Yankee	W. O'Connor	119	36,850	1932	Kerry Patch	P. Walls	122	88,690
1912	Savable	L. Lyne	119	44,500	1933	Singing Wood	R. Jones	122	81,700
1913	Hamburg Belle	G. Fuller	114	36,600	1934	Chance Sun	W. D. Wright	122	77,510
1914	Artful	E. Hildebrand	114	40,830	1935	Tintagel	S. Coucci	122	66,450
1915	Ormondale	A. Redfern	117	32,960	1936	Pompoon	H. Richards	127	55,630
1916	Electioneer	W. Shaw	117	36,880	1937	Menow	C. Kurlsing	119	56,800
1917	Colin	W. Miller	125	26,640	1938	Porter's Mite	B. James	119	57,045
1918	Maskette	J. Notter	118	26,110	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	126	57,710
1919	Sweep	J. Butwell	126	24,100	1940	Our Boots	E. Arcaro	119	65,880
1920	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	127	25,360	1941	Some Chance	W. Eads	122	57,900
1921	Pennant	C. Borel	119	15,060	1942	Occupation	G. Woolf	126	57,890
1922	Trojan	C. Burlingame	117	16,010	1943	Occupy	G. Woolf	126	55,635
1923	Thunderer	J. Notter	122	16,590	1944	Pavot	G. Woolf	126	53,890
1924	Campfire	J. McTaggart	125	17,340	1945	Star Pilot	A. Kirkland	126	52,940
1925	Papp	L. Allen	127	15,600	1946	First Flight	E. Arcaro	123	73,350
1926	Dunboyne	A. Schuttinger	127	23,360	1947	Citation	A. Snider	122	78,430

GALLANT FOX HANDICAP

Jamaica; 3-year-olds and over; 1½ miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1939	Isolator (6)	J. Stout	119	\$ 8,400	1944	Some Chance (5)	A. Snider	116	37,565
1940	Salamina (3)	D. Meade	107	11,150	1945	Reply Paid (3)	H. Lindberg	108	39,105
1941	Market Wise (3)	W. Eads	119	11,550	1946	Stymie (5)	B. James	126	59,050
1942	Dark Discovery (4)	W. Mehrtens	100	11,300	1947	Stymie (6)	C. McCreary	125	56,350
1943	Eurasian (3)	H. Lindberg	116	19,700					

Sayajirao Takes Irish Derby

The Gaekwar of Baroda's Sayajirao, after finishing third in England's Epsom Derby in 1947, went on to win the Irish Derby at

Curragh. Sayajirao, a \$117,600 yearling purchase, also was first in England's traditional St. Leger Stakes.

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Belmont Park; 4-year-olds and over; about 3 miles.

Run at Morris Park prior to 1905. Distance about 2½ miles prior to 1916.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1899	Trillion (8)	Mr. W. C. Hayes	163	\$ 6,150	1925	Moseley (5)	C. Smoot	138	6,350
1900	Philae (5)	Donahue	153	6,525	1926	Erne II (5)	R. H. Crawford	149	6,550
1901	Sacket (6)	Carson	137	6,100	1927	Jolly Roger (5)	R. H. Crawford	165	34,750
1902	Geo. W. Jenkins (4)	Ray	133	5,525	1928	Jolly Roger (6)	R. H. Crawford	167	35,850
1903	Plohn (6)	Ray	141	6,050	1929	Arc Light (5)	A. Bauman	151	34,450
1904	St. Jude (4)	Ray	142	5,450	1930	Tourist II (5)	W. Hunt	148	28,350
1905	Mackey Dwyer (5)	Holman	149	5,210	1931	Green Cheese (4)	Mr. R. McKinney	140	28,250
1906	Good and Plenty (6)	Ray	170	5,675	1932	Tourist II (7)	G. Cooper	158	8,200
1907	Alfar (5)	Owens	143	5,500	1933	Best Play (4)	A. Bauman	132	4,850
1908	Kara (5)	McAfee	138	4,775	1934	Battleship (7)	Mr. C. K. Bassett	147	5,900
1909	Sir Wooster (5)	Davidson	155	740	1935	Snap Back (6)	W. N. Ball	137	6,050
1910	Rossfonton (4)	W. Allen	138	1,275	1936	Bushranger (6)	H. Little	172	5,750
1913	Penobscot (4)	Wolke	140	1,845	1937	Sailor Beware (5)	H. Little	153	9,200
1914	Reluff (7)	T. Tuckey	157	1,650	1938	Annibal (5)	Mr. R. McKinney	156	8,100
1915	Mission (6)	B. Haynes	148	1,785	1939	Whaddon Chase (4)	J. Penrod	146	9,300
1916	Hibler (7)	T. Parrette	140	1,860	1940	Cottesmore (5)	F. Slate	160	14,850
1917	Expectation (6)	B. Haynes	144	1,895	1941	Speculate (5)	T. Roby	142	14,350
1918	St. Charcole (6)	C. Smoot	158	1,755	1942	Cottesmore (7)	F. Slate	155	13,950
1919	Stonewood (7)	V. Powers	148	2,150	1943	Brother Jones (7)	G. Walker	150	14,500
1920	Square Dealer (6)	V. Powers	154	2,075	1944	Burma Road (5)	J. Magee	136	13,385
1921	Earlocker (5)	W. Mahoney	142	3,675	1945	Mercator (6)	W. Owen	142	15,005
1922	Lytle (8)	R. H. Crawford	136	3,575	1946	Elkridge (8)	E. Roberts	151	21,425
1923	Sea Tale (7)	J. Pierce	158	3,675	1947	Adaptable (6)	J. Rich	147	20,700
1924	Dan IV (6)	N. Kennedy	158	4,100					

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE

Liverpool, England; 6-year-olds and over; 4 miles, 856 yards (Aintree Course)

Year	Owner	Winner	Starters	Value	Year	Owner	Winner	Starters	Value
1839	J. Elmore	Lottery	17		1878	J. Nightingall	Shifnal	12	8,450
1840	Mr. Villebois	Jerry	12		1879	G. Moore	The Liberator	18	9,500
1841	Lord Craven	Charity	11		1880	P. Ducrest	Empress	14	6,250
1842	J. Elmore	Gaylad	15		1881	Capt. Kirkwood	Woodbrook	13	4,900
1843	Lord Chesterfield	Vanguard	16		1882	Lord Manners	Seaman	12	6,675
1844	Mr. Quartermaine	Pioneer	22		1883	Prince C. Kinsky	Zoedone	10	4,625
1845	W. S. Crawford	Cure All	15		1884	H. F. Boyd	Voluptuary	15	5,175
1846	Mr. Adams	Pioneer	22		1885	A. Cooper	Roquefort	19	5,175
1847	Mr. Courtenay	Matthew	26		1886	Mr. Douglas	Old Joe	23	6,805
1848	Capt. Little	Chandler	30		1887	E. Jay	Gamecock	16	6,080
1849	Mr. S. Mason, Jr.	Peter Simple	24	\$4,025	1888	Col. E. W. Baird	Playfair	20	5,905
1850	Mr. Osborne	Abd el Kader	32		1889	M. A. Maher	Frigate	20	6,170
1851	Mr. Osborne	Abd el Kader	21		1890	G. Masterman	Ilex	16	8,325
1852	T. F. Mason	Miss Mowbray	24	3,400	1891	W. G. Jameson	Come Away	21	8,400
1853	Capt. Little	Peter Simple	21		1892	C. G. Wilson	Father O'Flynn	25	8,400
1854	Mr. Moseley	Bourton			1893	C. G. Duff	Cloister	15	9,825
1855	Mr. Dennis	Wanderer	20		1894	Capt. C. H. Fenwick	Why Not	14	9,875
1856	W. Barnet	Freetrader	21		1895	J. Widger	W. M. f. Borneo	19	9,875
1857	G. Hodgman	Emigrant	28	5,575	1896	Lord Wavertree	The Soarer	28	9,875
1858	C. Capel	Little Charley	16		1897	H. M. Dyas	Manifesto	28	9,875
1859	Mr. Willoughby	Half Caste	20	4,200	1898	C. G. Adams	Drogheda	25	9,875
1860	C. Capel	Anatis	19		1899	J. G. Bulteel	Manifesto	19	9,875
1861	J. Bennett	Jealousy	24	4,925	1900	Prince of Wales	Ambush II	16	9,875
1862	Visc't de Namur	Huntsman	13		1901	B. Bletsoe	Gruon	24	9,875
1863	Lord Coventry	Emblem	16	4,275	1902	A. Gorham	Shannon Lass	21	10,000
1864	Lord Coventry	Emblematic	25		1903	J. S. Morrison	Drumcree	23	10,000
1865	B. J. Angell	Alciabiade	23	5,175	1904	G. H. Gollan	Moifaa	26	10,000
1866	Mr. Studd	Salamander	30		1905	F. Bibby	Kirkland	27	10,125
1867	Duke of Hamilton	Cortolvin	23	8,300	1906	Prince Hatzfeldt	Ascetic's Silver	23	10,875
1868	Lord Poulett	The Lamb	21	7,850	1907	S. Howard	Eremon	23	12,000
1869	Mr. Weyman	The Colonel	22	8,800	1908	Maj. F. Douglas-Pennant	Rubio*	24	12,000
1870	M. Evans	The Colonel	23	7,325	1909	J. Hennessy	Luttre III	32	12,000
1871	Lord Poulett	The Lamb	25	8,325	1910	S. Howard	Jenkinson	25	12,000
1872	E. Brayley	Casse Tete	25	7,275	1911	F. Bibby	Glenside	26	12,500
1873	Capt. Machell	Disturbance	28	9,800	1912	Mr. C. G. Assheton-Smith	Jerry M.	24	16,000
1874	Capt. Machell	Reugny	22	9,450	1913	Sir C. G. Assheton-Smith	Covertcoat	22	15,850
1875	H. Bird	Pathfinder	18	9,700					
1876	Capt. Machell	Regal	19	7,550					
1877	F. G. Hobson	Austerlitz	16	6,450					

*American bred or owned.

Grand National Steeplechase—(cont.)

Year	Owner	Winner	Starters	Value	Year	Owner	Winner	Starters	Value
14	T. Tyler	Sunloch	20	17,575	1929	Mrs. M. A. G'm'll	Gregalach	66	64,625
15	Lady Nelson	Ally Sloper	20	17,575	1930	W. Midwood	Shaun Goilin	41	48,650
16*	P. F. Heybourn	Bermouth	21	5,750	1931	C. R. Taylor	Grakle	36	37,240
17*	Sir G. Bullough	Ballymacad	19	6,025	1932	W. Parsonage	Forbra	36	28,577
18*	Mrs. H. Peel	Poethlyn	17	4,925	1933	Mrs. F. A. Clark	Kellsboro Jack†	34	36,725
19*	Mrs. H. Peel	Poethlyn	22	17,950	1934	Miss D. Paget	Golden Miller	30	36,325
20	Major Gerrard	Troytown	24	21,800	1935	Maj. Noel F'rlong	Reynoldstown	27	32,725
21	T. McAlpine	Shaun Spadah	35	39,925	1936	Maj. Noel F'rlong	Reynoldstown	35	35,100
22	Hugh Kershaw	Music Hall	32	35,000	1937	H. Lloyd Thomas	Royal Mail	33	33,225
23	Stephen Sanford	Sgt. Murphy†	28	36,100	1938	Mrs. M. Scott	Battleship†	36	37,545
24	Lord Airlie	Master Rob't	30	40,825	1939	Sir A. Maguire	Workman	37	31,966
25	Major D. Gould	Double Chance	33	40,600	1940	Lord Stalbridge	Bogskar	30	16,887
26	C. Schwartz	Jack Horner	30	31,550	1946	Jock Morant	Lovely Cottage	34	35,300
27	Mrs. M. Partridge	Sprig	37	41,075	1947	J. J. McDowell	Caughoo	57	40,028
28	H. S. Kenyon	Tipperary Tim	42	55,900					

*Substitute race. †American bred or owned.

HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP

Hollywood Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1938	Seabiscuit (5)	G. Woolf	133	\$37,150	1944	Happy Issue (4)	H. Woodhouse	119	60,600
1939	Kayak II (4)	G. Woolf	125	35,075	1945	Challenge Me (4)	A. Skoronski	108	48,230
1940	Challedon (4)	G. Woolf	133	36,200	1946	Triplecate (5)	B. James	113	79,900
1941	Big Pebble (5)	J. Westrope	119	62,475	1947	Cover Up (4)	R. Permane	117	73,500

HOPEFUL STAKES

Saratoga; 2-year-olds; 6½ furlongs.

Distance 3/4 mile prior to 1925; run at Belmont Park 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1903	Delhi	C. Gannon	112	\$22,275	1927	Brooms	J. Maiben	115	55,750
1904	Tanya	E. Hildebrand	127	29,790	1928	Jack High	G. Ellis	127	54,100
1905	Mohawk II	A. Redfern	130	16,490	1929	Boojum	R. Workman	117	54,750
1906	Peter Pan	W. Knapp	130	17,640	1930	Epithet	W. Kelsay	117	55,000
1907	Jim Gaffney	D. Nicol	115	17,500	1931	Tick On	P. Walls	117	45,950
1908	Helmet	J. Nottter	115	10,990	1932	Ladysman	R. Jones	130	41,400
1909	Rocky O'Brien	V. Powers	122	17,160	1933	Bazaar	D. Meade	119	33,550
1910	Novelty	A. Thomas	130	19,140	1934	Psychic Bid	M. Garner	122	24,250
1911	Bringinghurst	J. Loftus	113	4,100	1935	Red Rain	R. Workman	124	38,400
1914	Regret	J. Nottter	127	9,590	1936	Maedie	E. Litzenberger	122	32,600
1915	Dominant	J. Nottter	130	9,150	1937	Sky Larking	A. Robertson	119	31,450
1916	Campfire	J. McTaggart	130	18,850	1938	El Chico	N. Wall	126	42,550
1917	Sun Briar	W. Knapp	130	30,600	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	122	33,750
1918	Eternal	A. Schuttinger	115	30,150	1940	Whirlaway	J. Longden	122	37,850
1919	Man o' War	J. Loftus	130	24,600	1941	Devil Diver	J. Skelly	119	35,950
1920	Leonardo II	A. Schuttinger	115	33,850	1942	Devil's Thumb	C. McCreary	122	31,750
1921	Morvich	A. Johnson	130	34,900	1943	Bee Mac	S. Young	119	33,300
1922	Dunlin	C. Kummer	115	38,950	1944	Pavot	G. Woolf	126	51,775
1923	Diogenes	C. Ponce	115	46,800	1945	Star Pilot	A. Kirkland	112	55,195
1924	Master Charlie	G. Babin	130	48,700	1946	Blue Border	A. DeLara	122	46,450
1925	Pompey	L. Fator	127	42,850	1947	Relic	J. Adams	114	48,200
1926	Lord Chaucer	F. Coltiletti	115	43,850					

New York Wagering, Attendance Records

Type of record	Track	Date	Amount
Mutuel handle (8 races)	Belmont	Sept. 22, 1945	\$5,016,745
Mutuel handle (7 races)	Jamaica*	Nov. 3, 1945	4,330,471
Mutuel handle (1 race)	Belmont	Sept. 27, 1945	763,127
Daily double	Jamaica	Oct. 30, 1945	251,682
Attendance	Jamaica	May 30, 1945	64,670

*Empire City meeting.

A world betting record for a single race was set at Churchill Downs in 1947 when a crowd estimated at 115,000 wagered \$1,253,042 on the Kentucky Derby. At Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif., attendance (85,600), betting (\$4,761,483), and single-race betting (Santa Anita Handicap, \$1,044,351) records were made on March 1, 1947.

KENTUCKY DERBY

Churchill Downs; 3-year-olds; 1¼ miles

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1875	Aristides	O. Lewis	100	\$2,850	1912	Worth	C. H. Shilling	117	4,850
1876	Vagrant	R. Swim	97	2,950	1913	Donerail	R. Goose	117	5,475
1877	Baden Baden	W. Walker	100	3,300	1914	Old Rosebud	J. McCabe	114	9,125
1878	Day Star	J. Carter	100	4,050	1915	Regret	J. Notter	112	11,450
1879	Lord Murphy	C. Schauer	100	3,550	1916	George Smith	J. Loftus	117	9,750
1880	Fonso	G. Lewis	105	3,800	1917	Omar Khayyam	C. Borel	117	16,600
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin	105	4,410	1918	Exterminator	W. Knapp	114	14,700
1882	Apollo	B. Hurd	102	4,560	1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	112½	20,825
1883	Leonatus	W. Donohue	105	3,760	1920	Paul Jones	T. Rice	126	30,375
1884	Buchanan	I. Murphy	110	3,990	1921	Behave Yourself	C. Thompson	126	38,450
1885	Joe Cotton	E. Henderson	110	4,630	1922	Morvich	A. Johnson	126	46,775
1886	Ben Ali	P. Duffy	118	4,890	1923	Zev	E. Sande	126	53,600
1887	Montrose	I. Lewis	118	4,200	1924	Black Gold	J. D. Mooney	126	52,775
1888	Macbeth II	G. Covington	115	4,740	1925	Flying Ebony	E. Sande	126	52,950
1889	Spokane	T. Kiley	118	4,970	1926	Bubbling Over	A. Johnson	126	50,075
1890	Riley	I. Murphy	118	5,460	1927	Whiskery	L. McAtee	126	51,000
1891	Kingman	I. Murphy	122	4,680	1928	Reigh Count	C. Lang	126	55,375
1892	Azra	A. Clayton	122	4,230	1929	Clyde Van Dusen	L. McAtee	126	53,950
1893	Lookout	E. Kunze	122	4,090	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	126	50,725
1894	Chant	F. Goodale	122	4,020	1931	Twenty Grand	C. Kertsinger	126	48,725
1895	Halma	J. Perkins	122	2,970	1932	Burgoo King	E. James	126	52,350
1896	Ben Brush	W. Simms	117	4,850	1933	Brokers Tip	D. Meade	126	48,925
1897	Typhoon II	F. Garner	117	4,850	1934	Cavalcade	M. Garner	126	28,175
1898	Plaudit	W. Simms	117	4,850	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	126	39,525
1899	Manuel	F. Taral	117	4,850	1936	Bold Venture	I. Hanford	126	37,725
1900	Lieut. Gibson	J. Boland	117	4,850	1937	War Admiral	C. Kertsinger	126	52,050
1901	His Eminence	J. Winkfield	117	4,850	1938	Lawrin	E. Arcaro	126	47,050
1902	Alan-a-Dale	J. Winkfield	117	4,850	1939	Johnstown	J. Stout	126	46,350
1903	Judge Himes	H. Booker	117	4,850	1940	Gallahadion	C. Bierman	126	60,150
1904	Elwood	F. Prior	117	4,850	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	126	61,275
1905	Agile	J. Martin	122	4,850	1942	Shut Out	W. D. Wright	126	64,225
1906	Sir Huon	R. Troxier	117	4,850	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	126	60,725
1907	Pink Star	A. Minder	117	4,850	1944	Pensive	C. McCreary	126	64,675
1908	Stone Street	A. Pickens	117	4,850	1945	Hoop Jr.	E. Arcaro	126	64,850
1909	Wintergreen	V. Powers	117	4,850	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	126	96,400
1910	Donau	F. Herbert	117	4,850	1947	Jet Pilot	E. Guerin	126	92,160
1911	Meridian	G. Archibald	117	4,850					

MASSACHUSETTS HANDICAP

Suffolk Downs; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Top Row (4)	G. Woolf	116	\$18,750	1942	Whirlaway (4)	G. Woolf	130	43,850
1936	Time Supply (5)	R. Workman	121	23,500	1943	Market Wise (5)	V. Nodarse	126	39,650
1937	Seabiscuit (4)	J. Pollard	130	51,780	1944	First Fiddle (5)	J. Longden	124	41,850
1938	Menow (3)	N. Wall	107	40,550	1945	First Fiddle (6)	J. Longden	121	42,750
1939	Fighting Fox (4)	J. Stout	113	49,250	1946	Pavot (4)	A. Kirkland	120	47,750
1940	Eight Thirty (4)	H. Richards	126	46,550	1947	Stymie (6)	C. McCreary	128	41,150
1941	War Relic (3)	T. Atkinson	102	48,350					

"TRIPLE CROWN" WINNERS IN ENGLAND

(Epsom Derby, St. Leger Stakes and Two Thousand Guineas)

1853	West Australian	Mr. Bowes	1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster
1865	Gladiator	Count F. deLagrange	1900	Diamond Jubilee	Prince of Wales
1866	Lord Lyon	R. Sutton	1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	1915	Pommern	S. Joel
1891	Common*	Sir F. Johnstone	1917	Gay Crusader	Mr. Fairie
1893	Isinglass	H. McCalmont	1918	Gainsborough	Lady Jas. Douglas
1897	Galtee More	J. Gubbins	1935	Bahram	Ag Khan

*Raced in name of Lord Alington in Two Thousand Guineas.

Attendance, Betting Figures in U. S.

Year	Attendance	Parl-mutuel wagering	Year	Attendance	Parl-mutuel wagering
1940	8,500,000	\$ 408,528,711	1944	18,000,000	\$1,126,564,598
1941	13,500,000	513,005,110	1945	18,950,000	1,413,346,468
1942	11,500,000	534,062,392	1946	25,246,706	1,794,033,000
1943	14,000,000	710,729,432	1947 (see page 898)		

MELBOURNE CUP

Melbourne, Australia; 3-year-olds and over; 2 miles.

Year	Winner	Age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1961	Archer	5	J. Cutts	133		1905	Blue Spec	6	F. Bullock	112	31,870
1962	Archer	6	J. Cutts	142		1906	Poseidon	3	T. Clayton	104	31,630
1963	Banker	3	H. Chifney	74		1907	Apologue	5	W. Evans	107	24,545
1964	Lantern	3	S. Davis	87		1908	Lord Nolan	3	J. R. Flynn	94	25,635
1965	Toryboy	7	E. Kavanagh	98		1909	Prince Foote	3	W. H. McL'hlan	106	27,185
1966	The Bard	3	W. Davis	85		1910	Comedy King	4	W. H. McL'hlan	109	30,890
1967	Tim Whiffler	5	I. Driscoll	123		1911	The Parisian	6	R. Cameron	121	33,210
1968	Glencoe	4	C. Stanley	127		1912	Piastre	4	A. Shanahan	107	32,880
1969	Warrior	6	C. Morrison	122		1913	Posinatus	5	A. Shanahan	98	36,345
1970	Nimblefoot	7	J. Day	92		1914	Kingsburgh	4	G. Meddick	96	38,200
1971	The Pearl	5	J. T. Kavanagh	101		1915	Patrobas	3	R. Lewis	104	38,700
1972	The Quack	6	W. Anderson	108		1916	Sasanof	3	F. Foley	95	34,775
1973	Don Juan	4	W. Wilson	96		1917	West Court	5	W. H. McL'hlan	117	29,895
1974	Haricot	4	P. Pigott	91		1918	Night Watch	5	W. Duncan	93	30,680
1975	Wollolai	6	R. Batty	106		1919	Artilleryman	3	R. Lewis	104	36,450
1976	Briseis	3	P. St. Albans	88		1920	Poitrel	6	K. Bracken	140	36,550
1977	Chester	3	P. Pigott	96		1921	Sister Olive	3	E. O'Sullivan	93	40,860
1978	Calamia	5	T. Brown	114		1922	King Ingoda	4	A. Wilson	99	52,740
1979	Darriwell	5	S. Cracknell	102		1923	Bitalli	5	A. Wilson	98	52,440
1980	Grand Fleneur	3	T. Hales	98		1924	Backwood	6	P. Brown	114	50,995
1981	Zulu	4	J. Gough	80		1925	Windbag	4	J. Munro	130	52,450
1982	The Assyrian	5	C. Hutchins	111		1926	Spearfelt	5	H. Cairns	129	49,560
1983	Martini Henri	3	J. Williamson	103		1927	Trivalve	3	R. Lewis	104	49,990
1984	Malua	5	A. Robertson	135		1928	Statesman	4	J. Munro	112	46,845
1985	Sheet Anchor	7	M. O'Brien	109		1929	Nightmarch	4	R. Reed	128	47,110
1986	Arsenal	4	W. English	103		1930	Phar Lap	4	J. Pike	138	46,145
1987	Dunlop	5	T. Sanders	115		1931	White Nose	5	N. Percival	98	35,000
1988	Mentor	4	M. O'Brien	115		1932	Peter Pan	3	W. Duncan	104	24,500
1989	Bravo	6	J. Anwin	119		1933	Hall Mark	3	J. O'Sullivan	106	26,000
1990	Carbine	5	R. Ramage	145	\$51,150	1934	Peter Pan	5	D. Munro	136	41,000
1991	Malvolio	4	G. Redfern	116	50,620	1935	Marabou	4	K. Voitre	109	40,000
1992	Glenloth	5	G. Robson	111	49,835	1936	Wotan	4	O. Phillips	110	36,000
1993	Tarcoola	8	H. Cripps	116	35,750	1937	The Trump	5	A. Reed	117	36,000
1994	Patron	4	H. Dawes	129		1938	Catalogue	8	F. Shean	116	28,000
1995	Auraria	5	J. Stevenson	102		1939	Rivette	6	E. Preston	97	29,540
1996	Newhaven	3	H. Gardiner	111	20,740	1940	Old Rowley	7	A. Knox	110	22,309
1997	Gaulus	5	S. Callinan	106	20,840	1941	Skipton	3	W. Cook	104	17,967
1998	The Grafter	5	J. Gough	128	21,460	1942	Colonus	4	H. McCloud	100	16,957
1999	Merriwee	3	V. Turner	104	21,965	1943	Dark Felt	6	V. Hartney	116	24,871
2000	Clean Sweep	3	A. Richardson	98	21,985	1944	Sirius	4	D. Munro	117	17,853
2001	Revenue	5	F. Dunn	108	30,585	1945	Rainbird	4	W. Cook	105	40,000
2002	The Victory	4	R. Lewis	124	23,420	1946	Russia	6	D. Munro	126	35,000
2003	Lord Cardigan	3	N. Godby	92	31,620	1947	Hiraji	4	V. Purtell	109	28,000
2004	Acrasia	7	T. Clayton	104	33,160						

NARRAGANSETT SPECIAL

Narragansett Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1934	Time Supply (3)	T. Luther	120	\$28,000	1941	War Relic (3)	T. Atkinson	107	22,400
1935	Top Row (4)	W. D. Wright	110	25,700	1942	Whirlaway (4)	G. Woolf	130	24,300
1936	Rosemont (4)	H. Richards	121	32,100	1943	Market Wise (5)	J. Longden	124	25,300
1937	Calumet Dick (5)	H. Dabson	115	28,200	1944	Paperboy (6)	W. Mehrtens	110	23,150
1938	Stagehand (3)	J. Westrope	119	26,300	1945	Westminster (4)	W. Garner	110	20,400
1939	Challendon (3)	H. Richards	118	24,600	1946	Lucky Draw (5)	C. McCreary	123	27,950
1940	Hash (4)	E. Arcaro	122	24,600					

Not run in 1947.

PIMLICO SPECIAL

Pimlico; 3-year-olds and over; 1 3/16 miles.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtzinger	128	\$ 5,680	1942*	Whirlaway (4)	G. Woolf	126	10,000
1938	Seabiscuit (5)	G. Woolf	120	15,000	1943	Shut Out (4)	E. Arcaro	126	25,000
1939	Challendon (3)	E. Arcaro	120	10,000	1944	Twilight Tear (3)	D. Dodson	117	25,000
1940	Challendon (4)	G. Woolf	126	10,000	1945	Armed (4)	D. Dodson	126	25,000
1941	Market Wise (3)	W. Eads	120	10,000	1946	Assault (3)	E. Arcaro	120	25,000
					1947	Fervent (3)	A. Snider	120	25,000

*Walkover.

PIMLICO FUTURITY**Pimlico; 2-year-olds; 1 1/16 miles.**

Run in two divisions in 1922. Distance 1 mile prior to 1929.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1921	Morvich	A. Johnson	122	\$42,750	1935	Hollywood	S. Coucci	122	45,850
1922	Blossom Time	A. Johnson	119	41,015	1936	Matey	H. Richards	119	25,300
1922	Sally's Alley	A. Johnson	116	41,015	1937	Nedayr	W. D. Wright	122	28,140
1923	Beau Butler	G. W. Carroll	122	54,030	1938	Challedon	G. Seabo	119	28,770
1924	Stimulus	H. Thurber	122	49,220	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	122	33,230
1925	Canter	C. Turner	117	53,350	1940	Bold Irishman	J. Gilbert	122	33,830
1926	Fair Star	O. Bourassa	119	59,660	1941	Contradiction	K. McCombs	122	33,910
1927	Glade	L. Morris	114	53,310	1942	Count Fleet	J. Longden	119	30,820
1928	High Strung	L. McAtee	122	50,750	1943	Platter	C. McCreary	119	33,440
1929	Flying Heels	W. Kelsay	117	55,810	1944	Pot o' Luck	D. Dodson	122	35,130
1930	Equipoise	R. Workman	119	50,360	1945	Star Pilot	A. Kirkland	122	36,365
1931	Top Flight	R. Workman	119	56,170	1946	Jet Pilot	J. Gilbert	122	37,615
1932	Swivel	J. Gilbert	116	62,430	1947	(see page 898)			

PREAKNESS STAKES**Pimlico; 3-year-olds; 1 3/16 miles**

Distance 1 1/2 miles prior to 1889; 1 1/4 miles in 1889; 1 mile in 1909 and 1910. Run in two divisions in 1918. Distance 1 1/2 miles from 1911 to 1924, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1873	Survivor	G. Barbee	110		1920	Man o' War	C. Kummer	126	23,000
1874	Culpepper	M. Donohue	110		1921	Broomspun	F. Coltietti	114	43,000
1875	Tom Ochiltree	L. Hughes	110		1922	Pillory	L. Morris	114	51,000
1876	Shirley	G. Barbee	110		1923	Vigil	B. Marinelli	114	52,000
1877	Cloverbrook	C. Holloway	110		1924	Nellie Morse	J. Merimee	121	54,000
1878	Duke of Magenta	C. Holloway	110		1925	Coventry	C. Kummer	126	52,700
1879	Harold	W. Hughes	110	\$2,550	1926	Display	J. Maiben	126	53,625
1880	Grenada	W. Hughes	110	2,000	1927	Bostonian	A. Abel	126	53,100
1881	Saunterer	W. Costello	110	1,950	1928	Victorian	R. Workman	126	60,000
1882	Vanguard	W. Costello	110	1,250	1929	Dr. Freeland	L. Schaefer	126	52,325
1883	Jacobus	G. Barbee	110	1,635	1930	Gallant Fox	E. Sande	126	51,925
1884	Knight of Ellerslie	S. H. Fisher	110	1,905	1931	Mate	G. Ellis	126	48,225
1885	Tecumseh	J. McLaughlin	118	2,160	1932	Burgoo King	E. James	126	50,375
1886	The Bard	S. H. Fisher	118	2,050	1933	Head Play	C. Kurtzinger	126	26,850
1887	Dunbine	W. Donohue	118	1,675	1934	High Quest	R. Jones	126	25,175
1888	Refund	F. Littlefield	118	1,185	1935	Omaha	W. Saunders	126	25,325
1889	Buddhist	H. Anderson	118	1,130	1936	Bold Venture	G. Woolf	126	27,325
1909	Effendi	W. Doyle	116	3,225	1937	War Admiral	C. Kurtzinger	126	45,600
1910	Layminster	R. Estep	84	3,300	1938	Dauber	M. Peters	126	51,875
1911	Watervale	E. Dugan	112	2,700	1939	Challedon	G. Seabo	126	53,710
1912	Colonel Holloway	C. Turner	107	1,450	1940	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	126	53,230
1913	Buskin	J. Butwell	117	1,670	1941	Whirlaway	E. Arcaro	126	49,365
1914	Holiday	A. Schuttinger	108	1,355	1942	Alsab	B. James	126	58,175
1915	Rhine Maiden	D. Hoffman	104	1,275	1943	Count Fleet	J. Longden	126	43,190
1916	Damrosch	L. McAtee	115	1,380	1944	Pensive	C. McCreary	126	60,075
1917	Kalitan	E. Haynes	116	4,800	1945	Polynesian	W. D. Wright	126	66,170
1918	War Cloud	J. Loftus	117	12,250	1946	Assault	W. Mehrtens	126	96,620
1918	Jack Hare Jr.	C. Peak	115	11,250	1947	Faultless	D. Dodson	126	98,000
1919	Sir Barton	J. Loftus	126	24,500					

SANTA ANITA DERBY**Santa Anita Park; 3-year-olds; 1 1/8 miles**

Distance 1 1/2 miles prior to 1938.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Gille	S. Coucci	126	\$19,650	1940	Sweepida	R. Neves	120	43,850
1936	He Did	W. D. Wright	126	26,000	1941	Porter's Cap	L. Haas	120	44,975
1937	Fairy Hill	M. Peters	121	45,425	1945	Byeabond	G. Woolf	119	37,250
1938	Stagehand	J. Westrope	118	42,350	1946	Knockdown	R. Permane	122	74,680
1939	Ciencia	C. Bierman	115	41,850	1947	On Trust	J. Longden	118	81,750

SANTA ANITA HANDICAP**Santa Anita Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1 1/4 miles**

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1935	Azucar (7)	G. Woolf	117	\$108,400	1940	Seabiscuit (7)	J. Pollard	130	86,650
1936	Top Row (5)	W. D. Wright	116	104,600	1941	Bay View (4)	N. Wall	108	89,360
1937	Rosemont (5)	H. Richards	124	90,700	1945	Thumbs Up (6)	J. Longden	130	82,925
1938	Stagehand (3)	N. Wall	100	91,450	1946	War Knight (6)	J. Adams	115	101,220
1939	Kayak II (4)	J. Adams	110	91,100	1947	Ohaverry (8)	M. Peterson	116	98,900

SARATOGA SPECIAL

Saratoga; 2-year-olds; 3/4 mile.

Distance 5½ furlongs prior to 1906. Run at Belmont Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1911	Goldsmith	N. Turner	122	\$14,500	1926	Chance Shot	E. Sande	122	15,740
1912	Irish Lad	N. Turner	122	18,000	1927	Ariel	L. Fator	122	18,000
1913	Aristocracy	F. O'Neill	122	21,500	1928	Blue Larkspur	A. Pascuma	122	16,750
1914	Syonby	Redfern	122	14,000	1929	Whichone	L. McAtee	122	16,500
1915	Mohawk II	Redfern	122	16,500	1930	Jamestown	L. McAtee	122	14,050
1916	Salvidere	Sewell	119	15,000	1931	Top Flight	R. Workman	119	11,000
1917	Colin	W. Miller	122	13,000	1932	Happy Gal	T. Mailley	119	9,250
1918	Sir Martin	C. H. Shilling	122	9,250	1933	Wise Daughter	J. Gilbert	119	8,500
1919	Waldo	Nicol	122	4,875	1934	Boxthorn	D. Meade	122	6,750
1920	Novelty	C. H. Shilling	122	12,250	1935*	Red Rain	R. Workman	122	
1921	Roamer	Byrne	119	6,500		Coldstream	E. Arcaro	122	3,500
1922	Regret	J. Notter	119	5,125	1936	Forty Winks	R. Workman	122	7,000
1923	Dominant	T. McTaggart	122	5,125	1937	Pumpkin	J. Gilbert	122	8,000
1924	Campfire	J. McTaggart	122	5,625	1938	El Chico	N. Wall	122	8,000
1925	Sun Briar	W. Knapp	122	11,750	1939	Bimelech	F. A. Smith	122	9,000
1926	Hannibal	L. Ensor	122	11,000	1940	Whirlaway	J. Longden	122	9,750
1927	Golden Broom	E. Ambrose	122	8,500	1941	Amphitheatre	A. Robertson	122	11,250
1928	Tryster	J. Rodriguez	122	9,500	1942	Halberd	G. Woolf	122	8,000
1929	Morvich	F. Keogh	122	10,500	1943	Cocopet	C. McCreary	119	5,500
1930	Goshawk	L. McAtee	122	12,750	1944	Pavot	G. Woolf	122	4,945
1931	St. James	E. Sande	122	12,750	1945	Mist o' Gold	W. D. Wright	122	6,435
1932	Sunny Man	L. Fator	122	13,000	1946	Grand Admiral	J. D. Jessop	122	6,500
1933	Haste	E. Sande	122	12,000	1947	Better Self	E. Arcaro	122	14,250

*Dead heat.

SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Belmont Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles.

Run at Sheepshead Bay prior to 1913.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1914	Gen. Monroe (6)	W. Donohue	124	\$4,945	1918	Johren (3)	F. Robinson	110	5,850
1915	Pontiac (4)	H. Olney	102	5,855	1919	Corn Tassel (5)	L. Ensor	108	5,200
1916	Troubadour (4)	W. Fitzpatrick	115	5,697	1920	Paul Jones (3)	A. Schuttinger	106	6,350
1917	Eurus (4)	G. Davis	102	6,065	1921	Audacious (5)	C. Kummer	120	8,100
1918	Elkwood (5)	W. Martin	119	6,812	1922	Captain Alcock (5)	C. Ponce	108	8,200
1919	Raceland (4)	E. Garrison	120	6,900	1923	Grey Lag (5)	E. Sande	135	7,800
1920	Salvator (4)	I. Murphy	127	6,900	1924	Mad Hatter (8)	E. Sande	125	9,150
1921	Loantaka (5)	M. Bergen	110	9,900	1925	Sting (4)	B. Bruening	122	11,300
1922	Montana (4)	E. Garrison	115	17,750	1926	Crusader (3)	J. Callahan	104	13,150
1923	Lowlander (5)	P. McDermott	105	17,750	1927	Crusader (4)	C. Kummer	127	11,875
1924	Ramapo (4)	F. Taral	120	12,070	1928	Dolan (4)	J. Callahan	105	13,675
1925	Lazzarone (4)	A. Hamilton	115	4,730	1929	Bateau (4)	E. Ambrose	112	14,100
1926	Henry of Navarre (5)	H. Griffin	129	5,850	1930	Petee Wrack (5)	E. Sande	122	11,850
1927	Ben Brush (4)	W. Simms	123	5,850	1931	Mokatam (4)	A. Robertson	123	11,200
1928	Tillo (4)	A. Clayton	119	6,800	1932	White Clover II (6)	R. Workman	115	11,100
1929	Imp (5)	N. Turner	114	6,800	1933	Equipoise (5)	R. Workman	132	7,250
1930	Kinley Mack (4)	P. McCue	125	6,800	1934	Ladysman (4)	S. Coucci	114	5,750
1931	Alcedo (4)	H. Spencer	112	7,800	1935	Head Play (5)	C. Kurtsinger	114	12,175
1932	Gold Heels (4)	O. Wonderly	124	7,800	1936	Firethorn (4)	H. Richards	116	12,125
1933	Africander (3)	G. Fuller	110	16,490	1937	Aneroid (4)	C. Rosengarten	110	10,950
1934	Hermis (5)	A. Redfern	127	16,800	1938	Snark (5)	J. Longden	120	17,050
1935	Beldame (4)	F. O'Neill	123	16,800	1939	Cravat (4)	J. Westrope	121	17,750
1936	Go Between (5)	W. Shaw	116	16,800	1940	Eight Thirty (4)	H. Richards	127	19,850
1937	Nealon (4)	W. Dugan	113	16,800	1941	Your Chance (4)	D. Meade	114	25,200
1938	Ballot (4)	J. Notter	127	19,750	1942	Market Wise (4)	B. James	124	27,800
1939	Fitz Herbert (3)	E. Dugan	105	3,850	1943	Don Bingo (4)	J. Renick	104	27,600
1940	Olambala (5)	G. Archibald	115	4,800	1944	Aletren (5)	H. Lindberg	108	39,210
1941	Whisk Broom II (6)	J. Notter	139	3,000	1945	Devil Diver (6)	E. Arcaro	132	34,995
1942	Stromboli (4)	C. Turner	122	3,925	1946	Armed (5)	D. Dodson	130	43,000
1943	Friar Rock (3)	M. Garner	101	3,450	1947	Assault (4)	E. Arcaro	130	40,000
1944	Boots (6)	J. Loftus	122	4,900					

ENGLISH STAKE WINNERS, 1947

Grand National—J. J. McDowell's Caughoo
 Epsom Derby—Baron G. de Waldner's Pearl
 Diver
 1,000 Guineas—J. A. Dewar's Tudor Min-
 strel
 t. Leger—Gaekwar of Baroda's Sayajirao

Ascot Gold Cup—F. R. Schmitt's Souverain
 Lincolnshire—S. Oxenham's Jockey Treble
 Epsom Oaks—Madame Pierre Corbiere's
 Imprudence
 Cambridgeshire—G. A. Tachmindji's Fairey
 Fulmar

TRAVERS STAKES

Saratoga; 3-year-olds; 1¼ miles.

Distance 1¼ miles prior to 1890; 1½ miles in 1890, 1891, and 1892; 1¼ miles in 1893, 1894 and 1897; 1½ miles in 1895, 1901, 1902, and 1903. Run as Travers Midsummer Derby from 1927 to 1932, inclusive. Run at Belmont Park from 1943 to 1945, inclusive.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1864	Kentucky	Gilpatrick	100	\$2,950	1907	Frank Gill	Notter	129	5,800
1865	Maiden	Sewell	97	3,400	1908	Dorante	J. Lee	116	5,800
1866	Merrill	Abe	100	3,500	1909	Hilarious	Scoville	129	5,800
1867	Ruthless	Gilpatrick	103	2,850	1910	Dalmatian	C. H. Shilling	129	4,825
1868	The Banshee	Smith	97	3,150	1913	Rock View	T. McTaggart	129	2,725
1869	Glennelg	C. Miller	110	3,000	1914	Roamer	J. Butwell	123	3,000
1870	Kingfisher	C. Miller	110	4,950	1915	Lady Rotha	M. Garner	106	2,150
1871	Harry Bassett	W. Miller	110	5,600	1916	Spur	J. Loftus	129	3,125
1872	Joe Daniels	J. Rowe	110	5,500	1917	Omar Khayyam	J. Butwell	129	5,350
1873	Tom Bowling	R. Swim	110	5,400	1918	Sun Briar	W. Knapp	120	7,700
1874	Attila	Barbee	110	5,050	1919	Hannibal	L. Ensor	120	9,835
1875	D'Artagnan	Barbee	110	4,850	1920	Man o' War	A. Schuttinger	129	9,275
1876	Sultana	Hayward	107	3,700	1921	Sporting Blood	L. Lyke	116	10,275
1877	Baden Baden	Sayers	110	4,550	1922	Little Chief	L. Fator	123	11,325
1878	Duke of Magenta	Hughes	118	4,250	1923	Wilderness	B. Marinelli	120	13,550
1879	Falsetto	I. Murphy	118	4,950	1924	Sun Flag	F. Keogh	115	14,675
1880	Grenada	Hughes	118	3,750	1925	Dangerous	C. Kummer	115	13,425
1881	Hindoo	J. McLaughlin	118	2,950	1926	Mars	F. Coltiletti	123	15,050
1882	Carley B.	Quantrell	115	3,450	1927	Brown Bud	L. Fator	120	29,925
1883	Barnes	J. McLaughlin	118	3,400	1928	Petee-Wrack	S. O'Donnell	117	30,550
1884	Rataplan	Fitzpatrick	118	4,150	1929	Beacon Hill	A. Robertson	117	31,820
1885	Bersan	Spellman	118	4,025	1930	Jim Dandy	F. J. Baker	120	27,050
1886	Inspector B.	J. McLaughlin	118	3,825	1931	Twenty Grand	L. McAttee	126	33,000
1887	Carey	Blaylock	118	3,825	1932	War Hero	J. Gilbert	115	23,150
1888	Sir Dixon	J. McLaughlin	118	4,625	1933	Inlander	R. Jones	126	21,050
1889	Long Dance	Barnes	118	3,700	1934	Observant	L. Humphries	112	14,650
1890	Sir John	Bergen	118	4,925	1935	Gold Foam	S. Coucci	112	14,675
1891	Vallera	R. Williams	122	2,900	1936	Granville	J. Stout	127	14,700
1892	Azra	Clayton	122	2,750	1937	Burning Star	W. D. Wright	117	14,550
1893	Stowaway	McDermott	107	2,450	1938	Thanksgiving	E. Arcaro	117	14,400
1894	Henry of Navarre	Taral	125	2,350	1939	Eight Thirty	H. Richards	117	16,575
1895	Liza	Griffin	104	1,125	1940	Fenelon	J. Stout	122	17,425
1897	Rensselaer	Taral	126	1,425	1941	Whirlaway	A. Robertson	130	16,900
1901	Blues	Shaw	126	6,750	1942	Shut Out	E. Arcaro	130	17,825
1902	Hermis	Rice	111	6,750	1943	Eurasian	S. Brooks	112	19,850
1903	Ada Nay	F. O'Neill	106	8,150	1944	By Jimminy	E. Arcaro	126	25,015
1904	Broomstick	T. Burns	129	5,850	1945	Adonis	C. McCreary	110	28,680
1905	Dandelion	Shaw	111	8,350	1946	Natchez	T. Atkinson	124	24,750
1906	Gallavant	W. Miller	111	5,800	1947	Young Peter	T. May	124	19,375

WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY

Washington Park; 2-year-olds; 3/4 mile.

Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1937	Tiger	A. Robertson	117	\$26,135	1944	Free for All	O. Grohs	122	47,850
1940	Porter's Cap	C. Bierman	117	30,780	1945	Revoked	A. Bodiou	118	56,700
1941	Alsab	R. L. Vedder	119	32,575	1946	Education	J. Adams	118	65,125
1942	Occupation	L. Balaski	122	58,475	1947	Bewitch	D. Dodson	119	63,150
1943	Occupy	L. Whiting	113	43,625					

WIDENER

Hialeah Park; 3-year-olds and over; 1¼ miles

Run as Widener Challenge Cup Handicap prior to 1938. Run as Widener Handicap from 1938 to 1944, inclusive.

Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.	Year	Winner, age	Jockey	Wt.	Win val.
1936	Mantagna (4)	E. Litzenberger	109	\$10,150	1941	Big Pebble (5)	G. Seabo	109	51,800
1937	Columbiana (4)	H. Le Blanc	103	52,000	1942	The Rhymor (4)	E. Arcaro	111	53,950
1938	War Admiral (4)	C. Kurtzinger	130	49,550	1944	Four Freedoms (4)	E. Arcaro	109½	29,350
1939	Bull Lea (4)	I. Anderson	119	46,450	1946	Armed (5)	D. Dodson	128	45,700
1940	Many Stings (5)	R. Donoso	109	52,000	1947	Armed (6)	D. Dodson	129	43,900

Fair Truckle and Count Speed Set World Records

Two world records, in successive races, were made at Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif., on Oct. 4, 1947. C. S. Howard's Fair Truckle won the Pleasanton Handicap, a

six-furlong dash, in 1:08½, and in the next event Mrs. John D. Hertz's Count Speed ran the mile and one-sixteenth in 1:41.

WOOD MEMORIAL

Jamaica; 3-year-olds; 1 1/16 miles

Run as Wood Stakes prior to 1927. Distance 1 mile and 70 yards from 1925 to 1939, inclusive. Run as Wood Memorial Stakes from 1927 to 1941, inclusive. Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, and 1947.

Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win. val.	Year	Winner	Jockey	Wt.	Win. val.
Backbone.....	I. Parke.....	110	\$7,600	1938	Fighting Fox.....	J. Stout.....	120	\$17,450
Pompey.....	B. Breuning.....	120	8,700	1939	Johnstown.....	J. Stout.....	120	17,675
Saxon.....	G. Ellis.....	117	9,050	1940	Dit.....	L. Haas.....	120	19,225
Distraction.....	D. McAuliffe.....	120	11,300	1941	Market Wise.....	D. Meade.....	120	16,650
Essare.....	M. Garner.....	110	11,000	1942	Requested.....	W. D. Wright.....	120	22,900
Gallant Fox.....	E. Sande.....	120	10,150	1943	Count Fleet.....	J. Longden.....	126	20,150
Twenty Grand.....	C. Kurtsinger.....	120	10,200	1944	Stir Up.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	19,625
Universe.....	L. McAtee.....	120	10,400	1944	Lucky Draw.....	J. Longden.....	126	20,115
Mr. Khayyam.....	P. Walls.....	122	3,760	1945	Jeep.....	A. Kirkland.....	126	18,945
High Quest.....	D. Bellizzi.....	120	3,990	1945	Hoop Jr.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	18,945
Today.....	R. Workman.....	112	11,350	1946	Assault.....	W. Mehrrens.....	126	22,600
Teufel.....	E. Litzenberger.....	112	10,775	1947	Phalanx.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	31,325
Melodist.....	J. Longden.....	120	19,105	1947	I Will.....	E. Arcaro.....	126	31,625

Man o' War's Record

(Bred by August Belmont. Owned by Glen Riddle Farm.)

1919

Date	Track	Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Odds	Earnings
6	Belmont Park.....	Purse.....	3/4 st	115	1	:59	3-5	\$ 500
9	Belmont Park.....	Keene Memorial Stakes.....	5 1/2 st	115	1	1:05 3/4	7-10	4,200
21	Jamaica.....	Youthful Stakes.....	5 1/2 st	120	1	1:06 3/4	1-2	3,850
23	Aqueduct.....	Hudson Stakes.....	3/4	130	1	1:01 1/2	1-10	2,825
5	Aqueduct.....	Tremont Stakes.....	3/4	130	1	1:13	1-10	4,800
2	Saratoga.....	United States Hotel Stakes.....	3/4	130	1	1:12 3/4	9-10	7,660
13	Saratoga.....	Sanford Memorial Stakes.....	3/4	130	2	1:11 3/4	11-20	700
23	Saratoga.....	Grand Union Hotel Stakes.....	3/4	130	1	1:12	11-20	7,600
30	Saratoga.....	Hopeful Stakes.....	3/4	130	1	1:13	9-20	24,600
t. 13	Belmont Park.....	Belmont Futurity.....	3/4 st	127	1	1:11 3/4	1-2	26,650
Total.....								\$83,325

1920

Date	Track	Race	Dist.	Wt.	Fin.	Time	Odds	Earnings
18	Pimlico.....	Preakness Stakes.....	1 1/4	126	1	1:51 3/4	4-5	\$23,000
29	Belmont Park.....	Withers Stakes.....	1	118	1	1:35 1/4	1-7	4,825
12	Belmont Park.....	Belmont Stakes.....	1 1/4	126	1	2:14 3/4	1-25	7,950
22	Jamaica.....	Stuyvesant Handicap.....	1	135	1	1:41 3/4	1-100	3,850
10	Aqueduct.....	Dwyer Stakes.....	1 1/4	126	1	1:49 1/4	1-5	4,850
7	Saratoga.....	Miller Stakes.....	1 1/4	131	1	1:56 3/4	1-30	4,700
21	Saratoga.....	Travers Stakes.....	1 1/4	129	1	2:01 3/4	2-9	9,275
t. 4	Belmont Park.....	Lawrence Realization Stakes.....	1 1/4	126	1	2:40 3/4	1-100	15,040
t. 11	Belmont Park.....	Jockey Club Stakes.....	1 1/2	118	1	2:28 3/4	1-100	5,850
t. 18	Havre de Grace.....	Potomac Handicap.....	1 1/4	138	1	1:44 3/4	15-100	6,800
12	Kenilworth Park.....	Kenilworth Park Gold Cup.....	1 1/4	120	1	2:03	1-20	80,000
Total.....								\$166,140

RECAPITULATION

Age	Sts.	1st	2d	3d	Unp.	Earnings
2	10	9	1	0	0	\$ 83,325
3	11	11	0	0	0	166,140
21	20	1	0	0	0	\$249,465

Totals..... (Man o' War died on Nov. 1, 1947.)

Record Equaled in Dead Heat

A dead heat between C. T. Clifford's Te-Tee-See and Walter McCarty's Artillery captured the 1947 running of the Golden Gate Breeders' Handicap at Hollywood Park on June 21. The time for the mile and a sixteenth was 1:41 1/2, equaling the world standard set by Snow Boots at Santa Anita Park in 1946. Mrs. J. D. Hertz's Countess lowered the record to 1:41 at Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif., on Oct. 4.

Calumet Sets Earnings Mark

Warren Wright's Calumet Farm last year became the first stable in the history of horse racing to earn more than \$1,000,000 in a single season. Armed's victory in the Washington Park Handicap on Labor Day, Sept. 1, netted \$37,500, to boost Calumet's mark to \$1,012,741. Armed, a gelding, Faultless and Fervent, 3-year-olds, and Bewitch, a 2-year-old filly, were the principal money-winners in the establishment's drive to the million-dollar figure.

WORLD RECORDS

Distance	Horse, age, weight, track and date	Time
¼	Big Racket, 4, 111, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico; February 5, 1945	:20½
2½ f	Tie Score, 5, 115, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico; Feb. 5, 1946	:26½
¾	Atoka, 6, 105, Butte, Mont.; Sept. 7, 1906	:33½
3½ f	Joe Blair, 5, 115, Juarez, Mexico; February 5, 1916	:39
½	Tie Score, 4, 111, Hipodromo de las Americas, Mexico City, Mexico; April 1, 1945	:45½
4½ f	Saggy, 2, 117, Havre de Grace, Md., April 23, 1947	:51½
¾	Pan Zareta, 5, 120, Juarez, Mexico; February 10, 1915	:57½
5½ f	Nance's Ace, 3, 112, Tropical Park, Coral Gables, Fla.; December 27, 1944	1:03½
5¾ f	Fighting Fox, 4, 126, Empire City, Yonkers, N. Y.; July 8, 1939	1:07½
¾	*Gelding by Broken Tendril, 3, 123, Brighton, England; August 6, 1929	1:06½
	Fair Truckle, 4, 119, Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif., Oct. 4, 1947	1:08½
6½ f	Snark, 4, 109, Hialeah Park, Miami, Fla.; February 9, 1937	1:15½
¾	Buzfuz, 5, 120, Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif., June 20, 1947	1:21½
	Honeymoon, 4, 114, Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif., June 3, 1947	1:21½
1	Equipoise, 4, 128, Arlington Park, Arlington Heights, Ill.; June 30, 1932	1:34½
1mi.70yd.	South Dakota, 3, 122, River Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio; August 4, 1945	1:40
1¼	Count Speed, 4, 122, Golden Gate Fields, Albany, Calif., Oct. 4, 1947	1:41
1½	Indian Broom, 3, 94, Tanforan, San Bruno, Calif; April 11, 1936	1:47½
1¾	Challedon, 3, 120, Keeneland, Lexington, Ky.; October 10, 1939	1:54½
	Lucky Draw, 5, 123, Narragansett Park, Pawtucket, R. I.; Sept. 14, 1946	1:54½
1½	Saint Andrews II, 7, 133, Brighton, England; June 21, 1939	1:59½
1¾	Man o' War, 3, 126, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; June 12, 1920	2:14½
1½	The Bastard, 3, 124, Newmarket, England; October 18, 1929	2:23
1¾	Man o' War, 3, 126, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; September 4, 1920	2:40½
	Historian, 5, 121, Hollywood Park, Inglewood, Calif.; Aug. 3, 1946	2:40½
1mi.5½ f	Distribute, 9, 109, River Downs, Cincinnati, Ohio; September 7, 1940	2:51½
1¾	Buen Ojo, aged, 133, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.; January 8, 1922	2:52½
1¾	Pharawell, 5, 119, Gulfstream Park, Hallandale, Fla., April 8, 1947	3:13½
2	Polazel, 3, 142, Salisbury, England; July 8, 1924	3:15
2mi.40yd.	Winning Mark, 4, 107, Thistle Down Park, Cleveland, Ohio; July 20, 1940	3:29½
2mi.70yd.	Filisteo, 7, 116, Pimlico, Md.; October 30, 1941	3:30½
2¼	Momo Flag, 4, 120, Narragansett Park, Pawtucket, R. I.; September 27, 1944	3:33½
2½	Centurion, 5, 119, Newbury, England; September 29, 1923	3:35
2¾	Santiago, 5, 112, Narragansett Park, Pawtucket, R. I.; September 27, 1941	3:51½
2¼	Dakota, 4, 116, Lingfield, England; May 27, 1927	3:57½
2¾	Wiki Jack, 4, 97, Tijuana, Mexico; February 8, 1925	4:15
2½	Golden Myth, 4, 126, Ascot Heath, Ascot, England; June 5, 1922	4:16½
2¾	†Worthman, 5, 101, Tijuana, Mexico; February 22, 1925	4:51½
2¾	Shot Put, 4, 126, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.; August 14, 1940	4:48½
2¾	†Bosh, 5, 100, Tijuana, Mexico; March 8, 1925	5:23
3	Farragut, 5, 113, Agua Caliente, Mexico; March 9, 1941	5:15
3¾	Winning Mark, 4, 104, Washington Park, Homewood, Ill.; August 21, 1940	6:13
4	Setemia, 5, 119, Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky.; October 7, 1912	7:10½

*¾ mile course at Brighton is started from a hill and is down grade to within one-third of a mile of the finish. †Track heavy. ‡Track sloppy.

Straight Course

Distance	Horse, age, weight, track and date	Time
¼	Bob Wade, 4, 122, Butte, Mont.; August 20, 1890	:21½
¾	King Rhymer, 2, 118, Santa Anita Park, Arcadia, Calif., Feb. 27, 1947	:32
½	Gloaming, 6, 127, Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand; January 12, 1921	:45
4½ f	Preceptor, 2, 112, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; May 19, 1908	:51
	Orissa, 2, 119, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; June 4, 1928	:51
¾	Devineress, 3, 103, Epsom Downs, Epsom, England; June 2, 1933	:54½
5½ f	Plater, 2, 107, Morris Park, New York, N. Y.; October 21, 1902	1:02½
¾	Artful, 2, 130, Morris Park, New York, N. Y.; October 15, 1904	1:08
6½ f	Porter's Mite, 2, 119, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; September 17, 1938	1:14½
*Abt¾	High Strung, 2, 122, Belmont Park, Long Island, N. Y.; September 15, 1928	1:19
¾	First Edition, 4, 126, Hurst Park, Hampton Court, England; May 25, 1926	1:20
1	Mopsus, 3, 105, Brighton, England; June 22, 1939	1:32
1¼	Banquet, 3, 108, Monmouth Park, New Jersey; July 17, 1890	2:03½

*165 feet short of 7/8 mile.

FRENCH STAKE WINNERS, 1947

Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe—Mrs. L. Auroousseau's Le Paillon
 Prix de Cadran—Marcel Boussac's Marsyas
 Prix du Jockey Club—Marcel Boussac's Sandjar

Prix de Diane—Count de Chambure's Montencia
 Grand Prix de Paris—Prince Aly Khan's Avenger

LEADING ALL-TIME MONEY-WINNING THOROUGHBREDS

(Through Nov. 1, 1947)

Horse	Owner	Amount	Starts	1st	2d	3d	Win pct.
Stymie	Mrs. Ethel D. Jacobs	\$816,060	115	31	29	24	.270
Seabiscuit	Calumet Farm	761,500	57	35	13	3	.614
Assault	Robert J. Kleberg	623,370	31	15	5	5	.484
Whirlaway	Calumet Farm	561,161	60	32	15	9	.533
Seabiscuit	Charles S. Howard	437,730	89	33	15	13	.371
Best Fiddle	Mrs. E. D. Mulrenan	398,610	95	23	24	20	.242
Don Beau	Willis S. Kilmer	376,744	74	33	12	10	.446
Pavot	Walter M. Jeffords	373,365	32	14	6	2	.438
Seab	Mrs. Albert Sabath	350,015	51	25	11	5	.490
Ellorette	William L. Brann	347,685	55	17	15	10	.309

LEADING MONEY-WINNING OWNERS

(Since 1930)

Owner	Name	Amount
1	C. V. Whitney	\$385,972
2	C. V. Whitney	422,923
3	C. V. Whitney	403,681
4	C. V. Whitney	241,292
5	Brookmeade Stable	251,138
6	A. G. Vanderbilt	303,605
7	Milky Way Farm Stable	206,450
8	Mrs. Charles S. Howard	214,559
9	H. Maxwell Howard	226,495
10	Belair Stud	284,250
11	Charles S. Howard	334,120
12	Calumet Farm	475,091
13	Greentree Stable	414,432
14	Calumet Farm	267,915
15	Calumet Farm	601,660
16	Maine Chance Farm	589,170
17	Calumet Farm	564,095

(See page 898)

LEADING TRAINERS SINCE 1930

(Winners saddled)

Year	Name	Winners	Money won
1930	C. B. Irwin	92	\$ 70,411
1931	J. D. Mikel	72	49,770
1932	G. Alexandra	76	55,890
1933	H. Jacobs	116	76,965
1934	H. Jacobs	127	113,055
1935	H. Jacobs	114	95,155
1936	H. Jacobs	177	155,789
1937	H. Jacobs	134	142,474
1938	H. Jacobs	109	116,609
1939	H. Jacobs	106	100,907
1940	D. Womeldorf	108	112,137
1941	H. Jacobs	123	165,964
1942	H. Jacobs	133	186,371
1943	H. Jacobs	128	210,775
1944	H. Jacobs	117	306,821
1945	S. Lipiec	127	238,361
1946	W. Molter	122	329,725

1947 (See page 898)

LEADING JOCKEYS SINCE 1930

(Winners ridden)

Jockey	Mounts	Winners	Unplaced	Pct.
1	H. R. Riley	861	177	416 .21
2	H. Roble	1,174	173	673 .15
3	J. Gilbert	1,050	212	534 .20
4	J. Westrope	1,224	301	522 .25
5	M. Peters	1,045	221	498 .21
6	C. Stevenson	1,099	206	578 .19
7	B. James	1,106	245	505 .22
8	J. Adams	1,265	260	642 .21
9	J. Longden	1,150	236	575 .21
10	D. Meade	1,284	255	628 .20
11	E. Dew	1,377	287	709 .21
12	D. Meade	1,164	210	611 .18
13	J. Adams	1,120	245	540 .22
14	J. Adams	1,069	228	511 .21
15	T. Atkinson	1,539	287	808 .19
16	J. D. Jessop	1,085	290	445 .27
17	T. Atkinson	1,377	233	758 .17

(See page 898)

TOP MONEY-WINNING THOROUGHBREDS

(Since 1930)

Year	Horse and age	Starts	1st	Amount
1930	Gallant Fox (3)	10	9	\$308,275
1931	Top Flight (2)	7	7	219,000
1932	Gusto (3)	16	4	145,940
1933	Singing Wood (2)	9	3	88,050
1934	Cavalcade (3)	7	6	111,235
1935	Omaha (3)	9	6	142,255
1936	Granville (3)	11	7	110,295
1937	Seabiscuit (4)	15	11	168,580
1938	Stagehand (3)	15	8	189,710
1939	Chalcedon (3)	15	9	184,535
1940	Bimelech (3)	7	4	110,005
1941	Whirlaway (3)	20	13	272,386
1942	Shut Out (3)	12	8	238,872
1943	Count Fleet (3)	6	6	174,055
1944	Pavot (2)	8	8	179,040
1945	Busher (3)	13	10	273,735
1946	Assault (3)	15	8	424,195

1947 (See page 898)

ARMED'S RECORD BY YEARS

(Through Nov. 1, 1947)

(Armed did not start as a 2-year-old)

Age	Starts	1st	2d	3d	Earnings
3	7	3	1	0	\$ 4,850
4	15	10	4	0	91,600
5	18	11	4	2	288,725
6	17	11	4	1	376,325
Totals	57	35	13	3	761,500

STYMIE'S RECORD BY YEARS

(Through Nov. 1, 1947)

Year	Age	Starts	1st	2d	3d	Earnings
1943	2	28	4	8	4	\$ 15,935
1944	3	29	3	5	10	36,325
1945	4	19	9	4	4	225,375
1946	5	20	8	7	4	238,650
1947	6	19	7	5	2	299,775
Totals		115	31	29	24	816,060

THE JOCKEY CLUB

Though its original charter was dated Feb. 8, 1894, The Jockey Club, parent body of the American turf, might well be considered as having completed its fifty-sixth year of service to thoroughbred racing in 1947 because the Board of Control, forerunner of The Jockey Club, was organized in 1891. Membership is limited to fifty, with The Earl of Derby the only honorary member.

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(This compilation does not include victors listed in tabular matter.)

Abbreviations used—(AQ) Aqueduct; (AP) Arlington Park; (AC) Atlantic City; (BM) Bay Meadows; (B) Belmont Park; (BO) Bowie; (CD) Churchill Downs; (DP) Delaware Park; (DM) Del Mar; (EC) Empire City-at-Jamaica; (FG) Fair Grounds, New Orleans; (GS) Garden State; (GG) Golden Gate; (GP) Gulfstream Park; (HG) Havre de Grace; (H) Hialeah Park; (HA) Hipodromo de las Americas; (HAW) Hawthorne Park; (HO) Hollywood Park; (J) Jamaica; (K) Keeneland; (L) Laurel Park; (LF) Lincoln Fields-at-Hawthorne; (MP) Monmouth Park; (N) Narragansett Park; (OP) Oaklawn Park; (P) Palico; (RP) Rockingham Park; (S) Saratoga; (SA) Santa Anita Park; (SD) Suffolk Downs; (T) Tanforan; (TP) Tropical Park; (WP) Washington Park; (WO) Woodbine Park.

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.	Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
American (AC)—Talon, J. Adams, 114.....	\$22,450	Manhattan (B)—Rico Monte, E. Arcaro, 123.....	\$19,250
American (HO)—Burning Dream, J. Longden, 112.....	34,300	Matron (AP)—But Why Not, W. Mehrrens, 114.....	24,250
educt (AQ)—Stymie, C. McCreary, 132.....	20,050	Meadowland (WP)—Take Wing, Dell Jessop, 113.....	16,000
onaut (HO)—Olhaverly, R. Neves, 121.....	35,600	*Merchants' and Citizens' (S)—Talon, J. Adams, 117	
ngton (AP)—Armed, D. Dodson, 130.....	37,400	(£7,725) and Loyal Legion, T. Atkinson, 108.....	7,725
M Meadow (BM)—Artillery, H. Lindberg, 121.....	42,800	Metropolitan (B)—Stymie, B. James, 124.....	21,650
ame (AQ) (1st div.)—Snow Goose, T. Atkinson,		Miami Beach (HP)—Tel O'Sullivan, J. Stout, 118.....	12,700
	41,500	Miss America (AC)—Elpis, F. Moon, 122.....	12,275
ame (AQ) (2d div.)—But Why Not, E. Arcaro, 120.....	42,250	Misty Isle (WP)—Miss Kimo, O. Scurlock, 122.....	23,950
erly (WP)—Be Faithful, J. Westrope, 113.....	23,000	Modesty (AP)—Sea Snack, M. N. Gonzalez, 117.....	19,600
ry Memorial (HAW)—Plumper, S. Brooks, 117.....	19,650	Molly Pitcher (MP)—Elpis, F. Moon, 113.....	13,250
Helen (HP)—Miss Grillo, C. McCreary, 130.....	19,400	Monmouth (MP)—Round View, L. Hildebrandt, 112.....	19,700
r (AQ)—Rippey, O. Scurlock, 112.....	19,750	Myrtlewood (AP)—Spy Song, S. Brooks, 124.....	17,800
ely (EC)—Elpis, L. Hansman, 113.....	19,225	New Castle (DP)—Elpis, L. Hansman, 108.....	22,200
ection (all ages) (J)—Miss Kimo, O. Scurlock,		New Orleans (FG)—Earshot, F. Moon, 112.....	19,150
	12,450	New York (B)—Rico Monte, E. Arcaro, 126.....	73,700
Mar (DM)—Iron Maiden, W. Parnell, 112.....	9,950	Paumonok (J)—Fighting Frank, P. Glidewell, 125.....	15,500
ino (AP)—With Pleasure, J. Richard, 114.....	20,400	Pimlico Cup (P)—Miss Grillo, C. McCreary, 124.....	19,200
ole Event (1st div.) (TP)—Westminster, R. J.		Premiere (HO)—El Lobo, W. Bailey, 119.....	21,850
artin, 117.....	12,325	Queens County (AQ)—Galloretta, J. D. Jessop, 119.....	14,950
ole Event (2d div.) (TP)—Westminster, R. J.		Questionnaire (EC)—Stymie, R. Permane, 125.....	18,225
artin, 117.....	11,150	Riggs (P)—Double Jay, J. Gilbert, 115.....	20,250
mere (AQ)—Elpis, O. Scurlock, 114.....	18,500	Rockingham Park (RP)—Agrarian-U, F. Fernandez,	
ard Burke (HG)—Natchez, A. Snider, 126.....	18,500	112.....	8,675
ire Gold Cup (EC)—Stymie, C. McCreary, 126.....	73,000	Roseben (B)—Inroc, J. Longden, 113.....	11,975
poise Mile (AP)—With Pleasure, W. Garner, 116.....	23,150	Rowe Memorial (BO)—Scholarship, J. Westrope, 115.....	7,175
lsior (J)—Coincidence, T. Atkinson, 115.....	15,900	San Antonio (SA)—El Lobo, W. Bailey, 111.....	42,450
Highweight (all ages) (B)—Rippey, O. Scurlock,		San Carlos (SA)—Texas Sandman, M. Peterson, 114.....	45,150
	21,300	San Francisco (T)—Cover Up, F. Chojnacki, 120.....	16,850
wing (EC)—Brown Mogul, E. Guerin, 116.....	15,700	San Mateo (all ages) (BM)—Outotheblue, H. Lind-	
an Gate (GG)—Triplicate, J. Longden, 115.....	52,450	berg, 103.....	7,560
en Stars Breeders' (HO)—See-Tea-See, R.		San Pasquel (SA)—Lets Dance, J. Gilbert, 117.....	40,900
ves, 118 (\$21,250) and Artillery, J. Longden, 121.....	21,250	†Santa Catalina (SA)—See-Tea-See, R. Neves, 122.....	33,250
land (AP)—Pellicle, A. Snider, 117.....	20,000	Santa Margarita (SA)—Monsoon, R. Neves, 114.....	38,000
Western (WP)—Rippey, O. Scurlock, 115.....	18,300	Saratoga (S)—Rico Monte, E. Arcaro, 124.....	22,400
Lag (J)—Assault, W. Mehrrens, 128.....	32,325	Saratoga Cup (S)—Talon, J. Adams, 126.....	12,300
ream Park (GP)—Armed, D. Dodson, 129.....	23,000	Scarsdale (E)—With Pleasure, J. Westrope, 129.....	21,100
ndale (GP)—Kingsville, C. Rogers, 112.....	11,175	Sheridan (WP)—With Pleasure, J. Westrope, 124.....	22,850
dicap de las Americas (HA)—Battle Orphan,		Special (B)—Armed, D. Dodson, 126.....	100,000
Fernandez, 111.....	22,070	Stars and Stripes (AP)—Armed, D. Dodson, 130.....	37,600
ah Dustin (SD)—Elpis, F. Moon, 119.....	13,550	Sunset (HO)—Cover Up, R. Permane, 122.....	32,200
e de Grace (HG)—Turbine, M. Basile, 123.....	19,700	Sussex (DP)—Stymie, C. McCreary, 128.....	20,850
horne Autumn (HAW)—Jack's Jill, F. Pannell, O.		Sysonby Mile (B)—Armed, A. Snider, 126.....	18,600
	16,200	Tanforan (T)—Burning Dream, H. Trent, 112.....	34,200
horne Gold Cup (HAW)—Be Faithful, W. Gar-		Toboggan (B)—Buzfuz, B. James, 121.....	17,900
	38,500	Top Flight (B)—Rytina, T. Atkinson, 104.....	18,550
horne Speed (HAW)—Spy Song, S. Brooks, 132.....	15,300	Trenton (GS)—Cosmic Bomb, O. Scurlock, 120.....	43,900
horne Sprint (HAW)—Fighting Frank, G. South,		Vanity (HO)—Honeymoon, J. Westrope, 122.....	18,350
	15,600	Vineland (GS)—Miss Kimo, O. Scurlock, 117.....	22,050
is Owners (HAW)—£2500 Poker, D. MacAndrew,		Vosburgh (all ages) (B)—With Pleasure, J. West-	
	15,500	rope, 132.....	19,900
y Club Gold Cup (B)—Phalanx, R. Donoso, 117.....	17,850	Washington (L)—Loyal Legion, A. Snider, 113.....	20,100
eland Special (K)—Let's Know, F. A. Smith, 103.....	22,050	Washington Park (WP)—Armed, D. Dodson, 130.....	37,500
(B)—Snow Goose, T. Atkinson, 113.....	42,600	Westchester (E)—Bridal Flower, W. Mehrrens, 108.....	39,700
n (LF)—Mighty Story, D. Dodson, 120.....	11,725	Whirlaway (WP)—Armed, D. Dodson, 130.....	29,325
res Mile (Longacres)—Hank H., C. M. Ralls, 125.....	18,900	Whitney (S)—Rico	

Other Stake Winners—(cont.)

3-Year-Olds

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
Alabama (S)—But Why Not, E. Guerin, 126.....	\$17,975
Arkansas Derby (OP)—Fleetridge, A. Craig, 117.....	7,550
Blue Grass (K)—Faultless, D. Dodson, 126.....	11,900
C. C. American Oaks (B)—Harmonica, J. Adams, 121.....	48,200
Chesapeake (HG)—Bullet Proof, W. Wright, 115½.....	28,300
Choice (MP)—Young Peter, T. May, 122.....	20,350
Cleopatra (AP)—Miss Kimbo, O. Scurlock, 120.....	19,250
Delaware Oaks (DP)—Camargo, M. N. Gonzalez, 111.....	20,955
Derby Mexicano (HA)—Siete Leguas, J. Bravo, 117.....	15,620
Derby Trial (CD)—Faultless, D. Dodson, 118.....	9,075
Diamond State (DP)—Brabancon, A. Schmidt, 114.....	21,350
Discovery (AQ)—Cosmic Bomb, O. Scurlock, 126.....	19,750
Empire City (EC)—Phalanx, R. Donoso, 126.....	38,500
Experimental No. 1 (J)—Bastogne, E. Guerin, 116.....	10,950
Experimental No. 2 (J)—Cornish Knight, T. Atkinson, 110.....	14,600
Flamingo (HP)—Faultless, A. Snider, 118.....	49,500
Gazelle (AQ)—Cosmic Missile, H. Pratt, 116.....	20,600
Golden Gate Derby (GG)—Cutty Hunk, F. Zufelt, 114.....	16,450
Hollywood Derby (HO)—Yankee Valor, N. Richardson, 118.....	36,000
Hollywood Oaks (HO)—U Time, L. Balaski, 118.....	18,750

2-Year-Olds

Arlington Lassie (AP)—Bewitch, D. Dodson, 119....	\$47,150
Astoria (AQ)—Mackinaw, E. Arcaro, 115.....	16,600
Breeders' Futurity (K)—Shy Guy, S. Brooks, 117.....	20,855
Champagne (B)—Vulcan's Forge, A. Kirkland, 110.....	22,650
Cowdin (AQ)—My Request, E. Arcaro, 126.....	20,800
Demoiselle (EC)—Ghost Run, R. Donoso, 114.....	33,100
East View (EC)—Better Self, E. Arcaro, 122.....	38,100
Garden State (GS)—Itsabet, D. Padgett, 116.....	25,000
Grand Union Hotel (S)—My Request, E. Arcaro, 125.....	14,000
Great American (AQ)—Star Bout, T. Atkinson, 118.....	16,575
Hawthorne Juvenile (HAW)—Miss Mommy, W. Garner, 109.....	17,350
Hollywood Lassie (HO)—Nursery School, J. Longden, 115.....	20,200
Ky. Jockey Club (CD)—Bold Gallant, F. A. Smith, 116.....	21,180
Lafayette (K)—Phar Mon, A. LoTurco, 122.....	13,500
Marguerite (P)—Whirl Some, D. Dodson, 116.....	28,025
Matron (B)—Inheritance, J. D. Jessop, 115.....	35,060
Mayflower (SD)—Dart By, J. D. Jessop, 107.....	27,025
Princess Pat (WP)—Bewitch, D. Dodson, 119.....	46,475
Sanford (S)—Inseparable, J. D. Jessop, 120.....	8,475
Selima (L)—Whirl Some, D. Dodson, 116.....	40,340
Tremont (AQ)—Inseparable, J. D. Jessop, 114.....	17,125
U. S. Hotel (S)—My Request, E. Arcaro, 122.....	15,375
Walden (P)—Gasparillo, W. Mehrtens, 110.....	21,450
Youthful (J)—Nearway, E. Guerin, 122.....	14,500

PIMLICO FUTURITY, 1947

(Previous history on page 890.)

Citation, the Calumet Farm's crack 2-year-old, captured the 1947 renewal of the Pimlico Futurity. The colt's victory was worth \$36,875. Citation, ridden by Doug Dodson, carried 119 pounds in annexing the rich fixture.

Attendance, Betting in U. S., 1947

(Previous record on page 888.)

Pari-mutuel wagering in the United States went over the billion mark for the fourth year in succession in 1947, with 24,672,574 fans betting \$1,542,310,470 through Oct. 31.

Stake, track, winner, jockey, weight	Win val.
Jerome (B)—Donor, J. D. Jessop, 115.....	\$21,550
Jersey (GS)—Double Jay, J. Gilbert, 114.....	24,550
Kent (DP)—Owners Choice, S. Clark, 123.....	22,400
Kentucky Oaks (CD)—Blue Grass, J. Longden, 116.....	21,680
King's Plate (WO)—Moldy, C. McDonald, 119.....	10,335
Lawrence Realization (B)—Cosmic Bomb, O. Scurlock, 114.....	19,050
Louisiana Derby (FG)—Carolyn A., R. Nash, 118....	15,700
*Mariposa (T)—Hemet Squaw, G. Zufelt, 118 (\$9,725) and Perfecto, J. Nichols, 117.....	9,725
Peabody Memorial (LF)—King Bay, J. Higley, 121....	17,475
Pimlico Oaks (P)—But Why Not, W. Mehrtens, 121....	19,600
Princess Doreen (AP)—Four Winds, S. Brooks, 121....	20,250
Providence (N)—Young Peter, T. May, 112.....	20,250
San Felipe (SA)—Owners Choice, J. Longden, 118....	37,950
San Vicente (SA)—Hubble Bubble, B. Layton, 113....	38,050
Santa Maria (SA)—On Trust, R. Neves, 117.....	36,800
Santa Susana (SA)—Hubble Bubble, B. Layton, 113....	36,500
Shevlin (AQ)—Blue Border, T. Atkinson, 116.....	15,000
Will Rogers (HO)—On Trust, J. Longden, 126.....	20,100
Withers (B)—Faultless, D. Dodson, 126.....	20,950
Yankee (SD)—Donor, J. D. Jessop, 116.....	25,000

Steeplechase Winners

Appleton (B)—Floating Isle, F. Adams, Jr., 137.....	\$7,900
Broad Hollow (B)—Hampton Roads, F. Hutcherson, 138.....	12,800
Brook (B)—Adaptable, J. Rich, 140.....	13,250
Chevy Chase (L)—Sun Bath, E. Roberts, 139.....	12,475
Georgetown (DP)—Genanchoke, T. Field, 135.....	9,900
Harbor Hill (AQ)—Floating Isle, F. Adams, 145.....	7,875
Hitchcock (AQ)—War Battle, N. Brown, 162.....	7,400
Jervis Spencer (P)—Lieut. Well, W. Passmore, 144....	12,050
Manly (P)—Little Sammie, J. Smiley, 136.....	11,850
Meadow Brook (B)—War Battle, N. Brown, 156.....	12,350
Saratoga (S)—Floating Isle, F. Adams, 144.....	7,900
Shillelah (S)—Tourist List, F. Hutcherson, 146.....	6,600
Temple Gwathmey (B)—Tourist List, F. Hutcherson, 138.....	11,000
Tom Roby (DP)—American Way, W. Bland, Jr., 149..	9,700

*Dead heat.

1947 THOROUGHBRED CHAMPIONS

Horse of the Year—Armed.
 Handicap Division—Armed.
 3-Year-Old Colt—Phalanx.
 3-Year-Old Filly—But Why Not.
 2-Year-Old Colt—Citation.
 2-Year-Old Filly—Bewitch.

LEADERS IN 1947

(Through Nov. 25)

Money-winning owner—Calumet Farm, \$1,398,511
 Trainer (winners saddled)—Willie Molter, 144
 Jockey (winners ridden)—Johnny Longden, 283
 Money-winning horse—Armed, \$376,325

Longden Sets Riding Record

Johnny Longden rode four winners at Bay Meadows on Dec. 5 to increase his 1947 total to 304, three over the modern mark made by Jackie Westrope in 1933. Walter Miller, with 388 winners in 1906, holds the all-time record.

FOOTBALL

THE PASTIME of kicking a ball around goes back beyond the limits of recorded history. Ancient savage tribes played football of a primitive kind. There was a ball-kicking game played by Athenians and Spartans and Corinthians 2500 years ago and the Greeks had a name for it: *Episkyros*. The Romans had a somewhat similar game called *Harpastum* and are supposed to have carried the game with them when they invaded the British Isles in the First century, B. C.

Undoubtedly the game known in the United States as Football traces directly to the English game of Rugby, though the modifications have been many and rather sweeping in some directions. There was no formal football on our college lawns well over a century ago and an annual Freshman-Sophomore series of "scrimmages" began at Yale in 1840. But the first formal intercollegiate football game in this country was the Princeton-Rutgers contest played at New Brunswick, N. J., on Nov. 1, 1869, with Rutgers winning by 6 goals to 4. Columbia took to the intercollegiate football field in 1870 and Yale in 1872. On many colleges were playing football in the autumn.

In those old days games were played

with twenty-five, twenty, fifteen or eleven men on a side by mutual agreement. In 1880 there was a football convention at which Walter Camp of Yale persuaded the delegates to agree to a rule calling for eleven players on a side. In 1882 there was adopted the rule requiring the offensive team to make 5 yards in three downs or surrender the ball to its opponents. The game grew so rough that it was attacked as brutal by many critics and some colleges abandoned the sport. Conditions were so bad in 1906 that President Theodore Roosevelt, an enthusiast for all sports, called a meeting of Yale, Harvard and Princeton representatives at the White House in the hope of reforming and improving the game. The outcome was that the game, with the forward pass introduced and some other modifications of the rules inserted, became faster and cleaner and gradually grew to the tremendous popularity it enjoys today.

Professional football, now firmly established, is an outgrowth of intercollegiate football. The first professional game was played in 1895 at Latrobe, Pa. The National Football League was founded in 1921. The All-America Conference went into action in 1946.

Football Statistics

Intercollegiate

Source: *Official NCAA Football Guide*; published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

RECORD OF ANNUAL POSTSEASON GAMES

Rose Bowl

Pasadena, Calif.

1922 Michigan 49, Stanford 0
1923 Washington State 14, Brown 0
1924 Oregon 14, Pennsylvania 0
1925 Mare Island Marines 19, Camp Lewis 7
1926 Great Lakes 17, Mare Island Marines 0
1927 Harvard 7, Oregon 6
1928 California 28, Ohio State 0
1929 Washington & Jefferson 0, California 0
1930 Southern California 14, Penn State 3
1931 Navy 14, Washington 14
1932 Notre Dame 27, Stanford 10
1933 Alabama 20, Washington 19
1934 Alabama 7, Stanford 7
1935 Stanford 7, Pittsburgh 7
1936 Georgia Tech 8, California 7
1937 Southern California 47, Pittsburgh 14
1938 Alabama 24, Washington State 0

1932 Southern California 21, Tulane 12
1933 Southern California 35, Pittsburgh 0
1934 Columbia 7, Stanford 0
1935 Alabama 29, Stanford 13
1936 Stanford 7, Southern Methodist 0
1937 Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0
1938 California 13, Alabama 0
1939 Southern California 7, Duke 3
1940 Southern California 14, Tennessee 0
1941 Stanford 21, Nebraska 13
1942 Oregon State 20, Duke 16*
1943 Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0
1944 Southern California 29, Washington 0
1945 Southern California 25, Tennessee 0
1946 Alabama 34, Southern California 14
1947 Illinois 45, U. C. L. A. 14

played at Durham, N. C.

Orange Bowl (Miami, Fla.)

1933	Miami 7, Manhattan 0
1934	Duquesne 33, Miami 7
1935	Bucknell 26, Miami 0
1936	Catholic University 20, Mississippi 19
1937	Duquesne 13, Mississippi State 12
1938	Alabama Poly. 6, Michigan State 0
1939	Tennessee 17, Oklahoma 0
1940	Georgia Tech 21, Missouri 7
1941	Mississippi State 14, Georgetown 7
1942	Georgia 40, Texas Christian 26
1943	Alabama 37, Boston College 21
1944	Louisiana State 19, Texas A & M 14
1945	Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12
1946	Miami 13, Holy Cross 6
1947	Rice 8, Tennessee 0

Cotton Bowl (Dallas, Tex.)

1937	Texas Christian 16, Marquette 6
1938	Rice 28, Colorado 14
1939	St. Mary's (Calif.) 20, Texas Tech 13
1940	Clemson 6, Boston College 3
1941	Texas A & M 13, Fordham 12
1942	Alabama 29, Texas A & M 21
1943	Texas 14, Georgia Tech 7
1944	Randolph Field 7, Texas 7
1945	Oklahoma A & M 34, Texas Christian 0
1946	Texas 40, Missouri 27
1947	Louisiana State 0, Arkansas 0

Sugar Bowl (New Orleans, La.)

1935	Tulane 20, Temple 14
1936	Texas Christian 3, Louisiana State 2
1937	Santa Clara 21, Louisiana State 14
1938	Santa Clara 6, Louisiana State 0
1939	Texas Christian 15, Carnegie Tech 7
1940	Texas A & M 14, Tulane 13
1941	Boston College 19, Tennessee 13
1942	Fordham 2, Missouri 0
1943	Tennessee 14, Tulsa 7
1944	Georgia Tech 20, Tulsa 18
1945	Duke 29, Alabama 26
1946	Oklahoma A & M 33, St. Mary's (Calif.) 13
1947	Georgia 20, North Carolina 10

1947 CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS

Big Nine—Michigan
 Pacific Coast—Southern California
 Eastern Ivy League—Pennsylvania
 Southern—William and Mary
 Southeastern—Mississippi
 Southwest—Southern Methodist
 Missouri Valley—Tulsa
 Big Seven—Utah
 Big Six—Oklahoma and Kansas (tie)
 Border—Texas Tech
 Midwest—Lawrence
 Canadian—Western Ontario

Famous Series Records

Until 1883, when scoring by points was generally adopted, scores were kept by goals, touchdowns and safeties. Earlier results of Big Three games: 1873—Prin. 3, Yale 0; Harv. 4G, 2T, Yale 0; 1876—Yale 1G, Harv. 2T; Yale 10, Prin. 0; 1877—Yale 0, Prin. 0; Harv. 1G, 1T, Prin. 1T (Spring); Prin. 1G, 1T, Harv. 2T (Fall); 1878—Yale 1G, 7S, Harv. 13S; Prin. 1, Yale 0; Prin. 1T, Harv. 0; 1879—Harv. 4S, Yale 2S; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Prin. 1G, Harv. 0; 1880—Yale 1G, 1T, 2S, Harv. 9S; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Prin. 2G, 2T, Harv. 1G, 1T; 1881—Harv. 4S, Yale 0; Yale 0, Prin. 0; Harv. 0, Prin. 0; 1882—Yale 1G, 3T, Harv. 2S; Yale 2, Prin. 1; Harv. 1G, 1T, Prin. 1G.

Year	Harv. Yale	Yale Prin.	Harv. Prin.	Army-Navy	Year	Harv. Yale	Yale Prin.	Harv. Prin.	Army-Navy
1883	2 23	6 0	7 26	.. ..	1915	41 0	13 7	10 6	14 0
1884	0 52	0 0	6 36	.. ..	1916	3 6	10 0	3 0	15 7
1885	.. ..	5 6	.. ..	.. ..	1919	10 3	6 13	10 10	0 6
1886	4 29	0 0	0 12	.. ..	1920	9 0	0 20	14 14	0 7
1887	8 17	12 0	12 0	.. ..	1921	10 3	13 7	3 10	0 7
1888	.. ..	10 0	6 18	.. ..	1922	10 3	0 3	3 10	17 14
1889	0 6	0 10	15 41	.. ..	1923	0 13	27 0	5 0	0 0
1890	12 6	32 0	.. ..	0 24	1924	6 19	10 0	0 34	12 0
1891	0 10	19 0	.. ..	32 16	1925	0 0	12 25	0 36	10 3
1892	0 6	12 0	.. ..	4 12	1926	7 12	7 10	0 12	21 21
1893	0 6	0 6	.. ..	4 6	1927	0 14	14 6	.. ..	14 9
1894	4 12	24 0	.. ..	.. ..	1928	17 0	2 12	.. ..	.. ..
1895	.. ..	20 10	4 12	.. ..	1929	10 6	13 0	.. ..	.. ..
1896	.. ..	6 24	0 12	.. ..	1930	13 0	10 7	.. ..	6 0
1897	0 0	6 0	.. ..	.. ..	1931	0 3	51 14	.. ..	17 7
1898	17 0	0 6	.. ..	.. ..	1932	0 19	7 7	.. ..	20 0
1899	0 0	10 11	.. ..	17 5	1933	19 6	2 27	.. ..	12 7
1900	0 28	29 5	.. ..	7 11	1934	0 14	7 0	0 19	0 3
1901	22 0	12 0	.. ..	11 5	1935	7 14	7 38	0 35	28 6
1902	0 23	12 5	.. ..	22 8	1936	13 14	26 23	14 14	0 7
1903	0 16	6 11	.. ..	40 5	1937	13 6	26 0	34 6	6 0
1904	0 12	12 0	.. ..	11 0	1938	7 0	7 20	26 7	14 7
1905	0 6	23 4	.. ..	6 6	1939	7 20	7 13	6 9	0 10
1906	0 6	0 0	.. ..	0 10	1940	28 0	7 10	0 0	0 14
1907	0 12	12 10	.. ..	0 6	1941	14 0	6 20	6 4	6 14
1908	4 0	11 6	.. ..	6 4	1942	3 7	13 6	19 14	0 14
1909	0 8	17 0	.. ..	.. ..	1943	.. ..	27 6	.. ..	0 13
1910	0 0	5 3	.. ..	0 3	1944	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 7
1911	0 0	3 6	6 8	0 3	1945	0 28	20 14	.. ..	32 13
1912	20 0	6 6	16 6	0 6	1946	14 27	30 2	13 12	21 18
1913	15 5	3 3	3 0	22 9	1947	21 31	0 17	7 33	21 0
1914	36 0	19 14	20 0	20 0					

Notre Dame-Army Series Record

3 N. D. 35, A. 13	1923 N. D. 13, A. 0	1932 N. D. 21, A. 0	1940 N. D. 7, A. 0
4 A. 20, N. D. 7	1924 N. D. 13, A. 7	1933 N. D. 13, A. 12	1941 A. 0, N. D. 0
5 N. D. 7, A. 0	1925 A. 27, N. D. 0	1934 N. D. 12, A. 6	1942 N. D. 13, A. 0
6 A. 30, N. D. 10	1926 N. D. 7, A. 0	1935 A. 6, N. D. 6	1943 N. D. 26, A. 0
7 N. D. 7, A. 2	1927 A. 18, N. D. 0	1936 N. D. 20, A. 6	1944 A. 59, N. D. 0
9 N. D. 12, A. 9	1928 N. D. 12, A. 6	1937 N. D. 7, A. 0	1945 A. 48, N. D. 0
20 N. D. 27, A. 17	1929 N. D. 7, A. 0	1938 N. D. 19, A. 7	1946 A. 0, N. D. 0
21 N. D. 28, A. 0	1930 N. D. 7, A. 6	1939 N. D. 14, A. 0	1947 N. D. 27, A. 7
22 A. 0, N. D. 0	1931 A. 12, N. D. 0		

Collier's 1947 All-America Team

Selected by Grantland Rice

Source: Collier's Weekly. Reprinted by special permission.

Position	Player	College	Age	Height	Weight
Center	Richard Scott	Navy	23	6'2"	202
Guard	Steve Suhey	Penn State	25	5'11"	210
Guard	Joseph Steffy	Army	20	5'11"	190
Tackle	George Connor	Notre Dame	22	6'3"	220
Tackle	Robert Davis	Georgia Tech.	20	6'4"	220
End	Paul Cleary	So. California	25	6'1"	195
End	William Swlacki	Columbia	22	6'2"	198
Quarterback	John Lujack	Notre Dame	22	6'	180
Back	Anthony Minisi	Pennsylvania	21	5'11"	190
Back	Robert Chappuis	Michigan	24	6'	180
Back	Ray Evans	Kansas	24	6'1 1/2"	195

Intercollegiate Team Records, 1947

ALABAMA		AUBURN		BOWDOIN		CALIFORNIA	
Miss. Southern	7	13-Miss. Southern	19	12-Tufts	21	33-Santa Clara	7
Tulane	21	14-La. Tech.	0	6-Massachusetts	7	14-Navy	7
Vanderbilt	14	20-Florida	14	8-Amherst	6	45-St. Mary's	6
Duquesne	0	7-Georgia Tech.	27	14-Williams	0	48-Wisconsin	7
Tennessee	9	0-Tulane	40	7-Bates	9	21-Wash. State	6
Georgia	7	0-Vanderbilt	28	21-Colby	6	14-So. California	39
Kentucky	0	0-Miss. State	14	0-Maine	13	6-U. C. L. A.	0
Georgia Tech.	7	6-Georgia	28			13-Washington	7
L. S. U.	12	18-Clemson	34			60-Montana	14
Miami (Fla.)	6					21-Stanford	18
AMHERST		BATES		BROOKLYN COLLEGE		CANISUS	
Champlain	0	14-Mass. State	6	0-N. Y. U.	19	6-Youngstown	12
Coast Guard Ac.	0	12-Trinity	33	0-Hofstra	12	79-Rider	0
Bowdoin	8	12-Tufts	7	39-Wagner	14	10-St. Vincent	7
Colby	7	12-Northeastern	0	19-Alfred	20	25-Marshall	20
Wesleyan	20	9-Bowdoin	7	36-C. C. N. Y.	7	17-St. Bonaventure	14
Tufts	13	13-Maine	19	14-Kings Point	22	7-Seranton	13
R. P. I.	6	7-Colby	12	12-R. P. I.	27	7-Steubenville	0
Williams	6					27-Niagara	0
ARIZONA		BAYLOR		BROWN		21-Toledo	13
Wyoming	7	34-S. F. Austin	0	33-Connecticut	13	CARNEGIE TECH	
Montana	7	18-Miami (Fla.)	7	7-Princeton	21	6-West Va. Wes.	27
Hardin-Simmons	35	17-Arkansas	9	55-Rhode Island	6	12-Geneva	40
Tex. Mines	13	32-Texas Tech.	6	10-Dartmouth	13	13-Wash. & Jeff.	21
New Mexico	12	0-Texas A. & M.	24	13-Colgate	13	14-Case	19
Texas Tech.	41	0-T. C. U.	14	20-Holy Cross	19	2-Lehigh	27
Arizona (Tempe)	13	7-Texas	28	20-Yale	14	0-Grove City	7
Marquette	39	7-Tulsa	6	7-Harvard	13		
Kansas	54	0-So. Methodist	10	20-Rutgers	27		
Utah	20	6-Rice	34				
ARKANSAS		BOSTON COLLEGE		BUCKNELL		CATHOLIC U.	
N. W. Louisiana	0	32-Clemson	22	25-Alfred	0	7-West. Maryland	21
North Texas	0	49-Kansas State	13	0-Penn State	54	0-Randolph-Macon	35
T. C. U.	0	13-L. S. U.	14	13-Delaware	12	0-Johns Hopkins	47
Baylor	17	6-Villanova	0	7-Lafayette	27	22-Newport News	7
Texas	21	27-Georgetown	6	0-Temple	21	26-Mt. St. Mary's	0
Mississippi	14	13-Wake Forest	14	0-Gettysburg	7	16-Washington Coll.	0
Texas A. & M.	21	13-Tennessee	38	6-N. Y. U.	19		
Rice	26	25-St. Mary's (Calif.)	7	0-Buffalo	14		
S. M. U.	14	6-Holy Cross	20	0-Muhlenberg	39		
Tulsa	14						
ARMY		BOSTON U.		BUFFALO		CHATTANOOGA	
Villanova	0	45-Mohawk	7	27-Niagara	14	0-Miss. State	19
Colorado	6	14-Harvard	19	7-Moravian	0	12-Tennessee Tech.	0
Illinois	0	38-N. Y. U.	7	14-R. P. I.	7	7-Tennessee	26
Va. Tech.	0	27-Purdue	62	54-Hobart	0	20-Centenary	0
Columbia	21	13-W. and M.	47	40-Alfred	7	19-Dayton	0
W. and L.	13	26-Fordham	6	12-Wayne	33	0-N. C. State	21
Notre Dame	27	33-Kings Point	6	50-Bethany	6	46-Union (Tenn.)	7
Penn.	7	20-Colgate	14	40-St. Lawrence	7	0-Mississippi	52
Navy	0			14-Bucknell	6	0-Georgia	27
						7-No. Texas State	14

CINCINNATI

0—Kentucky	20
20—St. Bonaventure	14
21—Dayton	26
20—Oklahoma City	13
27—Xavier (Ohio)	25
34—Ohio U.	0
20—Miami (Fla.)	7
7—Western Reserve	6
26—Butler	19
7—Miami (Ohio)	38

CITADEL

13—Presbyterian	6
7—William & Mary	56
13—Newberry	6
0—Furman	6
0—Georgia Tech	38
0—So. Carolina	12
7—V. M. I.	6
7—Davidson	28

C. C. N. Y.

9—Susquehanna	9
0—New Britain T.	27
13—Rider	0
14—Hofstra	26
12—Wagner	6
7—Brooklyn	38
0—West Chester T.	47
6—E. Stroudsburg	42

CLEMSON

42—Presbyterian	0
22—Boston Coll.	32
14—Wake Forest	16
0—N. C. State	18
19—So. Carolina	21
6—Georgia	16
35—Furman	13
34—Duesne	13
34—Auburn	18

COLBY

0—New Hampshire	28
3—Vermont	27
6—Coast Guard Ac.	20
7—Amherst	13
6—Maine	33
12—Bates	7
6—Bowdoin	21

COLGATE

29—Kings Point	0
18—Cornell	27
7—Princeton	20
13—Brown	13
0—Penn State	46
6—Holy Cross	6
0—Syracuse	7
14—Boston U.	20

COLL. OF PACIFIC

56—Willamette	0
25—Loyola (L. A.)	7
13—San Diego State	0
20—Santa Clara	21
41—Calif. Poly.	7
14—San Jose State	0
44—Santa Barbara	19
52—South Dakota	0
47—Fresno State	22

COLORADO A. & M.

23—Drake	19
13—Utah State	26
13—Denver	13
28—Colorado Coll.	7
7—Colorado U.	14
0—Utah	19
27—Brigham Young	25
21—Wyoming	6
7—Montana	41

COLORADO

7—Iowa State	0
0—Army	47
0—Missouri	7
9—Brigham Young	7
14—Colorado A. & M.	7
7—Utah	13
12—Utah State	35
19—Wyoming	6
20—Denver	26

COLUMBIA

40—Rutgers	28
13—Navy	6
7—Yale	17
14—Penn	34
21—Army	20
22—Cornell	0
15—Dartmouth	0
10—Holy Cross	0
28—Syracuse	8

CONNECTICUT

13—Brown	33
14—Springfield	6
0—Wesleyan	12
7—Maine	13
27—Champlain	6
14—Coast Guard Ac.	0
23—Rhode Island	0
6—New Hampshire	14

CORNELL

27—Lehigh	0
0—Yale	14
27—Colgate	18
19—Navy	38
28—Princeton	21
0—Columbia	22
12—Syracuse	6
13—Dartmouth	21
0—Penn	21

DARTMOUTH

0—Holy Cross	0
28—Syracuse	7
0—Penn	32
13—Brown	10
14—Harvard	13
14—Yale	23
0—Columbia	15
21—Cornell	13
12—Princeton	14

DAVIDSON

19—Elon	0
0—W. and M.	21
0—No. Carolina State	14
12—Wofford	7
49—Hampton-Sydney	0
0—W. and L.	32
14—V. M. I.	14
13—Richmond	7
28—Citadel	7
20—Furman	6

DELAWARE

25—Penn M. C.	13
19—Maryland	43
12—Bucknell	13
26—Gettysburg	0
26—F. and M.	6
26—West. Maryland	0
14—Muhlenberg	20
13—W. and L.	18

DENVER

0—Kansas	9
26—Okla. A. & M.	14
13—Colo. A. & M.	13
7—Utah	13
7—Texas Tech.	36
20—Brigham Young	6
27—Wyoming	7
0—Utah State	20
26—Colorado	20

DETROIT

34—Cent. Michigan	14
20—Oklahoma	24
40—Wayne	7
18—Marquette	41
12—Villanova	14
38—Duquesne	6
19—St. Mary's (Cal.)	6
38—Neveda	6
37—St. Louis	6
20—Tulsa	30

DICKINSON

27—Grove City	13
14—Allegheny	14
33—Susquehanna	27
7—F. and M.	21
7—Swarthmore	14
25—Drexel	13
0—Western Md.	19
7—W. and J.	6

DRAKE

7—Texas Mines	19
19—Colorado A. & M.	23
14—Tulsa	28
13—Wichita	21
12—St. Louis	41
13—Oklahoma A. & M.	9
6—Iowa Teachers	6
6—Iowa State	36
7—New Mexico	8

DUKE

7—N. C. State	0
19—Tennessee	7
14—Navy	14
19—Maryland	7
13—Wake Forest	6
0—Georgia Tech	7
7—Missouri	28
0—So. Carolina	0
0—No. Carolina	21

DUQUESNE

7—Geneva	0
6—Western Reserve	0
0—San Francisco	51
0—Alabama	26
0—Miss. State	34
6—Detroit	38
0—Maryland	32
13—Clemson	34
0—Wake Forest	33
13—St. Louis	14

FLORIDA

6—Mississippi	14
12—No. Texas	20
14—Auburn	20
7—N. C. State	6
7—No. Carolina	35
34—Furman	34
6—Georgia	7
7—Tulane	7
7—Miami (Fla.)	6
25—Kansas State	7

FORDHAM

7—Georgetown	40
0—Penn. State	75
6—Rutgers	36
12—Kings Point	0
6—Boston U.	26
0—Lafayette	7
0—Holy Cross	48
13—N. Y. U.	13

F. and M.

21—Swarthmore	6
41—Lebanon Valley	0
13—Albright	13
21—Dickinson	7
6—Delaware	26
0—Wash. & Jeff.	13
27—Ursinus	0
7—Muhlenberg	57

FURMAN

7—Georgia	13
6—Virginia Tech.	20
8—So. Carolina	26
7—Citadel	0
6—Wofford	20
7—Florida	34
7—Clemson	35
0—Georgia Tech.	51
6—Davidson	20

GEORGIA

13—Furman	7
7—No. Carolina	14
35—L. S. U.	19
0—Kentucky	26
20—Okla. A. & M.	7
7—Alabama	17
21—Clemson	6
34—Florida	6
28—Auburn	6
27—Chattanooga	0
0—Georgia Tech.	7

GEORGIA TECH

27—Tennessee	0
20—Tulane	0
20—V. M. I.	0
27—Auburn	7
38—Citadel	0
7—Duke	0
16—Navy	14
7—Alabama	14
51—Furman	0
7—Georgia	0

GEORGETOWN

0—Wake Forest	6
40—Fordham	7
0—St. Louis	18
12—Tulsa	0
25—N. Y. U.	0
6—Boston Coll.	27
12—Villanova	14
0—Geo. Wash.	0

GEO. WASHINGTON

13—Virginia	33
7—V. M. I.	13
6—W. and L.	15
7—Wake Forest	39
7—Miami (Fla.)	28
6—Virginia Tech.	42
6—Wayne	7
0—Georgetown	0
40—Kings Point	0

GETTYSBURG

6—Western Maryland	0
13—Lafayette	14
7—Lehigh	9
0—Delaware	26
7—Bucknell	0
0—Muhlenberg	27
20—St. Lawrence	7
13—Albright	13

HARDIN-SIMMONS

39—Trinity (Tex.)	0
12—San Jose State	19
35—Arizona	7
33—New Mexico	7
7—Miss. State	27
0—Houston	7
27—W. Texas State	6
18—Texas Mines	0
6—Texas Tech	14
42—Arizona (Tempe)	0

HARVARD

52—West. Maryland	0
19—Boston U.	14
0—Virginia	0
7—Holy Cross	0
13—Dartmouth	14
7—Rutgers	31
7—Princeton	33
13—Brown	7
1—Yale	31

HAVERFORD

18—Susquehanna	20
0—Ursinus	6
33—Drexel	6
14—Rand.-Macon	7
15—Wesleyan	25
12—Hamilton	0
13—Johns Hopkins	40
13—Swarthmore	0

HOBART

6—Middlebury	13
12—Sampson	0
0—Buffalo	54
7—Trinity	25
6—Union	0
19—Hamilton	7
12—Kenyon	0
7—Rochester	7

HOFSTRA

7—Montclair	12
12—Brooklyn	0
26—C. C. N. Y.	14
7—Lebanon Vall.	27
13—American Int'l	23
40—Adelphi	7
34—Wagner	0
16—Kings Point	7

HOLY CROSS

0—Dartmouth	0
19—Temple	13
6—Villanova	13
0—Harvard	7
26—Syracuse	0
19—Brown	20
6—Colgate	6
0—Columbia	10
48—Fordham	0
20—Boston College	6

IDAHO

27—Puget Sound	7
19—Stanford	16
0—Wash. State	7
0—Oregon State	33
20—Portland	14
7—Oregon	34
0—Montana	21
13—Utah	6

ILLINOIS

14—Pittsburgh	0
35—Iowa	12
0—Army	0
40—Minnesota	13
7—Purdue	14
7—Michigan	14
6—West Michigan	14
28—Ohio State	7
13—Northwestern	28

INDIANA

17—Nebraska	0
7—Wisconsin	7
14—Iowa	27
41—Pittsburgh	6
6—Northwestern	7
7—Ohio State	0
0—Michigan	35
49—Marquette	6
16—Purdue	14

IOWA

59—No. Dakota St.	0
7—U. C. L. A.	22
12—Illinois	35
27—Indiana	14
13—Ohio State	13
0—Notre Dame	21
6—Purdue	21
14—Wisconsin	46
13—Minnesota	7

IOWA STATE

31—Iowa T.	14
0—Colorado	7
7—Kansas	27
7—Nebraska	14
0—Mich. State	20
7—Missouri	26
9—Oklahoma	27
36—Drake	6
14—Kansas State	0

JOHNS HOPKINS

18—Randolph-Macon	23
27—Wash. Coll.	7
19—P. M. C.	6
47—Catholic U.	0
39—Drexel	0
12—Swarthmore	19
40—Haverford	13
14—W. Maryland	14

†KANSAS

0—T. C. U.	0
9—Denver	0
27—Iowa State	7
86—S. Dakota St.	6
13—Oklahoma	13
55—Kansas State	0
13—Nebraska	7
13—Okla. A. & M.	7
20—Missouri	14
54—Arizona	28

KANSAS STATE

0—Okla. A. & M.	12
6—Texas Mines	20
18—New Mexico	20
13—Boston College	49
7—Missouri	47
7—Nebraska	14
0—Kansas	55
13—Oklahoma	27
0—Iowa State	14
7—Florida	25

KENTUCKY

7—Mississippi	14
20—Cincinnati	0
20—Xavier (Ohio)	7
26—Georgia	0
14—Vanderbilt	0
7—Michigan State	6
0—Alabama	13
15—West Virginia	6
36—Evansville	0
6—Tennessee	13

LAFAYETTE

0—Muhlenberg	38
0—Penn	59
14—Gettysburg	13
27—Bucknell	7
20—W. and J.	12
14—Syracuse	7
0—Rutgers	20
7—Fordham	0
7—Lehigh	0

LEBANON VALLEY

21—Moravian	20
0—F. and M.	41
35—Mt. St. Mary's	0
27—Hofstra	7
31—Albright	7
0—P. M. C.	0
6—Juniata	20

LEHIGH

0—Cornell	27
21—Case	6
7—Drexel	0
9—Gettysburg	7
13—Rutgers	46
14—Muhlenberg	21
20—Kings Point	6
27—Carnegie Tech	2
0—Lafayette	7

LOUISIANA STATE

21—Rice	14
19—Georgia	35
19—Texas A. & M.	13
14—Boston Coll.	13
19—Vanderbilt	13
21—Mississippi	21
12—Miss. State	6
12—Alabama	41
6—Tulane	6

MAINE

33—Rhode Island	13
26—Northeastern	6
7—New Hampshire	28
13—Connecticut	7
33—Colby	6
13—Bowdoin	0
19—Bates	13

MARQUETTE

33—S. Dakota	6
27—St. Louis	23
41—Detroit	18
13—San Fran.	34
12—Wisconsin	35
7—Mich. State	13
7—Villanova	25
6—Indiana	48
39—Arizona	21

MARYLAND

19—So. Carolina	13
43—Delaware	19
18—Richmond	6
7—Duke	19
21—Virginia Tech.	19
27—West. Va.	19
32—Duquesne	0
0—No. Carolina	19
20—Vanderbilt	6
0—N. C. State	0

MASSACHUSETTS

6—Bates	14
7—Bowdoin	6
33—Worcester	0
13—Rhode Island	20
39—Norwich	0
7—Vermont	0
7—Springfield	14
6—Tufts	20

MIAMI (FLA.)

7—Baylor	18
7—Villanova	7
6—T. C. U.	19
6—Rollins	0
28—Geo. Washington	7
0—So. Carolina	8
7—Cincinnati	20
7—Vanderbilt	33
6—Florida	7
6—Alabama	21

†MIAMI (OHIO)

28—Murray State	12
35—Kent State	0
33—Bowling Green	19
6—Xavier	6
21—Ohio U.	0
32—Bradley	27
12—Dayton	0
22—Wichita	7
38—Cincinnati	7

***MICHIGAN**

55—Mich. State	0
49—Stanford	13
69—Pittsburgh	0
49—Northwestern	21
13—Minnesota	6
14—Illinois	7
35—Indiana	0
40—Wisconsin	6
21—Ohio State	0

MICHIGAN STATE

0—Michigan	55
7—Miss. State	0
21—Wash. State	7
20—Iowa State	0
6—Kentucky	7
13—Marquette	7
28—Santa Clara	0
14—Temple	6
58—Hawaii	19

MIDDLEBURY

13—Hobart	6
19—Williams	7
7—Trinity	31
7—Coast Guard Ac.	7
13—St. Lawrence	7
12—Norwich	0
26—Union	12
19—Vermont	3

MINNESOTA

7—Washington	6
28—Nebraska	13
37—Northwestern	21
13—Illinois	40
6—Michigan	13
29—Pittsburgh	0
26—Purdue	21
7—Iowa	13
21—Wisconsin	0

MISSISSIPPI

14—Kentucky	7
14—Florida	6
33—So. Carolina	0
6—Vanderbilt	10
27—Tulane	14
14—Arkansas	19
20—L. S. U.	18
43—Tennessee	13
52—Chattanooga	0
33—Miss. State	14

MISS. STATE

19—Chattanooga	0
0—Mich. State	7
21—San Fran.	14
34—Duquesne	0
27—Hardin-Simmons	7
20—Tulane	0
14—Auburn	0
6—L. S. U.	21
14—Miss. Southern	7
14—Mississippi	33

MISSOURI

19—St. Louis	0
7—Ohio State	13
19—So. Methodist	35
21—Colorado	0
47—Kansas State	7
26—Iowa State	7
47—Nebraska	6
20—Duke	7
12—Oklahoma	21
14—Kansas	20

MONTANA

21—East Washington	0
21—Portland	0
7—Arizona	40
7—Utah State	13
12—Montana St. Col.	13
13—Washington State	12
21—Idaho	0
14—California	60
41—Colo. A. & M.	7

MUHLENBURG

38—Lafayette	0
53—Albright	0
67—Swarthmore	7
6—Temple	7
40—Upsala	0
21—Lehigh	14
27—Gettysburg	0
20—Delaware	14
39—Bucknell	0
57—F. and M.	7

NAVY

7—California	14
6—Columbia	13
14—Duke	14
38—Cornell	19
0—Penn	21
0—Notre Dame	27
14—Georgia Tech.	16
7—Penn State	20
0—Army	21

†Unbeaten, but tied. *Unbeaten. Kentucky beat Villanova, 24 to 14, in postseason Great Lakes Bowl game.

NEBRASKA

0—Indiana	17
13—Minnesota	28
0—Iowa State	7
0—Notre Dame	31
14—Kansas State	7
6—Missouri	47
7—Kansas	13
13—Oklahoma	14
6—Oregon State	27

NEVADA

50—Flagstaff	0
13—San Francisco	37
13—Oregon	6
51—Portland	6
39—St. Mary's (Cal.)	14
21—Tulsa	13
27—St. Louis	21
6—Detroit	38
55—Montana State	0
33—Arizona (Tempe)	13

*NEW HAMPSHIRE

28—Colby	0
33—Rhode Island	7
28—Maine	7
21—Springfield	17
28—Vermont	6
55—Northeastern	6
34—Tufts	0
14—Connecticut	6

NEW MEXICO

12—Arizona (Tempe)	25
20—Kansas State	18
20—N. Mex. A. & M.	0
7—Hardin-Simmons	33
12—Arizona	22
20—Texas Mines	20
34—Fresno State	3
8—Drake	7
20—Texas Tech	26
18—W. Texas State	28

N. Y. U.

7—Temple	32
19—Brooklyn	0
7—Boston U.	38
0—West Va.	40
0—Georgetown	25
19—Bucknell	6
0—Rutgers	40
13—Fordham	13

NO. CAROLINA

14—Georgia	7
0—Texas	34
7—Wake Forest	19
13—W. & M.	7
35—Florida	6
20—Tennessee	7
41—N. C. State	6
19—Maryland	0
21—Duke	0
40—Virginia	7

N. C. STATE

0—Duke	7
14—Davidson	0
18—Clemson	0
6—Florida	7
21—Chattanooga	0
6—No. Carolina	41
20—Wake Forest	2
7—Virginia	2
0—Maryland	0

NORTH DAKOTA

7—Oklahoma City	20
14—Luther	0
0—Iowa State T.	20
13—Augustana	7
47—Manitoba	0
25—No. Dakota State	20
5—Bradley U.	39
7—South Dakota	20

NORTHWESTERN

0—Vanderbilt	3
27—U. C. L. A.	26
21—Minnesota	37
21—Michigan	49
7—Indiana	6
0—Wisconsin	29
6—Ohio State	7
19—Notre Dame	26
28—Illinois	13

*NOTRE DAME

40—Pittsburgh	6
22—Purdue	7
31—Nebraska	0
21—Iowa	0
27—Navy	0
27—Army	7
26—Northwestern	19
59—Tulane	6
38—So. California	7

OHIO STATE

13—Missouri	7
20—Purdue	24
0—So. Calif.	32
13—Iowa	13
0—Pittsburgh	12
6—Indiana	7
7—Northwestern	6
7—Illinois	28
0—Michigan	21

OKLAHOMA

24—Detroit	20
26—Texas A. & M.	14
14—Texas	34
13—Kansas	13
7—T. C. U.	20
27—Iowa State	9
27—Kansas State	13
21—Missouri	12
14—Nebraska	13
21—Okla. A. & M.	13

OKLA. A. & M.

12—Kansas State	0
14—T. C. U.	7
14—Denver	26
14—S. M. U.	0
7—Georgia	20
9—Drake	13
26—Temple	0
0—Tulsa	13
7—Kansas	13
13—Oklahoma	21

OREGON

27—Montana State	14
13—Texas	38
6—Nevada	13
7—U. C. L. A.	24
6—Washington	0
34—San Fran.	7
34—Idaho	7
12—Wash. State	6
21—Stanford	6
14—Oregon State	6

OREGON STATE

6—Utah	7
14—Washington	7
33—Idaho	6
6—So. California	48
46—Portland	0
13—Stanford	7
7—U. C. L. A.	27
13—Wash. State	14
6—Oregon	14
27—Nebraska	6

†PENNSYLVANIA

59—Lafayette	0
32—Dartmouth	0
34—Columbia	14
21—Navy	0
26—Princeton	7
19—Virginia	7
7—Army	7
21—Cornell	0

*PENN STATE

27—Wash. State	6
54—Bucknell	0
75—Fordham	0
40—Syracuse	0
21—West Virginia	14
46—Colgate	6
7—Temple	0
20—Navy	7
29—Pittsburgh	0

PITTSBURGH

0—Illinois	14
6—Notre Dame	40
0—Michigan	69
6—Indiana	41
12—Ohio State	0
0—Minnesota	29
0—Purdue	28
0—Penn State	29
2—West Virginia	17

PRINCETON

21—Brown	7
7—Rutgers	13
20—Colgate	7
21—Cornell	28
7—Penn	26
33—Harvard	7
17—Yale	0
14—Dartmouth	12

PURDUE

14—Wisconsin	32
24—Ohio State	20
7—Notre Dame	22
62—Boston U.	7
14—Illinois	13
21—Iowa	0
21—Minnesota	26
28—Pittsburgh	0
14—Indiana	16

R. P. I.

19—Coast Guard	19
7—Buffalo	14
40—Williams	0
33—Union	24
12—Worcester	0
6—Rochester	13
6—Amherst	7
27—Brooklyn	12

RHODE ISLAND

13—Maine	33
7—New Hampshire	33
6—Brown	55
20—Massachusetts	13
27—Coast Guard	7
38—Fort Devens	13
0—Connecticut	23

RICE

14—L. S. U.	21
7—So. California	7
33—Tulane	0
0—S. M. U.	14
0—Texas	12
40—Texas Tech.	7
26—Arkansas	4
41—Texas A. & M.	7
7—T. C. U.	0
34—Baylor	6

RICHMOND

28—Rand-Macon	7
3—W. and L.	16
7—Rollins	20
6—Maryland	18
21—V. M. I.	10
20—Hamden-Sydney	0
0—Virginia	34
7—Davidson	13
14—Virginia Tech.	26
0—W. and M.	35

ROCHESTER

19—Clarkson	0
18—Union	13
12—De Pauw	13
14—Tufts	0
48—Hamilton	7
13—R. P. I.	6
7—Vermont	6
7—Hobart	7

RUTGERS

28—Columbia	40
21—Western Reserve	6
13—Princeton	7
36—Fordham	6
46—Lehigh	13
31—Harvard	7
20—Lafayette	0
40—N. Y. U.	0
27—Brown	20

ST. BONAVENTURE

21—St. Vincent	0
14—Cincinnati	20
25—Kings Point	0
14—Canisius	17
47—St. Louis	13
13—Niagara	6
21—Bowling Green	14
13—Scranton	7
6—Dayton	7

ST. LAWRENCE

27—Union	6
7—Alfred	20
21—Ithaca	6
12—Clarkson	27
7—Middlebury	13
13—Cortland	7
7—Buffalo	40
7—Gettysburg	20

ST. LOUIS

0—Missouri	19
61—Missouri Mines	0
23—Marquette	27
16—Georgetown	0
41—Drake	12
13—St. Bonaventure	47
21—Nevada	27
6—Wichita	38
6—Detroit	37
14—Duquesne	13

ST. MARY'S (CALIF.)

26—Portland	13
6—California	45
6—Washington	26
14—Nevada	39
57—Loyola (L. A.)	7
6—Detroit	19
9—Santa Clara	33
7—Boston College	25
20—San Francisco	32

SANTA CLARA

7—California	33
6—So. Methodist	22
20—Fresno State	19
13—Stanford	7
21—Coll. of Pacific	20
9—San Francisco	20
0—Michigan State	28
33—St. Mary's (Cal.)	9

SAN FRANCISCO

20—San Jose State	6
73—Nevada	13
51—Duquesne	0
14—Miss. State	21
34—Marquette	13
7—Oregon	34
20—Santa Clara	9
41—Loyola (L. A.)	6
19—Villanova	21
32—St. Mary's (Cal.)	20

*Unbeaten. †Unbeaten, but tied. Toledo beat New Hampshire, 20 to 14, in postseason Glass Bowl game.

SO. CAROLINA

27-Newberry	6
13-Maryland	19
0-Mississippi	33
26-Furman	8
21-Clemson	19
8-Miami (Fla.)	0
12-Citadel	0
0-Duke	0
6-Wake Forest	0

SO. CALIFORNIA

21-Wash. State	0
7-Rice	7
32-Ohio State	0
48-Oregon State	6
39-California	14
19-Washington	0
14-Stanford	0
6-U. C. L. A.	0
7-Notre Dame	38

SOUTH DAKOTA

25-Yankton	7
6-Marquette	33
33-Parsons	7
13-No. Dakota State	7
21-Morningside	19
26-S. Dakota State	7
20-No. Dakota	7
20-Bradley U.	13
0-Univ. of Pacific	52

†SO. METHODIST

22-Santa Clara	6
35-Missouri	19
21-Okla. A. & M.	14
14-Rice	0
7-U. C. L. A.	0
14-Texas	13
13-Texas A. & M.	0
14-Arkansas	6
0-Baylor	0
19-T. C. U.	19

STA'FORD

16-Idaho	19
13-Michigan	49
7-Santa Clara	13
6-U. C. L. A.	39
0-Washington	25
7-Oregon State	13
0-So. California	21
6-Oregon	0
18-California	21

SUSQUEHANNA

9-C. C. N. Y.	9
20-Haverford	18
27-Dickinson	33
20-Juniata	7
7-Hartwick	6
35-Wagner	6
7-Allegheny	7

SWARTHMORE

6-F. and M.	21
7-Muhlenberg	67
7-Wesleyan	40
7-Ursinus	0
14-Dickinson	7
19-Johns Hopkins	12
19-Drexel	14
0-Haverford	13

SYRACUSE

14-Niagara	7
7-Dartmouth	23
28-Temple	12
0-Penn State	0
0-Holy Cross	26
7-Lafayette	12
6-Cornell	0
7-Colgate	0
8-Columbia	28

TEMPLE

32-N. Y. U.	7
13-Holy Cross	19
12-Syracuse	28
7-Muhlenberg	6
21-Bucknell	0
0-Okla. A. & M.	26
0-Penn State	7
6-Mich. State	14
0-West Virginia	21

TENNESSEE

0-Georgia Tech.	27
7-Duke	19
26-Chattanooga	7
0-Alabama	10
49-Tenn. Tech.	0
0-No. Carolina	23
13-Mississippi	40
39-Boston College	13
13-Kentucky	6
12-Vanderbilt	7

TEXAS

33-Texas Tech.	0
38-Oregon	13
34-North Carolina	0
34-Oklahoma	14
21-Arkansas	6
12-Rice	0
13-S. M. U.	14
28-Baylor	0
20-T. C. U.	0
32-Texas A. & M.	13

TEXAS A. & M.

48-S. W. Texas	0
29-Texas Tech.	7
14-Oklahoma	26
13-Louisiana State	19
0-T. C. U.	26
24-Baylor	0
21-Arkansas	21
0-S. M. U.	13
7-Rice	41
13-Texas	32

TEXAS CHRISTIAN

0-Kansas	0
7-Okla. A. & M.	14
0-Arkansas	6
19-Miami (Fla.)	6
26-Tex. A. & M.	0
20-Oklahoma	7
14-Baylor	7
0-Texas	20
0-Rice	7
19-S. M. U.	19

TEXAS TECH

0-Texas	33
7-Texas A. & M.	29
21-West Texas	13
14-Tulsa	7
6-Baylor	32
36-Denver	7
7-Rice	40
41-Arizona	28
26-New Mexico	20
14-Hardin-Simmons	6

TRINITY

33-Bates	12
31-Middlebury	7
25-Hobart	7
33-Williams	0
34-Worcester	7
33-Norwich	0
0-Wesleyan	13

TUFTS

21-Bowdoin	12
32-Fort Devens	7
7-Bates	12
0-Rochester	14
13-Northeastern	0
13-Amherst	7
0-New Hampshire	34
20-Massachusetts	6

TULANE

21-Alabama	20
0-Georgia Tech.	20
0-Rice	33
14-Mississippi	27
40-Auburn	0
0-Miss. State	20
7-Florida	7
6-Notre Dame	59
6-L. S. U.	6

TULSA

26-West Texas St.	13
28-Drake	14
7-Texas Tech.	14
0-Georgetown	12
13-Nevada	21
7-Wichita	0
13-Okla. A. & M.	0
6-Baylor	7
30-Detroit	20
13-Arkansas	27

UNION

6-St. Lawrence	27
13-Rochester	18
20-Vermont	0
24-R. P. I.	33
0-Hobart	7
14-Williams	0
12-Middlebury	26
18-Hamilton	0

U. C. L. A.

22-Iowa	27
26-Northwestern	7
24-Oregon	7
39-Stanford	6
0-S. M. U.	7
0-California	6
27-Oregon State	7
34-Washington	7
0-So. California	6

UTAH

7-Oregon State	6
35-Hawaii	0
29-Brightman Young	6
13-Denver	7
26-Wyoming	7
13-Colorado	7
0-Colorado A. & M.	0
6-Idaho	13
40-Utah State	14
20-Arizona	20

UTAH STATE

19-San Diego State	24
21-Wichita	6
26-Colo. A. & M.	13
13-Montana	7
19-Wyoming	13
12-Brightman Young	27
28-Montana St. Col.	13
35-Colorado	12
20-Denver	0
14-Utah	40

VANDERBILT

3-Northwestern	0
14-Alabama	7
10-Mississippi	16
0-Kentucky	4
13-L. S. U.	19
28-Auburn	0
68-Tenn. Tech.	7
33-Miami (Fla.)	7
6-Maryland	20
7-Tennessee	12

VERMONT

28-St. Michael's	6
27-Colby	3
7-Union	20
33-Norwich	0
6-New Hampshire	28
7-Massachusetts	7
6-Rochester	7
0-Middlebury	19

VILLANOVA

60-Kings Point	0
0-Army	13
7-Miami (Fla.)	7
13-Holy Cross	6
14-Detroit	12
0-Boston Coll.	6
25-Marquette	7
14-Georgetown	12
21-San Fran.	19

VIRGINIA

33-Geo. Washington	13
41-Va. Tech	7
47-Harvard	0
32-W. and L.	7
35-V. M. I.	6
34-Richmond	0
7-Penn	19
6-West Virginia	0
2-N. C. State	7
7-North Carolina	40

V. M. I.

13-Catawba	6
13-Geo. Washington	7
0-Georgia Tech.	20
20-Richmond	21
6-Virginia	35
14-Davidson	14
20-W. and M.	28
6-Citadel	7
28-Virginia Tech.	14

VIRGINIA TECH

20-Furman	6
7-Virginia	41
7-W. and M.	21
0-Army	40
19-Maryland	21
42-Geo. Washington	6
27-W. and L.	14
26-Richmond	14
14-V. M. I.	28

WAGNER

12-Panzer	7
7-Hamilton	13
7-Lowell Textile	6
14-Brooklyn	39
6-C. C. N. Y.	12
6-Upsala	0
6-Susquehanna	35
0-Hofstra	34
27-Hartwick	6

WAKE FOREST

6-Georgetown	0
16-Clemson	14
19-North Carolina	7
39-Geo. Washington	7
6-Duke	13
0-W. and M.	21
14-Boston College	13
0-N. C. State	20
33-Duquesne	0
0-So. Carolina	6

WASHINGTON

6-Minnesota	7
7-Oregon State	14
26-St. Mary's	6
0-Oregon	6
25-Stanford	0
0-So. California	19
7-California	13
7-U. C. L. A.	34
20-Wash. State	0

WASH. & JEFF.

32-Bethany	25
14-Denison	19
20-Bradley	21
20-Muskingum	21
12-Lafayette	20
21-Carnegie Tech	13
13-F. and M.	0
0-Geneva	6
6-Dickinson	7

W. and L.	
13—Quantic	0
16—Richmond	3
6—West Virginia	35
15—Geo. Washington	6
7—Virginia	32
32—Davidson	0
13—Army	65
14—Va. Tech	27
6—W. & M.	45
18—Delaware	13

WASH. STATE	
6—Penn State	27
0—So. California	21
7—Idaho	0
7—Mich. State	21
6—California	21
12—Montana	13
35—Portland	0
6—Oregon	12
14—Oregon State	13
0—Washington	20

*WESLEYAN	
19—Worcester	0
12—Connecticut	0
40—Swarthmore	7
20—Amherst	0
25—Haverford	15
12—Williams	6
13—Trinity	0

*Unbeaten.

WEST. MARYLAND	
0—Harvard	52
0—Gettysburg	6
21—Catholic U.	7
41—Wash. College	0
26—Hampden-Sydney	0
0—Delaware	26
19—Dickinson	0
14—Johns Hopkins	14

WEST VIRGINIA	
59—Otterbein	0
35—W. and L.	6
60—Waynesburg	7
40—N. Y. U.	0
14—Penn State	21
0—Maryland	27
6—Kentucky	15
0—Virginia	6
21—Temple	0
17—Pittsburgh	2

WM. & MARY	
21—Davidson	0
56—Citadel	7
21—Virginia Tech.	7
7—No. Carolina	13
47—Boston U.	13
21—Wake Forest	0
28—V. M. I.	20
28—W. and L.	6
20—Bowling Green	0
35—Richmond	0

WILLIAMS	
7—Middlebury	19
0—R. P. I.	40
0—Bowdoin	14
0—Trinity	33
0—Union	14
6—Wesleyan	12
6—Amherst	14

WISCONSIN	
32—Purdue	14
7—Indiana	7
7—California	48
9—Yale	0
35—Marquette	12
29—Northwestern	0
46—Iowa	14
6—Michigan	40
0—Minnesota	21

WYOMING	
7—Arizona	27
12—Brigham Young	7
53—Colorado Mines	6
13—Utah State	19
7—Utah	26
44—Colorado State	14
7—Denver	27
6—Colorado	21
6—Colorado A. & M.	21

YALE	
34—Kings Point	1
14—Cornell	0
17—Columbia	7
0—Wisconsin	9
49—Springfield	0
23—Dartmouth	14
14—Brown	20
0—Princeton	17
31—Harvard	21

Neil Award to Lesnevich

The Boxing Writers' Association of New York chose Gus Lesnevich and James A. Farley as recipients of 1947 awards. Lesnevich will receive the Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque, while Farley will be honored for long and meritorious service to the sport.

(Previous Neil Award winners on page 821.)

JAN. 1, 1948 BOWL GAMES

ROSE (Pasadena)—So. California—Michigan
COTTON (Dallas)—So. Methodist—Penn State
SUGAR (New Orleans)—Texas—Alabama
ORANGE (Miami, Fla.)—Georgia Tech—Kansas
DELTA (Memphis)—Mississippi—Texas Christian
DIXIE (Birmingham)—William & Mary—Arkansas
GATOR (Jacksonville)—Georgia—Maryland
SUN (El Paso, Tex.)—Texas Tech—Miami (O.)
RAISIN (Fresno, Calif.)—Coll. of Pacific—Wichita
TANGERINE (Orlando, Fla.)—Catawba—Marshall
PINEAPPLE (Honolulu)—Hawaii—Redlands
HARBOR (San Diego)—San Diego State—Hardin-Simmons
SALAD (Phoenix)—Nevada—North Texas State
VULCAN (Birmingham)—Wilberforce State—Grambling

HARNESS RACING CHAMPIONS, 1947

Horse of the Year—Victory Song
Aged—Trotter: Victory Song, 1.57%; Pacer: Paul McPherson, 1.59%.
3-Year-Olds—Trotter: Hoot Mon, 2.00%; Pacer: Goose Bay, 2.00%.
2-Year-Olds—Trotter: Rollo, 2.05%; Pacer: Knight Dream, 2.00%.
Leading money-winner—Hoot Mon, \$56,810
Leading Driver (money won)—Harry Fitzpatrick, \$130,215.92.

HORSE SHOWS

Championship Awards at 1947 New York National Show

Jumping

Military Team—Mexican Army (Capt. Alberto Valdes, Capt. Ruben Uriza, Lieut. Col. Humberto Mariles)
Military Individual—United States Army's Air Mail (bay gelding), ridden by Capt. Jonathan R. Burton
Open—William R. Ballard's Poppy (chestnut mare)

Hunter

Conformation—Mr. and Mrs. John T. Maloney's Substitution (bay gelding)
Working—Vernon G. Cardy's Flying Colors (piebald gelding)
Young—Seven Star Stables' Bob-O-Link (bay gelding)

Five-Gaited Saddle Horse

Stake—Daneshall Stables' Easter Parade (chestnut mare)
Amateur—Daneshall Stables' Mar Monte (chestnut mare)
Junior (4 years and under)—Dodge Stables' Showboat (chestnut mare)

Three-Gaited Saddle Horse

Open (over 14.2 hands)—Ward Acres Farm's Glenmarie (chestnut mare)
Over 15.2 hands—Ward Acres Farm's Glenmarie
Over 14.2, under 15.2 hands—Mrs. David Davies' Sycamore's Senor (bay gelding)
Amateur (over 14.2 hands)—Dodge Stables' By Appointment (chestnut gelding)

Harness Horse

Fine, open—Daneshall Stables' Gift of Roses (chestnut mare)
Single (over 14.0 hands)—Hawthorn Farms' Wensleydale Pilot (brown gelding)
Single harness pony (under 14.0 hands)—Mrs. Loula Long Conchs' Radiation (bay gelding)

Horsemanship (over fences)

A. S. P. C. A. MacLay Trophy—Frank D. Chapot, Westfield, N. J.

Equitation

National Horse Show event—Miss Elaine Shirley Watt, Verona, N. J., and Great Barrington, Mass.

Professional Football

NATIONAL LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

Source: National Football League.

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.	Year	Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Pct.
Bears (Staley's).....	10	1	1	.909	1937	*Washington Redskins (E)....	8	3	0	.727
Canton Bulldogs.....	10	0	2	1.000	1937	Chicago Bears (W).....	9	1	1	.900
Canton Bulldogs.....	11	0	1	1.000	1938	*New York Giants (E).....	8	2	1	.800
Cleveland Bulldogs.....	7	1	1	.875	1938	Green Bay Packers (W).....	8	3	0	.727
Chicago Cardinals.....	11	2	1	.846	1939	*Green Bay Packers (W).....	9	2	0	.818
Frankford Yellow Jackets.....	14	1	1	.933	1939	New York Giants (E).....	9	1	1	.900
New York Giants.....	11	1	1	.917	1940	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	3	0	.727
Providence Steamrollers.....	8	1	2	.888	1940	Washington Redskins (E)....	9	2	0	.818
Green Bay Packers.....	12	0	1	1.000	1941	*Chicago Bears (W).....	10	1	0	.909
Green Bay Packers.....	11	3	1	.786	1941	New York Giants (E).....	8	3	0	.727
Green Bay Packers.....	12	2	0	.857	1942	*Washington Redskins (E)....	10	1	0	.909
Chicago Bears.....	7	1	6	.875	1942	Chicago Bears (W).....	11	0	0	1.000
*Chicago Bears (W).....	10	2	1	.833	1943	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	1	1	.889
New York Giants (E).....	11	3	0	.786	1943	Washington Redskins (E)....	6	3	1	.667
*New York Giants (E).....	8	5	0	.615	1944	*Green Bay Packers (W).....	8	2	0	.800
Chicago Bears (W).....	13	0	0	1.000	1944	New York Giants (E).....	8	1	1	.889
*Detroit Lions (W).....	7	3	2	.700	1945	*Cleveland Rams (W).....	9	1	0	.900
New York Giants (E).....	9	3	0	.750	1945	Washington Redskins (E)....	8	2	0	.800
*Green Bay Packers (W).....	10	1	1	.909	1946	*Chicago Bears (W).....	8	2	1	.800
Boston Redskins (E).....	7	5	0	.587	1946	New York Giants (E).....	7	3	1	.700

Won title in play-offs. (W) Western Division champion. (E) Eastern Division champion.

CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY-OFF RESULTS

Chicago Bears 23, New York Giants 21.	1940 Chicago Bears 73, Washington Redskins 0.
New York Giants 30, Chicago Bears 13.	1941 Chicago Bears 37, New York Giants 9.
Detroit Lions 26, New York Giants 7.	1942 Washington Redskins 14, Chicago Bears 6.
Green Bay Packers 21, Boston Redskins 6.	1943 Chicago Bears 41, Washington Redskins 21.
Washington Redskins 28, Chicago Bears 21.	1944 Green Bay Packers 14, New York Giants 7.
New York Giants 23, Green Bay Packers 17.	1945 Cleveland Rams 15, Washington Redskins 14.
Green Bay Packers 27, New York Giants 0.	1946 Chicago Bears 24, New York Giants 14.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING, 1947

(Through Dec. 7)

Eastern Division					Points.		Western Division					Points.	
	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	For	Agst.		W.	L.	T.	Pct.	For	Agst.
Pittsburgh Steelers	8	4	0	.667	240	259	Chicago Bears	8	3	0	.727	342	211
Philadelphia Eagles	7	4	0	.636	280	228	Chicago Cards	8	3	0	.727	276	210
Cleveland Browns	4	6	1	.400	155	216	Green Bay Packers	6	4	1	.600	260	182
Washington Redskins	3	8	0	.273	255	354	Los Angeles Rams	5	6	0	.455	225	204
New York Giants	2	7	2	.222	180	275	*Detroit Lions	3	9	0	.250	231	305

*Completed schedule.

*Completed schedule.

ALL-AMERICA CONFERENCE STANDING, 1947

(Final)

Eastern Division						Western Division					
	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Points, For Agst.		W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Points, For Agst.
New York Yankees	11	2	1	.846	378 239	*Cleveland Browns	12	1	1	.923	410 185
Buffalo Bills	8	4	2	.667	320 288	San Francisco 49ers	8	4	2	.667	327 264
Brooklyn Dodgers	3	10	1	.231	181 330	Los Angeles Dons	7	7	0	.500	328 256
Baltimore Colts	2	11	1	.154	167 377	Chicago Rockets	1	13	0	.071	253 425
*Clinched divisional title Nov. 30.						*Clinched divisional title Nov. 16.					

*Clinched divisional title Nov. 30.

*Clinched divisional title Nov. 16.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING, 1947

(Final)

Eastern Division						Western Division							
Points						Points							
W.	L.	T.	Pct.	For	Agst.	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	For	Agst.		
Paterson	8	2	0	.800	152	111	*Bethlehem	8	1	0	.889	264	73
Wilmington	6	4	0	.600	184	134	Wilmington	2	5	1	.286	74	147
Wilkes-Barre	5	5	0	.500	139	128	Wilkes-Barre	0	8	0	.000	64	221
Richmond	2	6	1	.250	101	164	*Clinched divisional title Nov. 9.						
*Clinched divisional title, Nov. 30. Bethlehem beat Paterson, 23 to 7, in title playoff.													

*Clinched divisional title, Nov. 30. Bethlehem beat Paterson, 23 to 7, in title playoff.

Argonauts Canadian Champions

The Toronto Argonauts beat the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, 10 to 9, in the 1947 Canadian football championship final.

The Negro national football championship for 1947 was claimed by Tennessee A. and I., which had a perfect record in ten games.

PROFESSIONAL TEAM RECORDS, 1947

National League
(Through Dec. 7)

BOSTON

7-New York	7
7-Detroit	21
14-Pittsburgh	30
14-New York	0
7-Chicago Cards	27
24-Chicago Bears	28
27-Los Angeles	16
0-Philadelphia	32
21-Philadelphia	14
27-Washington	24
7-Pittsburgh	17

CHICAGO BEARS

20-Green Bay	29
7-Chicago Cards	31
40-Philadelphia	7
33-Detroit	24
56-Washington	20
28-Boston	24
20-Green Bay	24
41-Los Angeles	21
49-Pittsburgh	7
34-Detroit	14
14-Los Angeles	17

CHICAGO CARDS

45-Detroit	21
31-Chicago Bears	7
14-Green Bay	10
7-Los Angeles	27
27-Boston	7
17-Los Angeles	10
17-Detroit	7
21-Green Bay	20
21-Washington	45
31-New York	35
45-Philadelphia	21

DETROIT

10-Pittsburgh	17
21-Chicago Cards	45
21-Boston	7
13-Los Angeles	27
24-Chicago Bears	33
17-Green Bay	34
35-New York	7
7-Chicago Cards	17
38-Washington	21
17-Los Angeles	28
14-Chicago Bears	34
14-Green Bay	35

GREEN BAY

29-Chicago Bears	20
17-Los Angeles	14
10-Chicago Cards	14
27-Washington	10
34-Detroit	17
17-Pittsburgh	18
17-Chicago Bears	20
27-Chicago Cards	21
24-New York	24
30-Los Angeles	10
35-Detroit	14

LOS ANGELES

48-Pittsburgh	7
14-Green Bay	17
27-Detroit	13
27-Chicago Cards	7
7-Philadelphia	14
10-Chicago Cards	17
16-Boston	27
21-Chicago Bears	41
28-Detroit	17
10-Green Bay	30
17-Chicago Bears	14

NEW YORK

7-Boston	7
0-Philadelphia	23
20-Washington	28
0-Boston	14
21-Pittsburgh	38
7-Detroit	35
24-Philadelphia	41
7-Pittsburgh	24
24-Green Bay	24
35-Chicago Cards	31
35-Washington	10

PHILADELPHIA

45-Washington	42
23-New York	0
7-Chicago Bears	40
24-Pittsburgh	35
7-Los Angeles	7
38-Washington	14
41-New York	24
32-Boston	0
14-Boston	21
21-Pittsburgh	0
21-Chicago Cards	45

PITTSBURGH

17-Detroit	10
7-Los Angeles	48
26-Washington	27
30-Boston	14
35-Philadelphia	24
38-New York	21
18-Green Bay	17
21-Washington	14
24-New York	7
7-Chicago Bears	49
0-Philadelphia	21
17-Boston	7

WASHINGTON

42-Philadelphia	45
27-Pittsburgh	26
28-New York	20
10-Green Bay	27
20-Chicago Bears	56
14-Philadelphia	38
14-Pittsburgh	21
21-Detroit	38
45-Chicago Cards	21
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10-New York	35

All-America Conference
(Final)

BALTIMORE

16-Brooklyn	7
7-San Francisco	14
0-Cleveland	28
7-New York	21
28-San Francisco	28
15-Buffalo	20
10-Los Angeles	38
0-Los Angeles	56
21-New York	35
21-Chicago	27
14-Brooklyn	21
14-Buffalo	33
14-Chicago	7
0-Cleveland	42

BROOKLYN

7-San Francisco	23
7-Baltimore	16
7-Cleveland	55
21-Los Angeles	48
35-Chicago	21
7-New York	31
14-Buffalo	13
7-Buffalo	35
7-Chicago	3
12-Cleveland	13
21-Baltimore	14
12-Los Angeles	16
7-San Francisco	21
17-New York	20

BUFFALO

28-New York	24
14-Cleveland	30
28-Chicago	20
31-Chicago	14
24-San Francisco	41
27-Los Angeles	25
20-Baltimore	15
14-Brooklyn	14
35-Brooklyn	7
7-Cleveland	28
25-Los Angeles	0
33-Baltimore	14
13-New York	35
21-San Francisco	21

CHICAGO

21-Los Angeles	24
26-New York	48
20-Buffalo	28
14-Buffalo	31
12-Cleveland	41
21-Brooklyn	35
28-San Francisco	42
28-Cleveland	31
7-New York	28
3-Brooklyn	7
27-Baltimore	21
16-San Francisco	41
7-Baltimore	14
14-Los Angeles	34

CLEVELAND

30-Buffalo	14
55-Brooklyn	7
28-Baltimore	0
41-Chicago	21
26-New York	17
10-Los Angeles	17
31-Chicago	27
14-San Francisco	7
28-Buffalo	7
13-Brooklyn	12
37-San Francisco	14
28-New York	28
27-Los Angeles	17
42-Baltimore	0

LOS ANGELES

24-Chicago	21
14-San Francisco	17
14-New York	30
48-Brooklyn	21
25-Buffalo	27
13-Cleveland	10
38-Baltimore	10
56-Baltimore	26
16-San Francisco	0
0-Buffalo	25
13-New York	16
16-Brooklyn	12
17-Cleveland	27
34-Chicago	14

NEW YORK

24-Buffalo	28
48-Chicago	26
30-Los Angeles	14
21-San Francisco	16
21-Baltimore	7
17-Cleveland	26
31-Brooklyn	7
28-Chicago	7
35-Baltimore	21
24-San Francisco	16
16-Los Angeles	13
28-Cleveland	28
35-Buffalo	13
20-Brooklyn	17

SAN FRANCISCO

23-Brooklyn	7
17-Los Angeles	14
14-Baltimore	7
16-New York	21
41-Buffalo	7
28-Baltimore	24
42-Chicago	28
7-Cleveland	14
26-Los Angeles	16
16-New York	24
14-Cleveland	37
41-Chicago	16
21-Brooklyn	7
21-Buffalo	21

1947 CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONS

National A. A. U.—Curtis Stone, Philadelphia

National A. A. U. Team—New York A. C.

N. C. A. A.—Jack Milne, North Carolina

N. C. A. A. Team—Penn State

I. C. 4-A—Robert Black, Rhode Island

I. C. 4-A Team—Manhattan

DiMaggio and Elliott Honored

Joe DiMaggio of the New York Yankees and Bob Elliott of the Boston Braves were chosen as the most valuable players in their respective leagues in 1947 in the annual polls of the 24-man committee of the Baseball Writers Association of America.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACING

Bill Anderson of Cleveland and Stan Bransgrove of Australia won the forty-sixth international six-day bicycle race in the Coliseum, Chicago, last October.

WOMEN'S FIELD HOCKEY

A visit by an All-England eleven was a highlight of the United States Field Hockey Association's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in 1947. The British team proved more than a match for the American players, sweeping the eighteen games on its nation-wide tour and climaxing its trip by defeating the All-America team at the National tourney at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

GOLF

Ryder Cup Summary, 1947

UNITED STATES 11, GREAT BRITAIN 1

Singles

E. J. Harrison, U. S., beat Fred Daly, 5 and 4.
 Lew Worsham, U. S., beat James Adams, 3 and 2.
 Lloyd Mangrum, U. S., beat Max Faulkner, 6 and 5.
 Ed Oliver, U. S., beat Charles Ward, 4 and 3.
 Sam Snead, U. S., beat Henry Cotton, 5 and 4.
 Byron Nelson, U. S., beat Art Lees, 2 and 1.
 Jimmy Demaret, U. S., beat Dai Rees, 3 and 2.
 Sam King, Great Britain, beat Herman Keiser, 4 and 3.

Scotch Foursomes

Oliver-Worsham, U. S., beat Cotton-Lees, 10 and 9.
 Snead-Mangrum, U. S., beat Daly-Ward, 6 and 5.
 Hogan-Demaret, U. S., beat Adams-Faulkner, 2 up.
 Nelson-Herman Barron, U. S., beat Rees-King, 2 and 1.

WORLD FENCING CHAMPIONS

INDIVIDUAL

Foil—C. d'Oriola, France
 Epee—Ed. Artigas, France
 Saber—Aldo Montano, Italy
 Women's foil—Ellen Preis, Austria

TEAM

Foil—France
 Epee—France
 Saber—Italy
 Women's—Denmark

ROLLER SKATING

A. R. S. A. CHAMPIONS, 1947

Source: United States Amateur Roller Skating Association, 120 West 42d St., New York 18, N. Y.

(Recognized by the Amateur Skating Union, Federation Internationale de Patinage a Roulettes and Amateur Athletic Union.)

World

Men's figure—Donald Mounce, United States
 Women's figure—Ursula Wehrli, Switzerland
 Mixed pairs—Elvire Collin-Fernand Leemans, Belgium
 Dance—Barbara Killip Gallagher-Fred Ludwig, United States

United States Senior

Men's figure—Donald Mounce, Mineola, N. Y.
 Women's figure—June Henrich, Mineola, N. Y.
 Mixed pairs—Charlotte Ludwig-Jude Cull, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Women's pairs—Christine Ross-Genevieve Ross, Pasadena, Calif.
 Dance—Barbara Killip Gallagher-Fred Ludwig, Mineola, N. Y.
 Fours—Violet Gargano, Kurt Hoernlein, Mary Louise Leahey and Rodwell Hackett, Elizabeth, N. J.

United States Speed

SENIOR

Men—Joseph Horvath, Passaic, N. J.
 Women—Miriam Hoey, Bayonne, N. J.

INTERMEDIATE

Men—Herbert Plump, Hackensack, N. J.
 Women—Geraldine Abatello, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Walker Cup Summary, 1947

UNITED STATES 8, GREAT BRITAIN 4

Singles

Marvin Ward, U. S., beat Leonard Crawley, 5 and 3.
 Smiley Quick, U. S., beat James Wilson, 8 and 6.
 Robert Riegel, U. S., beat Gerald Micklen, 6 and 5.
 Willie Turnesa, U. S., beat Cecil Erwing, 6 and 5.
 Richard Chapman, U. S., beat Percy Lucas, 4 and 3.
 Frank Stranahan, U. S., beat Charlie Stowe, 2 and 1.
 Joe Carr, G. B., beat Ted Bishop, 5 and 3.
 Ronnie White, G. B., beat Fred Kammer, Jr., 4 and 3.

Scotch Foursomes

Bishop-Riegel, U. S., beat Carr-Erwing, 3 and 2.
 Turnesa-Kammer, U. S., beat Alex Kyle-Wilson, 5 and 4.
 Crawley-Lucas, G. B., beat Ward-Quick, 5 and 4.
 White-Stowe, G. B., beat Chapman-Stranahan, 4 and 3.

OTHER WINNERS, 1947

	Score
North and South Open—Jim Turnesa	284
Hawaiian Open—E. J. Harrison	275

MARATHON WINNERS, 1947

	Time
Boston—Yun Bok Su, Korea	2:25:39
British—Jack Holden, Great Britain	2:33:22.2
Canadian—Ab Morton, Galt, Ontario	2:45:51
Czechoslovakia—Charles Heirend, Luxemburg	2:36:06
National A. A. U.—Ted Vogel, Boston A. A.	2:40:11

RINK OPERATORS CHAMPIONS, 1947

Source: Roller Skating Rink Operators Association of the United States, 5795 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.

World

Men's figure—Norman Latin, United States
 Women's figure—Patricia Carroll, United States
 Pairs—Norman Latin-Margaret Wallace, United States
 Men's speed—Harold Wyant, United States
 Women's speed—Mary Lou Dauer, United States

United States

SENIOR

Men's figure—J. W. Norcross, Jr., Greeley, Colo.
 Women's figure—Margaret Wallace, Brooklyn
 Mixed pairs—Thomas Lane-Patricia Carroll, Elmhurst, N. Y.
 Dance—Clifford Schattenkerk-Bettie Jennings, Seattle, Wash.

INTERMEDIATE

Men's figure—Leonard Baggaley, Oakland, Calif.
 Women's figure—Nancy Lee Parker, Detroit
 Mixed pairs—Cecil Davis-Phyllis Bulleigh, Greeley, Colo.
 Dance—Thomas White-Phyllis Johnson, Medford, Mass.

SPEED

Men—Harold Wyant, Dayton, Ohio
 Women—Betty Hosek, Seattle, Wash.

U. S. GIRLS' NET CHAMPIONS, 1947

Singles—Nancy Chaffee, Ventura, Calif.
 Doubles—Beverly Baker, Santa Monica, Calif.—Nancy Chaffee

BOXING

World Championship Fights in 1947

Date	Winner	Loser	Title at stake	Where held	Rounds	Attendance
Jan. 6	*Harold Dade	Manuel Ortiz	Bantamweight	San Francisco	15	6,125
Feb. 28	Gus Lesnevich	Billy Fox	Light heavyweight	New York	KO 10	18,315
March 11	*Manuel Ortiz	Harold Dade	Bantamweight	Los Angeles	15	9,707
May 30	Manuel Ortiz	David K. Young	Bantamweight	Honolulu	15	13,847
June 24	Ray Robinson	Jimmy Doyle	Welterweight	Cleveland	KO 8	11,288
July 16	*Rocky Graziano	Tony Zale	Middleweight	Chicago	KO 6	18,543
Aug. 4	†Ike Williams	Bob Montgomery	Lightweight	Philadelphia	KO 6	30,500
Aug. 22	Willie Pep	Jock Leslie	Featherweight	Flint, Mich.	KO 12	10,036
Oct. 20	*Rinty Monaghan	Dado Marino	Flyweight	London, Eng.	15	10,700
Dec. 5	Joe Louis	Joe Walcott	Heavyweight	New York	15	18,194

*Won championship. †Gained undisputed possession of title.

AUTO RACING

Winners of National Championship Races in 1947

Date	Distance, miles	Where held	Winner and home city	Car
May 30	500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Mauri Rose, Chicago	Blue Crown Special
June 8	100	Milwaukee, Wis.	Bill Holland, Bridgeport, Conn.	Peters Special
June 22	100	Langhorne, Pa.	Bill Holland, Bridgeport, Conn.	Peters Special
July 4	75	Atlanta, Ga.	Walt Ader, Bernardsville, N. J.	Weirick Offenhauser
July 13	90	Bainbridge, Ohio	Ted Horn, Paterson, N. J.	T. H. E. Special*
July 27	100	Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles VanAcker, South Bend, Ind.	Tucker Partner Special
Aug. 17	100	Goshen, N. Y.	Tony Bettenhausen, Tinley Park, Ill.	Belanger Special
Aug. 24	100	Milwaukee, Wis.	Ted Horn, Paterson, N. J.	T. H. E. Special
Sept. 1	12	Pikes Peak, Colo.	Louis Unser, Manitou Springs, Colo.	Maserati
Sept. 28	100	Springfield, Ill.	Tony Bettenhausen, Tinley Park, Ill.	Belanger Special
Nov. 2	100	Arlington, Texas	Ted Horn, Paterson, N. J.	T. H. E. Special

*Ted Horn Enterprises Special.

MIDGET AUTO RACING, 1947

Henry Renard of Baldwin, N. Y., captured the 100-mile national championship midget auto race at Goshen, N. Y., on Sept. 21. Mike O'Halloran of Lansing, Ill., was first in the 100-mile national test at Langhorne, Pa., on Oct. 12. A crowd of 39,722 saw O'Halloran lower the one-mile Langhorne Speedway mark to 1:04:54.22, nearly two minutes better than the previous record.

Other leading finishers at Langhorne: 2, Paul Mantz, Los Angeles; 3, Chet Gibbons, Paterson, N. J.; 4, Don Brennan, Milwaukee; 5, Bill Schindler, Freeport, N. Y.; 6, Jimmy Carls, Chicago; 7, George Rice, Milford, Conn.; 8, Bill Randall, Wakefield, Mass.; 9, George Marshman, Yerkes, Pa.; 10, Elmer Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; 11, Henry Renard, Baldwin, N. Y.

OTHER A. A. U. CHAMPIONS, 1947

- 10-km. walk—Henry Laskau, New York.
- 15-km. walk—Henry Laskau.
- 20-km. walk—Ernest Weber, New York.
- 25-km. walk—William Mihalo, Detroit.
- 30-km. walk—William Mihalo.
- 40-km. walk—William Mihalo.
- 50-km. walk—John J. Abbate, Philadelphia.
- 15-km. run—Victor Dyrgeall, New York.
- 20-km. run—Mikko Hietanen, Finland.
- 25-km. run—Thomas Crane, New Bedford Club (Mass.).
- 30-km. run—William Steiner, New York.

Hunts Meeting Winners, 1947

- Virginia Gold Cup—Thomas Stokes' Never Worry
- Maryland Grand National—Lawrence Jones' Clifton's Duke
- Maryland Hunt Cup—S. S. Janney, Jr.'s Winton
- My Lady's Manor Point-to-Point—S. S. Janney, Jr.'s Winton

SWIMMING

World Medley Relay Records

Accepted by the International Amateur Swimming Federation as of Sept. 9, 1947

MEN						
Distance	Time	Course	Holder	Home country	Where made	Date
300 yd.	2 m. 50.5 s.	25 yd.	Univ. of Michigan	U. S.	Ann Arbor, Mich.	Feb. 15, 1947
			(H. Holiday, R. Sohl, R. Weinberg)			
300 m.	3 m. 12.3 s.	50 m.	Dauphine du Toulouse	France	Marseille	Oct. 16, 1946
			(G. Vallery, Al Nakache, A. Jany)			
WOMEN						
300 yd.	3 m. 19.6 s.	25 yd.	National Team	Netherlands	Hilversum, Neth.	May 4, 1947
			(I. K. van Feggelin, N. van Vliet, H. Jermculen)			
300 m.	3 m. 42.4 s.	25 m.	National Team	Netherlands	Arnhem, Neth.	Apr. 28, 1947
			(I. K. van Feggelin, N. van Vliet, H. Jermculen)			

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Compiled by

ROBERT E. GRAYSON

Librarian, New York Herald Tribune



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